

Family: *Poaceae*

Taxon: *Drepanostachyum khasianum*

Synonym: *Arundinaria khasiana* Munro

Arundinaria suberecta Munro

Chimonobambusa khasiana (Munro) Nakai

Common Name: Khasia bamboo

| Questionnaire : | current 20090513 | Assessor: | Assessor | Designation: L |
|-----------------|---|--------------------|--|----------------|
| Status: | Assessor Approved | Data Entry Person: | Assessor | WRA Score 0 |
| 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) | High |
| 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 | y |
| 205 | Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? | | y=-2, ?=-1, n=0 | n |
| 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) | n |
| 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 | n |
| 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 | y |

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| 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 | |
| 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 | |
| 705 | Propagules water dispersed | y=1, n=-1 | n |
| 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 | |
| 802 | Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr) | y=1, n=-1 | |
| 803 | Well controlled by herbicides | y=-1, n=1 | |
| 804 | Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire | y=1, n=-1 | y |
| 805 | Effective natural enemies present locally (e.g. introduced biocontrol agents) | y=-1, n=1 | |

Designation: L

WRA Score 0

Supporting Data:

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| 101 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Is the species highly domesticated? No] No evidence |
| 102 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 103 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | NA |
| 201 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Species suited to tropical or subtropical climate(s) 2-High] "Drepanostachyum species are forest understorey plants of warm broad leaved subtropical forest types such as Schima–Castanopsis, although a few species are also cultivated. They will not survive below about 500m, where absolute maximum temperatures rise to c.40°C." |
| 202 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Quality of climate match data 2-High] |
| 203 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Broad climate suitability (environmental versatility)? No] "They will not survive below about 500m, where absolute maximum temperatures rise to c.40°C. They are progressively replaced by species of Himalayacalamus above 1850m, as their leaves are damaged by winter temperatures below c.–5°C, and by the higher UV content of strong insolation at higher altitudes." |
| 204 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Native or naturalized in regions with tropical or subtropical climates? Yes] "Drepanostachyum species are mainly found in subtropical forests." ... "Distribution: India (Meghalaya), Bhutan." |
| 205 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Does the species have a history of repeated introductions outside its natural range? No] "With the exception of D. intermedium, most species are not widely cultivated or harvested, and are not of great economic importance." |
| 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 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Congeneric weed? No] No evidence |
| 401 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Produces spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Clump-forming thornless bamboos up to 5m tall with many branches," [Genus description] |

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| 401 | 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 spines, thorns or burrs? No] "Perennial; caespitose. Rhizomes short; pachymorph. Culms erect; 250–400 cm long; 12 mm diam.; woody. Culm-internodes terete; 15–20 cm long; dark green, or black; smooth. Lateral branches dendroid. Branch complement many; with subequal branches. Culm-sheaths 15–23 cm long; 4–5 times as long as wide; chartaceous; smooth; concave at apex. Culm-sheath ligule 5–7 mm high; dentate. Culm-sheath blade linear; reflexed; 2.5 cm long. Leaf-sheaths striately veined. Ligule an eciliate membrane; obtuse, or acute. Leaf-blade base with a brief petiole like connection to sheath. Leaf-blades deciduous at the ligule; linear, or lanceolate; 7–10 cm long; 7–8 mm wide; glandular. Leaf-blade midrib conspicuous. Leaf-blade venation with 4–6 secondary veins; without cross veins. Leaf blade surface smooth; glabrous, or pubescent; hairy abaxially. Leaf-blade margins scabrous. Leaf-blade apex attenuate; filiform." |
| 402 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Allelopathic? Unknown] |
| 403 | 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 | [Parasitic? No] Poaceae |
| 404 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "The culms are valuable for weaving and the foliage is often fed to animals or browsed in the forest." [Genus description] ... "It is heavily browsed and is usually reduced in size to below 1 cm in diameter and 3 m in height, although like other Drepanostachyum species it could reach 5 m in height if it were protected." [Species description] |
| 404 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Unpalatable to grazing animals? No] "They are harvested from natural forest and also cultivated, providing culms for basketry and light furniture, and winter fodder for stall fed livestock" |
| 405 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Toxic to animals? No] "It is heavily browsed and is usually reduced in size to below 1 cm in diameter and 3 m in height, although like other Drepanostachyum species it could reach 5 m in height if it were protected." |
| 405 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Toxic to animals? No] "They are harvested from natural forest and also cultivated, providing culms for basketry and light furniture, and winter fodder for stall fed livestock" [Information for related <i>D. falcatum</i>] |
| 405 | 2006. Quattrocchi, U.. CRC World Dictionary of Grasses: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymolog. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL | [Toxic to animals? No] "used for weaving, fodder, the plants browsed by livestock..." [Genus description. No evidence of toxicity] |
| 406 | 2011. Benton, A./Thomson, L./Berg, P./Ruskin, S.. Farm and Forestry Production and Marketing Profile for Bamboo (various species). In Elevitch, C.R. (ed.) Specialty Crops for Pacific Island Agroforestry. Permanent Agriculture Resources (PAR), Honolulu, HI | [Host for recognized pests and pathogens? Unknown] "No significant pests or diseases are reported in the Pacific, but many are found on bamboos in tropical and subtropical Asia." |
| 407 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] "Where the forest is protected or adequately managed, this bamboo is regularly harvested,..." [No evidence] |
| 407 | 2008. Wagstaff, D.J.. International poisonous plants checklist: an evidence-based reference. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL | [Causes allergies or is otherwise toxic to humans? No] No evidence |
| 408 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Creates a fire hazard in natural ecosystems? Unknown] |
| 409 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Is a shade tolerant plant at some stage of its life cycle? Presumably Yes] "Drepanostachyum species are forest understorey plants of warm broad-leaved subtropical forest types such as Schima–Castanopsis, although a few species are also cultivated." |
| 410 | 2013. Backyard Gardener. Drepanostachyum khasianum. http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_ac1a.html [Accessed 08 May 2013] | [Tolerates a wide range of soil conditions? Yes] "pH Range: 4.5 to 7.5 - Soil Range: Sandy Loam to Clay Loam" |

