

Family: *Poaceae*

Taxon: *Bambusa pervariabilis*

Synonym: NA

Common Name: puntingpole bamboo
cheng gao zhu

Questionnaire :	current 20090513	Assessor:	HPWRA OrgData	Designation: L
Status:	Assessor Approved	Data Entry Person:	HPWRA OrgData	WRA Score -4
101	Is the species highly domesticated?		y=-3, n=0	n
102	Has the species become naturalized where grown?		y=1, n=-1	
103	Does the species have weedy races?		y=1, n=-1	
201	Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) - If island is primarily wet habitat, then substitute "wet tropical" for "tropical or subtropical"		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	Intermediate
202	Quality of climate match data		(0-low; 1-intermediate; 2-high) (See Appendix 2)	High
203	Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)		y=1, n=0	n
204	Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates		y=1, n=0	n
205	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range?		y=-2, ?=-1, n=0	y
301	Naturalized beyond native range		y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2), n= question 205	n
302	Garden/amenity/disturbance weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
303	Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
304	Environmental weed		n=0, y = 2*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	n
305	Congeneric weed		n=0, y = 1*multiplier (see Appendix 2)	y
401	Produces spines, thorns or burrs		y=1, n=0	n
402	Allelopathic		y=1, n=0	
403	Parasitic		y=1, n=0	n
404	Unpalatable to grazing animals		y=1, n=-1	
405	Toxic to animals		y=1, n=0	n
406	Host for recognized pests and pathogens		y=1, n=0	
407	Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans		y=1, n=0	n
408	Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems		y=1, n=0	
409	Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle		y=1, n=0	y
410	Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions (or limestone conditions if not a volcanic island)		y=1, n=0	
411	Climbing or smothering growth habit		y=1, n=0	n

412	Forms dense thickets	y=1, n=0	n
501	Aquatic	y=5, n=0	n
502	Grass	y=1, n=0	y
503	Nitrogen fixing woody plant	y=1, n=0	n
504	Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)	y=1, n=0	n
601	Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat	y=1, n=0	n
602	Produces viable seed	y=1, n=-1	y
603	Hybridizes naturally	y=1, n=-1	
604	Self-compatible or apomictic	y=1, n=-1	
605	Requires specialist pollinators	y=-1, n=0	n
606	Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation	y=1, n=-1	n
607	Minimum generative time (years)	1 year = 1, 2 or 3 years = 0, 4+ years = -1	>3
701	Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)	y=1, n=-1	n
702	Propagules dispersed intentionally by people	y=1, n=-1	y
703	Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant	y=1, n=-1	n
704	Propagules adapted to wind dispersal	y=1, n=-1	y
705	Propagules water dispersed	y=1, n=-1	
706	Propagules bird dispersed	y=1, n=-1	n
707	Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)	y=1, n=-1	n
708	Propagules survive passage through the gut	y=1, n=-1	
801	Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)	y=1, n=-1	n
802	Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)	y=1, n=-1	
803	Well controlled by herbicides	y=-1, n=1	y
804	Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire	y=1, n=-1	
805	Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)	y=-1, n=1	

Designation: L

WRA Score -4

Supporting Data:

101	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Is the species highly domesticated? No] "Two varieties may be recognized in China. In addition, <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> var. <i>multistriata</i> W. T. Lin (J. Bamboo Res. 16(3): 25. 1997) was described from cultivated, sterile material from Guangdong (Guangzhou)."
102	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
103	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	NA
201	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 0- Low] "Native: ASIA-TEMPERATE China: China - Guangdong, Guangxi. Cultivated: ASIA-TEMPERATE China: China"
202	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Quality of climate match data 2-High]
203	2013. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Bamboo - <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/91948/ [Accessed 30 Apr 2013]	[Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "Hardiness: USDA Zone 9a: to -6.6 °C (20 °F) USDA Zone 9b: to -3.8 °C (25 °F) USDA Zone 10a: to -1.1 °C (30 °F) USDA Zone 10b: to 1.7 °C (35 °F) USDA Zone 11: above 4.5 °C (40 °F)"
204	2013. USDA ARS National Genetic Resources Program. Germplasm Resources Information Network - (GRIN). http://www.ars-grin.gov/cgi-bin/npgs/html/index.pl	[Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? No] "Native: ASIA TEMPERATE China: China - Guangdong, Guangxi. Cultivated: ASIA-TEMPERATE China: China"
205	1979. Smith, A.C.. Flora Vitiensis Nova - A New Flora of Fiji (Spermatophytes Only). Volume 1. Pacific Tropical Botanical Garden, Lawai, HI	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Fiji] "The following bamboos were introduced from the U. S. Department of Agriculture on Oct. 9, 1957, and planted at the Cocoa Station, Nanduruloulou, Naitasiri Province, Viti Levu. The species marked with an asterisk are reported to have survived. (FDA = Fiji Department of Agriculture introduction number.) " ... "FDA 15065. <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> McClure"
205	2007. Randall, R.P.. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Australia]
205	2012. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P./Strong, M.T.. Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies. Smithsonian Contributions to Botany. 98: 1192 pp.	[Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? Puerto Rico] " <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 13. 1940. Distribution: Exotic in Puerto Rico and United States; native to China."
301	2007. Randall, R.P.. The introduced flora of Australia and its weed status. CRC for Australian Weed Management, Glen Osmond, Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> not designated as naturalized or a weed of Australia
301	2012. Acevedo-Rodríguez, P./Strong, M.T.. Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies. Smithsonian Contributions to Botany. 98: 1192 pp.	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] " <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> McClure, Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. 9: 13. 1940. Distribution: Exotic in Puerto Rico and United States; native to China."
301	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Naturalized beyond native range? No] No evidence
302	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Garden/amenity/disturbance weed? No] No evidence
303	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Agricultural/forestry/horticultural weed? No] No evidence
304	2012. Randall, R.P.. A Global Compendium of Weeds. 2nd Edition. Department of Agriculture and Food, Western Australia	[Environmental weed? No] No evidence

