



# AMERICAN BAMBOO SOCIETY

## Bamboo Species Source List No. 26 Spring 2006

This is the twenty-sixth year that the American Bamboo Society (ABS) has compiled a Source List of bamboo plants and products. The List includes more than 420 kinds (species, subspecies, varieties, or cultivars) of bamboo available in the US and Canada, plus many bamboo-related products.

The ABS produces the list as a public service. It is sent to all ABS members, published in full on the ABS website: [www.AmericanBamboo.org](http://www.AmericanBamboo.org), and can also be ordered for \$3.00. It is also sold by some ABS chapters and listed vendors. Information about the American Bamboo Society and its chapters, and where to order copies of this list, is on page 50.

The Source List is published annually from information supplied by the sellers. While we have tried to record all information accurately, it is inevitable that some errors have occurred or that some things will change. We cannot guarantee the reliability of the information or the sources. If you find errors or feel that a supplier has not provided good service, please contact the Editors (see page 6).

The Source List follows in the footsteps of F. A. McClure, who listed, in the Appendix of his 1966 book *The Bamboos, A Fresh Perspective*, all bamboos commercially available in the United States, along with the names of some suppliers. Richard Haubrich, founder of the American Bamboo Society, continued this from 1981 through 1996. George Shor, of the Southern California Chapter, was Editor until 2002. The number of vendors and bamboos has expanded greatly in recent years, reflecting the increasing popularity of bamboo. A group of editors is now responsible for different components, backed up by committees of advisers.

### The Species Tables

The Species Tables list the botanical names in alphabetical order. The 'max height' and 'max diam.' columns give an indication of maximum sizes of the largest culms of mature plants grown under favorable conditions for the bamboo concerned. These are not 'world records', and may be exceeded in time in the best localities but may need downsizing elsewhere. The 'min temp' column entries for subtropical bamboos give an estimate of a one-time brief minimum temperature that can be tolerated with only leaf loss in well established plants on a calm night, in areas where the daytime maximum temperature is substantially higher. At colder temperatures, or when winds exacerbate the cold effect, or if plants are still young or in containers, the culms

may be killed or the plant may be killed outright. Protection provided by walls and trees, or by the use of other physical measures may allow tolerance of lower temperatures, as may the application of mineral nutrients other than nitrogen, especially potassium. These temperatures are not precise or consistent, and we need to acquire more actual experience with cultivated plants. The Species Source List editors and the ABS cannot be held responsible for any damage or loss arising from the data provided.

The 'shade/sun' number is an estimate of the optimum sunlight conditions for the species. A '1' indicates no direct sun, and a '5' indicates full sun with '2' to '4' being gradations of partial shade. The general rules are that large bamboos such as *Bambusa* and *Phyllostachys* grow best in the sun, while those with thinner leaves like at least some shade. Some bamboos will be happy under a range of conditions. There has been considerable discussion about whether we should give a range of numbers for each bamboo or even specify a number for each latitude, since a plant that needs 'full sun' in Massachusetts is fried in 'full sun' in Arizona. Further research is required.

The last column "Plant Sources/Vendor Codes" (formerly Usually Available) lists each species by the alphanumeric code under which the suppliers are listed in the Plant and Product Sources beginning on Page 35. The "Sometimes Available" column was discontinued with this issue.

### The Plant, Product and Services Source Lists

The suppliers are listed under the headings:

- Plant Sources USA
- Product Sources USA
- Foreign Sources

In order to provide a link from the Species Table to the Source Table, each supplier is given an alphanumeric code. Many of the suppliers' descriptions, both wholesale and retail, indicate 'Visits by appointment only'. This is because they are either part-time bamboo growers, or small operations without a 'store' or sales staff. If you arrive without an appointment, you may find no one there or discover that the address is a mail drop. To make an appointment, phone or e-mail the grower in advance.