305	2003. Blundell, A.G./Scatena, F.N./Wentzel, R./Sommers, W.. Ecorisk assessment using indicators of sustainability: invasive species in the Caribbean National Forest of Puerto Rico. <i>Journal of forestry</i> . 101(1): 14-19.	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "The ongoing colonization by both Africanized honeybees (<i>Apis mellifera</i>) and bamboo (<i>Bambusa</i> sp., family Poaceae) pose large threats. Introduced bamboo can form monospecific stands in riparian zones..." ... "Bambusa vulgaris was introduced to Puerto Rico at least 150 years ago from Southeast Asia (Francis 1993) and planted in the national forest about 70 years ago to control soil erosion along steep dirt roads. It has since colonized many streams that intersect roads and formed monocultures in some riparian areas (O'Connor et al. 2000)." ... "Bamboo accounts for both benefits and costs for the Caribbean National Forest: the positive services of erosion control versus competition with native plants. Once established, however, bamboo is extremely difficult to eradicate. Clumps are resilient to physical damage, and the entire rhizome must be removed to prevent resprouting"
305	2008. Global Invasive Species Database. <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> . http://www.issg.org/database/species/ecology.asp?si=1399&fr=1&sts=&lang=EN	[Congeneric weed? Yes] "Bambusa vulgaris forms extensive monospecific stands where it occurs, excluding other plant species. <i>B. vulgaris</i> colonises along streams into forest...Control of <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> infestation is difficult. "Best to cut down and spray the regrowth"
401	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). <i>Flora of China</i> . Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Culms 7–10 m, 4–5.5 cm in diam., basally straight, apex suberect; internodes straight, ca. 30 cm, basal internodes with yellow-green stripes, initially thinly white powdery or strigose; nodes slightly prominent, basal nodes with rings of gray-white silky hairs below and above sheath scar; branching from basal node up. Branches several to many, clustered, with central 3 dominant. Culm sheaths deciduous, initially with yellow-green stripes, thinly leathery, abaxially glabrous or sometimes strigose, apex asymmetrically arched; auricles unequal, undulate, wrinkled; larger auricle slanted along 1/6–1/5 of sheath margin, obovate-oblong to oblanceolate, 3.5–4 x ca. 1 cm, attenuate; smaller auricle suborbicular or elliptic, ca. 1.5 x 0.8 cm; oral setae fine, undulate; ligule 3–4 mm, irregularly dentate or some times lacinate, shortly fimbriate; blade deciduous, erect, nearly symmetrical, initially abaxially yellow green striped, narrowly ovate-acuminate, base rounded and then extending outward and joined with auricles for 3–7 mm, nearly 2/3 width of sheath apex. Leaf blade linear-lanceolate, usually 10–15 x 1–1.5 cm, abaxially densely pubescent, adaxially glabrous."
402	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Allelopathic? Unknown]
403	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). <i>Flora of China</i> . Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Parasitic? No] Poaceae
404	1983. Duke, J.A.. <i>Handbook of Energy Crops - Bambusa arundinacea</i> . http://www.hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/duke_energy/bambusa_arundinacea.html	[Unpalatable to grazing animals? Unknown] " <i>Bambusa arundinacea</i> " ... "Leaves used as fodder." [Related <i>Bambusa</i> species are palatable]
405	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Toxic to animals? No] No evidence
406	2002. Haojie, W./Wang, H./Varma, R.V./Xiu, T.. <i>Insect Pests of Bamboos in Asia: An Illustrated Manual</i> . INBAR, New Delhi, India	[Host for recognized pests and pathogens?] " <i>Leptispa abdominalis mevidiana</i> Chen et Yu and <i>Leptispa longipennis</i> Gestro are found on <i>Phyllostachys</i> spp. And <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> in southern China and cause damage similar to <i>L. godwini</i> ," [Cyrtotrachelus longimanus is also listed as a major pest of <i>B. pervariabilis</i> , and other bamboo species]
407	2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. <i>International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference</i> . CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence
408	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Unknown]
409	2013. Dave's Gardern. <i>PlantFiles: Bamboo - Bambusa pervariabilis</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/91948/ [Accessed 30 Apr 2013]	[Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Yes] "Sun Exposure: Full Sun Sun to Partial Shade, Light Shade"
410	1998. Rao, A.N./Rao, V.R./Williams, J.T. (eds.). <i>Priority Species of Bamboo and Rattan</i> . IPGRI-APO, Serdang, Malaysia	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Unknown]
410	2013. Dave's Gardern. <i>PlantFiles: Bamboo - Bambusa pervariabilis</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/91948/ [Accessed 30 Apr 2013]	[Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Unknown]

411	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] "Arborescent bamboos, occasionally shrubby or scrambling, 1–20 m." [Genus description]
412	1992. Recht, C./Wetterwald, M.F.. Bamboos. Timber Press, Portland, OR	[Forms dense thickets? No] "All Bambusa species are strongly clump-forming." [Not a running bamboo, and no evidence that this species forms dense thickets]
412	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Forms dense thickets? No] No evidence
501	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Aquatic? No] "River banks, around villages."
502	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Grass? Yes] Poaceae
503	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Poaceae
504	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Perennial; caespitose. Rhizomes short; pachymorph." [Not a geophyte, although does have rhizomes]
504	2010. Gordon, D.R./Mitterdorfer, B./Pheloung, P.C. et al.. Guidance for addressing the Australian Weed Risk Assessment questions. Plant Protection Quarterly. 25(2): 56-74.	[Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "This question relates to perennial plants with tubers, corms or bulbs. This question is specifically to deal with plants that have specialized organs and should not include plants merely with rhizomes/ stolons"
601	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] "River banks, around villages. Guangdong, Guangxi." [No evidence, although plants may only occur in cultivation now]
602	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Produces viable seed? Presumably Yes] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; ovoid; 1.5 mm long; hairy at apex." [Probably will not produce seeds until end of long life cycle]
602	2006. Wu, Z.Y./Raven, P.H./Hong, D.Y. (eds.). Flora of China. Vol. 22 (Poaceae). Science Press & Missouri Botanical Garden Press, Beijing & St. Louis	[Produces viable seed? Presumably Yes] "Young caryopsis broadly ovoid, ca. 1.5 mm, apex hispidulous, remains of style base persistent." [Probably will not produce seeds until end of long life cycle]
603	1985. Guang-zhu, Z.. Studies on the chromosome number of some bamboo species with clump rhizomes. Pp 175-178 in Recent Research on Bamboos. The Chinese Academy of Forestry, People's Republic of China	[Hybridizes naturally?] "Even though the chromosome number of <i>B. pervariabilis</i> , <i>D. latiflorus</i> and <i>B. textilis</i> is different from each other, they can be easily hybridized and have strong affinity to each other." [Could probably hybridize naturally if grown together, but unknown from natural settings]
603	1998. Rao, A.N./Rao, V.R./Williams, J.T. (eds.). Priority Species of Bamboo and Rattan. IPGRI-APO, Serdang, Malaysia	[Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] "Need attention, some hybrids produced crossing with <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> and <i>Dendrocalamus latiflorus</i> ." [Hybrids were intentionally produced. Unknown if natural hybrids are produced]
604	2001. Koshy, K.C./Jee, G.. Studies on the absence of seed set in <i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> . Current Science. 81 (4): 375-378.	[Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] "In spite of germination, the pollen tube did not find its way into the style, to effect fertilization. This appears to be the result of self-incompatibility. Self incompatibility can be confirmed only when pollen grains of a different clone are available for effective cross pollination" [description is for <i>B. vulgaris</i> , a related species. Unknown for <i>B. pervariabilis</i>]
605	1994. Zomlefer, W.B.. Guide to Flowering Plant Families. The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London	[Requires specialist pollinators? No] Poaceae [anemophilous. Wind-pollinated]
606	2013. California Invasive Plant Council. Don't Plant a Pest - Ornamental grasses of the Central Valley region. http://www.cal-ipc.org/landscaping/dpp/plantpage.php?region=centralvalley&type=Ornamental%20grasses	[Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? No] "Rhizomes of clumping bamboo stay close to the plant, making it less invasive than the running species" [Description for <i>B. multiplex</i> . No evidence that this clumping bamboo spreads extensively by vegetative means]