There are many suppliers who will send you plants by mail or freight. If your local retail nursery doesn't carry the bamboo you want, then try mail order, order directly on the Internet, or ask the retail nursery if they can 'special order' it from a bamboo grower. Don't phone a 'wholesale only' supplier unless you are a retailer or landscaper.

Some of the 'Products' sources in foreign countries also carry plants, but cannot legally ship them to addresses in the United States.

### Appreciating Bamboo

Bamboos are grasses, but they vary in height from dwarf plants, less than one foot (30 cm) tall to giant timber bamboos that can grow to over 100 feet (40 m). They grow in different climates, from tropical jungle to high on mountainsides. They vary substantially in clumping habit. Some, often called runners, spread exuberantly, while others, known as clumpers, expand from the original planting more slowly to stay in a more defined clump. Generally, the tropical bamboos tend to be clumpers while the temperate bamboos can be runners or clumpers.

Bamboo is both decorative and useful. In many parts of the world it is food, animal fodder, the primary construction material and is also used for making a great variety of useful objects from baskets and kitchen tools, to paper and hats.

### Taxonomy and the naming of bamboos

There is a lot of confusion about the naming of bamboos. There are common names, which vary greatly from place to place, even within one country or village, and over time, and are not standardized, regulated or fixed in any way; and there are scientific botanical names, the most commonly used being a combination of a species name or 'epithet' with the name of a genus eg *Phyllostachys edulis*, but there are also names above and below these levels. Woody bamboos are now classified as follows:

- KINGDOM: **Plantae**
- PHYLUM (DIVISION): **Magnoliophyta**  
(Angiospermae, the flowering plants)
- CLASS: **Liliopsida** (the monocots)
- SUBCLASS: **Commelinidae**  
(the non-petaloid monocots)
- ORDER: **Poales** (grasses & friends)
- FAMILY: **Poaceae** (grasses)
- SUBFAMILY: **Bambusoideae**
- TRIBE: **Bambuseae** (woody bamboos)

A species name is fixed to a pressed specimen (the type specimen) that will be stored in a herbarium for ever, and is available for inspection, and has been given a description in a publication that is widely available. Lists of these names with their publication details have been kept and are now available on-line and searchable, see the international [IPNI](#) plant

names database and Missouri Botanical Garden's [TROPICOS](#) database. Increasingly photos of the type specimens are also becoming available on-line. The descriptions when first published were often rather sketchy and not necessarily very comparable. They are being improved for various flora projects such as the Flora of China and the Flora of N America, and these will also eventually be available online.

The species are grouped together into genera, which are harder to standardize, as plants can be grouped according to different characters, eg either their flowers or their clumping habits, and opinions vary as to how large these genera should be. Differences of opinion on the use of bamboo names can arise from several causes, but the most common cause of instability has been the species being grouped in different ways into different genera, often on assumptions about how they are related. This can now be tested by DNA analysis, which is a powerful tool for proving relationships. Some uncertainty in naming will always be present as populations of plants are inherently highly variable and we have usually only sampled a very small proportion of them.

Most bamboos come from less-developed and often rather inaccessible areas of the world. Many bamboos have only been known to science for a short period and their taxonomy is still under development. Their placement in genera has often had to change with better information on the characteristics and relationships of the species, but every attempt is made to avoid changing species names unnecessarily. We have tried to use the currently accepted names, but in some cases there is no general agreement. There is a huge amount of technical literature (see comprehensive bibliography in Ohrnberger 1999), the following are recommended reference works:

- *American Bamboos* (Judziewicz et al. 1999)
- *Bamboo for Gardens* (Meredith 2001)
- *Bamboos of Nepal and Bamboos of Bhutan* (Stapleton 1994)
- *Bamboos of Peninsular Malaysia* (Wong 1995)
- *Bamboos of the World* (Ohrnberger 1999)
- *Compendium of Chinese Bamboos* (Zhu et al. 1994)
- *Illustrated Horticultural Bamboo Species of Japan* (Okamura et al. 1991)
- *Index to Japanese Bambusaceae* (Suzuki 1978)
- *Manual of Grasses* (Dark & Griffith, Royal Horticultural Society 1994)
- *Plant Resources of South East Asia* (PROSEA) 7: Bamboos (Dransfield & Widjaja 1995)

### Names below species level

Since No. 23, the Source List has rationalized the names below species level. Cultivar names are now used instead of botanical '*forma*' names, as they have almost identical rank and are more appropriate for cultivated, rather than wild plants. A detailed explanation for this decision was given in the 2003 and 2004 Source Lists. Only subspecies, variety or cultivar names have been used in this List and rank is now clearly designated in most cases. Unfortunately, for newer introductions names are sometimes unpublished or lacking, or identification to species level has not been possible, but it is hoped to rationalize and formalize all names in due course.

Unfortunately, several earlier cultivar names were not fully in accordance with the new rules on naming cultivars. In the interests of stability of nomenclature, conflicts such as these are overlooked and may have to be treated as special cases to allow continued use of familiar names rather than the creation of new ones. The Source List Editors reserve the right to continue to recognize widely used names that are not technically fully in accordance with the rules for Cultivated Plants and to recognize the same cultivar names in different species of the same genus (denomination class) as long as the specific epithet is given.

Many bamboo cultivars still require description and naming. It is hoped that bamboo growers will publish further articles in publications such as the ABS magazine, Bamboo. It should be remembered however that new cultivars are meant to satisfy three criteria: distinctness, uniformity and stability. Advice can be found in 'How to name a new cultivar' by the International Society for Horticultural Science. For more information visit their website: [www.ISHS.org](http://www.ISHS.org)

### Synonyms

The following are synonyms that often cause confusion; the 'old' name may be completely wrong in the case of misidentification; it may have been in an inappropriate genus; or it may be a name that broke the rules of priority, validity or legitimacy. We have used 'Syn.' to cross reference prior usage.

### Bamboo Glossary

**Auricle:** an ear-like appendage at the sheath apex.

**Cilium** (pl. Cilia): fringe-like hairs on a margin.

**Caespitose:** growing in clumps.

**Culm:** a grass stem.

**Culm sheath:** the sheath that supports and protects the young bamboo culm during growth, attached at each node of culm. Bears a smaller blade than the leaf sheath. Very useful for distinguishing species within a genus.

**Cultivar:** A cultivated clone, distinct in color or some other feature, often a spontaneous mutation or selected seedling.

**Gregarious flowering:** when all plants in a single clone area, or even species flower at about the same time.

**Internode:** segment between nodes of culm, branch, or rhizome.

**Leptomorph:** rhizome that is thinner than the culm, rooting at all nodes, not turning up to form culms, and capable of running substantial distances under the ground.

**Monopodial:** describes the branching habit of leptomorph rhizomes.

**Node:** joint between internodes, where the sheath, bud, and branches are borne, and any cavity is bridged by a rigid disc, shortly above which a supra-nodal ridge may be developed.

**Oral setae:** bristles borne at the 'mouth' of a sheath, where the blade is attached, on the auricle margins if auricles are present.

**Pachymorph:** rhizome that is partially thicker than the culm it turns upwards to produce at its apex, with a narrow proximal rootless neck, that can be very long in some species.

**Rhizome:** a food-storing more or less horizontal root-bearing underground axis. Popularly known as rootstock.

**Rhizome bract:** husk-like protective organ attached basally to each rhizome node.

**Running:** describes a bamboo with long rhizomes that are usually leptomorph, rarely long-necked pachymorph as in *Yushania* and *Melocanna*.