607	1998. Rao, A.N./Rao, V.R./Williams, J.T. (eds.). Priority Species of Bamboo and Rattan. IPGRI-APO, Serdang, Malaysia	[Minimum generative time (years)? Unknown. Presumably >4 years] "flowers and fruit unknown or not described" [Most <i>Bambusa</i> species will not flower until after long periods of time. The time to reproductive maturity for <i>B. pervariabilis</i> is presumably >4 years]
701	1938. McClure, F.A.. Notes on bamboo culture, with special reference to southern China. The Hong Kong Naturalist. 9(1 & 2): 1-19.	[Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "These plants fruit so rarely in this region (southern China), however, that it is not deemed worth while to devote much attention here to the matter of propagation by seed. Furthermore, the seeds are relatively short-lived and, as a rule the germination rate of most kinds drops rapidly when the seeds are stored under ordinary conditions." [Rarely fruits. In regards to the genus <i>Bambusa</i>]
702	2013. Dave's Gardern. PlantFiles: Bamboo - <i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> . http://davesgarden.com/guides/pf/go/91948/ [Accessed 30 Apr 2013]	[Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] "Ornamental Grasses and Bamboo"
703	1938. McClure, F.A.. Notes on bamboo culture, with special reference to southern China. The Hong Kong Naturalist. 9(1 & 2): 1-19.	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "These plants fruit so rarely in this region (southern China), however, that it is not deemed worth while to devote much attention here to the matter of propagation by seed. Furthermore, the seeds are relatively short-lived and, as a rule the germination rate of most kinds drops rapidly when the seeds are stored under ordinary conditions." [Rarely fruits. In regards to the genus <i>Bambusa</i>]
703	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; ovoid; 1.5 mm long; hairy at apex." [No evidence, and unlikely, as this bamboo produces viable seeds, albeit probably only after long period]
704	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Propagules adapted to wind dispersal? Yes] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; ovoid; 1.5 mm long; hairy at apex." [When produced, seeds presumably wind or gravity dispersed]
705	2006. Quattrocchi, U.. CRC World Dictionary of Grasses: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymolog. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL	[Propagules water dispersed? Possibly Yes] "...on riverbanks, low hills, loose wet soils, around villages..." [Distribution suggests propagules may be moved by water]
706	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Propagules bird dispersed? No] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; ovoid; 1.5 mm long; hairy at apex." [Seeds rarely produced. Seeds, if/when produced, are not fleshy-fruited]
707	2006 (onwards). Clayton, W.D./Vorontsova, M.S./Harman, K.T./Williamson, H.. GrassBase - The Online World Grass Flora. http://www.kew.org/data/grasses-db.html	[Propagules dispersed by other animals (externally)? No] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; ovoid; 1.5 mm long; hairy at apex." [Unlikely. Seeds rarely produced. Seeds, if/when produced, lack means of external attachment]
708	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] Unlikely to be internally dispersed
801	2002. Guangchu, Z.. A manual of bamboo hybridization. Technical Report No. 21. VSP BV, Zeist, Netherlands	[Prolific seed production (>1000/m ²)? No] "Table 1. Pollen germination of some bamboos of South China" [<i>Bambusa pervariabilis</i> - Germination Rate = 2.9-14.8%] "Seed Setting. The rate of seed setting is closely related to pollen viability. If the pollen viability is high then the seed setting rate is also high and if it is low then the opposite is true. In the majority of bamboo species the natural seed setting rate is very low." [Presumably low due to low pollen viability]
802	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown]
803	1961. Cruzado, H.J./Muzik, T.J./Kennard, W.C.. Control of Bamboo in Puerto Rico by Herbicides. Weeds. 9 (1): 20-26.	[Well controlled by herbicides? Probably Yes] "The combination of TCA and monuron at the rate of 0.8 and 0.4 pounds, respectively, per 50 culms, gave excellent kill in <i>Bambusa multiplex</i> and <i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i> " [Related invasive <i>Bambusa</i> is effectively controlled by herbicides. <i>B. oliveriana</i> would probably be effectively controlled as well]
804	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Unknown]
805	2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication.	[Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents)? Unknown]

Summary of Risk Traits

High Risk / Undesirable Traits

- Related Bambusa species have become invasive
- May produce viable seeds that can be dispersed by gravity, wind or people
- May resprout after repeated cutting or harvesting of shoots & culms (may be difficult to remove from unwanted areas)

Low Risk / Desirable Traits

- No negative impacts have been documented
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Will only flower after long life-span
- Seed set presumably low
- A clumping bamboo that will not spread vegetatively and is not likely to be spread accidentally due to sterility for most of its life cycle