**Shoot:** usually refers to a young culm.

**Sulcus:** a groove or depression running along the internodes of culms or branches, hence the term sulcate.

**Sympodial:** describes the branching habit of pachymorph rhizomes or tillering culms from leptomorph rhizomes.

**Tessellate:** fine reticulated leaf venation that form a chequered pattern.

[Adapted by Marco Piazza and Chris Stapleton]

### Technical Advisory Group

The Source List has proven to be a very important publication and a web resource of global impact. It has helped to stabilize bamboo names, to extend use of bamboos and to broaden the range of species planted. The information on cultivated bamboos has been provided by a wide group of experts with in-depth knowledge and experience. They constitute the technical advisory group, who consider additions and deletions of bamboos and names, and alterations to names, characteristics, comments and descriptions. In this way the accuracy of the Species Tables are monitored and improved each year.

**Table of recently corrected names**

<b>Old Name (in US)</b>	<b>New Name</b>	<b>Old Name (in US)</b>	<b>New Name</b>
ACIDOSASA gigantea	INDOSASA gigantea	'NEOMICROCALAMUS microphyllus' (hort.)	HIMALAYACALAMUS asper
'ARTHROSTYLIDIUM sp.' (hort.)	CHUSQUEA circinata	NEOSINOCALAMUS affinis	BAMBUSA emeiensis 'Chrysotrichus'
ARUNDINARIA alpina	YUSHANIA alpina	OTATEA acuminata 'Mayan Silver'	OTATEA glauca
ARUNDINARIA amabilis	PSEUDOSASA amabilis	OTATEA aztecorum	OTATEA acuminata ssp. aztecorum
ARUNDINARIA anceps	YUSHANIA anceps	PHYLLOSTACHYS cerata	PHYLLOSTACHYS heteroclada
ARUNDINARIA auricoma	PLEIOBLASTUS viridistriatus	PHYLLOSTACHYS congesta	PHYLLOSTACHYS atrovaginata
'ARUNDINARIA falconeri' (hort.)	DREPANOSTACHYUM sengteeanum	PHYLLOSTACHYS decora	PHYLLOSTACHYS mannii 'Decora'
ARUNDINARIA fangiana	SAROCALAMUS fangianus	PHYLLOSTACHYS heterocycla	PHYLLOSTACHYS edulis 'Heterocycla'
ARUNDINARIA hookerianus	HIMALAYACALAMUS hookerianus	PHYLLOSTACHYS heterocycla pubescens	PHYLLOSTACHYS edulis 'Anderson'
ARUNDINARIA macrosperma	ARUNDINARIA gigantea ssp. gigantea	PHYLLOSTACHYS heterocycla pubescens 'Anderson'	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata
ARUNDINARIA maling	YUSHANIA maling	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata 'Solidstem'	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata 'Straightstem'
ARUNDINARIA tessellata	THAMNOCALAMUS tessellatus	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	PLEIOBLASTUS akibensis
ARUNDINARIA vagans	SASAELLA ramosa	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	PLEIOBLASTUS akibensis kongosanensis 'Akibensis'
BAMBUSA arundinacea	BAMBUSA bambos	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus 'Raseetsu-chiku'
BAMBUSA forbesii	NEOLOLEBA atra	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	PLEIOBLASTUS variegatus
BAMBUSA glaucescens	BAMBUSA multiplex	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	SASA asahinae
BAMBUSA Hirose	BAMBUSA oldhamii	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	SASA humilis
BAMBUSA multiplex 'Green Alphonse'	BAMBUSA multiplex 'Midori Green'	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	SASA pygmaea
BAMBUSA odashimae	BAMBUSA edulis	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	SASA tessellata
'BAMBUSA variegata' (hort.)	BAMBUSA glaucophylla	PHYLLOSTACHYS purpurata	SASA variegata
BAMBUSA ventricosa	BAMBUSA tuldoides 'Ventricosa'	PLEIOBLASTUS akibensis	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
BAMBUSA vulgaris 'Striata'	BAMBUSA vulgaris 'Vittata'	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
BASHANIA faberi	SAROCALAMUS faberi	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
CHIMONOBAMBUSA tumidissinoda	QIONGZHUEA tumidissinoda	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
'CHUSQUEA breviglumis' (hort.)	CHUSQUEA gigantea	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
'CHUSQUEA nigricans' (hort.)	CHUSQUEA culeou 'Caña Prieta'	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
'CHUSQUEA quila' (hort.)	CHUSQUEA valdiviensis	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
DENDROCALAMUS affinis	BAMBUSA emeiensis	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
DENDROCALAMUS membranaceus	BAMBUSA membranacea	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
DREPANOSTACHYUM falcatum	HIMALAYACALAMUS hookerianus	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
'DREPANOSTACHYUM falconeri' (hort.)	DREPANOSTACHYUM sengteeanum	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
'DREPANOSTACHYUM hookerianum' (hort.)	HIMALAYACALAMUS falconeri 'Damarapa'	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
FARGESIA angustissima	BORINDA angustissima	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
FARGESIA crassinodus	THAMNOCALAMUS crassinodus	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
FARGESIA fungosa	BORINDA fungosa	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
GELIDOCALAMUS fangianus	SAROCALAMUS fangianus	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
GIGANTOCHLOA luteostriata	BAMBUSA luteostriata	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
GIGANTOCHLOA verticillata	GIGANTOCHLOA pseudoarundinacea	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'
HIMALAYACALAMUS intermedius	BORINDA boliana	PLEIOBLASTUS gramineus	SASAELLA glabra 'Albostriata'

**Some Common Names**

Garden books, gardeners, and landscapers frequently refer to bamboos by 'common names'. To help you find scientific names of the plants you seek, we have listed below some of the common names in use in the United States.

For more common names in a variety of languages see [http://www.plantnames.unimelb.edu.au/Sorting/Bamboo\\_names.html](http://www.plantnames.unimelb.edu.au/Sorting/Bamboo_names.html)

**JAPANESE NAMES****Botanical name**

Hachiku	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> 'Henonis'
Hoteichiku	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Kikkochiku	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i> 'Heterocykla'
Kumazasa	<i>Sasa veitchii</i> (not <i>Shibataea kumasaca</i> )
Kurochiku	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>
Madake	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>
Medake	<i>Pleioblastus simonii</i>
Moso	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>
Narihira	<i>Semiarundinaria fastuosa</i>
Okame-zasa	<i>Shibataea kumasaca</i>
Yadake	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>

**CHINESE NAMES****Botanical name**

Cha Gang zhu	<i>Pseudosasa amabilis</i>
Che Tong zhu	<i>Bambusa sinospinosa</i>
Fang zhu	<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i>
Fo du zhu	<i>Bambusa tuldooides</i> 'Ventricosa'
Gui zhu	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>
Han zhu	<i>Chimonobambusa marmorea</i>
Hong Bian zhu	<i>Phyllostachys rubromarginata</i>
Hou zhu	<i>Phyllostachys nidularia</i>
Hui Xiang zhu	<i>Chimonocalamus pallens</i>
Jin zhu	<i>Phyllostachys sulphurea</i>
Ma zhu	<i>Dendrocalamus latiflorus</i>
Mao zhu	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i>
Qiong zhu	<i>Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda</i>
Ren Mian zhu	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Shui zhu	<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i>
Wu Ya zhu	<i>Phyllostachys atrovaginata</i>
Xiang Nuo zhu	<i>Cephalostachyum pergracile</i>
Zi zhu	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>

**ENGLISH NAMES****Botanical name**

Arrow	<i>Pseudosasa japonica</i>
Beechey	<i>Bambusa beecheyana</i>
Blue	<i>Himalayacalamus hookerianus</i>
Black	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i>
Buddha's Belly	<i>Bambusa tuldooides</i> 'Ventricosa'
Candy Stripe or Candy cane	<i>Himalayacalamus falconeri</i> 'Damarapa'
Canebrake	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Chinese Goddess	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> 'Riviereorum'
Chinese Thorny	<i>Bambusa sinospinosa</i>
Common	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>
Dwarf Fern Leaf	<i>Pleioblastus distichus</i>
Dwarf Whitestripe	<i>Pleioblastus fortunei</i>
Fernleaf	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i> 'Fernleaf'
Fountain	<i>Fargesia nitida</i>
Giant Thorny	<i>Bambusa bambos</i>
Giant Timber	<i>Bambusa oldhamii</i>
Green Mountain	<i>Yushania alpina</i>
Golden	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i>
Golden Golden	<i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> 'Holo-chrysa'
"Heavenly Bamboo"	not a bamboo ( <i>Nandina domestica</i> )
Hedge	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>
Himalayan Blue	<i>Himalayacalamus hookerianus</i>
Horsehoof	<i>Bambusa lapidea</i>
Iron Range	<i>Bambusa forbesii</i>
Japanese Timber	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i>
"Lucky Bamboo"	not a bamboo ( <i>Dracaena sanderiana</i> )
Male	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>
Marbled	<i>Chimonobambusa marmorea</i>
Mexican Weeping	<i>Oatea acuminata</i> subsp. <i>aztecorum</i>
Monastery	<i>Thyrsostachys siamensis</i>
Oldham's	<i>Bambusa oldhamii</i>
Painted	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> 'Vittata'
Punting Pole	<i>Bambusa tuldooides</i>
River Cane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i>
Square	<i>Chimonobambusa quadrangularis</i>
Stone	<i>Phyllostachys angusta</i> & <i>P. nuda</i>
Sweetshoot	<i>Phyllostachys dulcis</i>
Switch Cane	<i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> subsp. <i>tecta</i>
Tea Stick	<i>Pseudosasa amabilis</i>
Temple	<i>Semiarundinaria fastuosa</i>
Timor Black	<i>Bambusa lako</i>
Tonkin Cane	<i>Pseudosasa amabilis</i>
Tortoise Shell	<i>Phyllostachys edulis</i> 'Heterocykla'
Tropical Black	<i>Gigantochloa atrovioleacea</i>
Umbrella	<i>Fargesia murielae</i>
Water	<i>Phyllostachys heteroclada</i>
Weaver's	<i>Bambusa textilis</i>
Wine	<i>Oxytenanthera braunii</i>
Yellow Groove	<i>Phyllostachys aureosulcata</i>

### Credits for assistance

Rich Knitter at Bamboo Headquarters undertook administration and management of supplier's information, and data input. Michael Bartholomew, who maintains the membership list, gets the *Source List* published and mailed. Bill Hollenback designed the new online input form and refurbished the database from last year.

We thank the following technical advisors, who have assisted with the names and descriptions for the Species Table in this and past editions:

Stan Andreasen, Michael Bartholomew, Peter Bindon, Lynn Clark, Ian Connor, Gib Cooper, Durnford Dart, Soejatmi Dransfield, Ralph Evans, Ned Jaquith, Gerald Guala, Richard Haubrich, Kim Higbie, Michael Hotchkiss, David King, Ximena Londoño, Susanne Lucas, Ted Meredith, Jim Rehor, Steve Renvoize, Susan Ruskin, Robert Saporito, Mary Ann Silverman, George & Betty Shor, Adam & Sue Turtle, Richard Waldron, Elizabeth Widjaja and others.

We also thank all those who have made suggestions to improve the entries in the tables.

### Ordering Reprints

Copies of this list are available either from some of the listed vendors, from chapter offices or from:

*Michael Bartholomew,*  
Membership Office  
750 Krumkill Road  
Albany, NY 12203-5976

To order: Please send \$3 for each copy of the Source List (including postage and handling). Volume discounts are only available on orders placed prior to publication.

We hope that you find this publication useful and enjoy growing some new bamboos this year.

*Ralph Evans, Source List Editor*

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(responsible for compilation of bamboo sources, and production of the list)

*Chris Stapleton, Species List Editor*

SpeciesList@ AmericanBamboo.org  
(responsible for names and taxonomy)

### Source List Advertisements (Also, see pages 43, 46, 48 & 49)

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