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| 411 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Climbing or smothering growth habit? No] Genus - "Clumps unicaespitose, rhizomes pachymorph with necks less than 25cm long." Speices - "Leaf sheath auricles >2mm across" |
| 412 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Forms dense thickets? No] "Clump-forming thornless bamboos up to 5m tall with many branches," [Genus] ... "It is the most common forest bamboo species between 1000 m and 2000 m..." [Species. No evidence that this clump forming species forms thickets in native range] |
| 501 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Aquatic? No] "They occupy a large but discontinuous and fragmented habitat, repeatedly interrupted by hot dry valleys and temperate ridges where they cannot survive." |
| 502 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Grass? Yes] Poaceae |
| 503 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Nitrogen fixing woody plant? No] Poaceae |
| 504 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Geophyte (herbaceous with underground storage organs -- bulbs, corms, or tubers)? No] "Perennial; caespitose. Rhizomes short; pachymorph. Culms erect; 250–400 cm long; 12 mm diam.; woody. Culm-internodes terete; 15–20 cm long; dark green, or black; smooth. Lateral branches dendroid." |
| 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 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Evidence of substantial reproductive failure in native habitat? No] |
| 602 | 2006-2013. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboo Identification. http://bamboo-identification.co.uk/index.html | [Produces viable seed? Yes] "...at least 1 correctly identified plant was recently still in cultivation in Europe, but started flowering in 2008. Its seed has been widely distributed as D. khasianum 'Shillong'. It is small in stature, to 2m, with leaves to 12cm, and purple rings above and below the nodes." |
| 603 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Hybridizes naturally? Unknown] |
| 604 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Self-compatible or apomictic? Unknown] |
| 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 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. The bamboos of Nepal and Bhutan Part I: Bambusa, Dendrocalamus, Melocanna, Cephalostachyum, Teinostachyum, and Pseudostachyum (Gramineae: Poaceae, Bambusoideae). Edinburgh Journal of Botany. 51(1): 1-32. | [Reproduction by vegetative fragmentation? Unlikely] "The genera Drepanostachyum, Himalayacalamus, Ampelocalamus, and Neomicrocalamus all have pachymorph rhizomes, rather than the leptomorph rhizomes found in Arundinaria and Chimonobambusa." [This species clumps and is unlikely to spread far by vegetative means] |
| 607 | 1991. Stapleton, C.M.A.. A morphological investigation of some Himalayan bamboos with an enumeration of taxa in Nepal and Bhutan. PhD Diss. University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, UK | [Minimum generative time (years)?] "The flowers of this species are not known." [Suggests this species flowers only after long period of time] |

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| 607 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Minimum generative time (years)? 40+] "This species appears to have a flowering cycle of 48-58 years." [Information for <i>D. falcatum</i> . <i>D. khasianum</i> would presumably also flower after a long time interval] |
| 701 | 2006. Quattrocchi, U.. CRC World Dictionary of Grasses: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymolog. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL | [Propagules likely to be dispersed unintentionally (plants growing in heavily trafficked areas)? No] "flowering gregarious and periodical..." [No evidence, and unlikely given long periods before flowering occurs] |
| 702 | 2013. Backyard Gardener. <i>Drepanostachyum khasianum</i> . http://www.backyardgardener.com/plantname/pda_ac1a.html [Accessed 08 May 2013] | [Propagules dispersed intentionally by people? Yes] Cultivated as an ornamental outside native range |
| 703 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules likely to disperse as a produce contaminant? No] No evidence, and unlikely given long intervals before plants flower and produce seed |
| 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? Possibly] "Caryopsis with adherent pericarp; fusiform; 12 mm long; apex unappendaged. Hilum linear. " [When produced, seeds possibly wind or gravity dispersed] |
| 705 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Propagules water dispersed? No] "This species has been found in several districts of central Nepal. It is the most common forest bamboo species between 1000 m and 2000 m, and it flowered in Charikot and Nagarkot in 1985. It is only found in the forest and is not cultivated. [No evidence that it commonly occurs in riparian areas, and seeds, when produced, lack obvious adaptations for water dispersal] |
| 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; fusiform; 12 mm long; apex unappendaged. Hilum linear. " [Not fleshy-fruited, and seeds, when produced, likely to be consumed by seed predators rather than dispersers] |
| 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; fusiform; 12 mm long; apex unappendaged. Hilum linear. " [Unlikely. Seeds, when produced, lack means of external attachment] |
| 708 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Propagules survive passage through the gut? Unknown] Unlikely to be consumed and dispersed internally |
| 801 | 2006. Quattrocchi, U.. CRC World Dictionary of Grasses: Common Names, Scientific Names, Eponyms, Synonyms, and Etymolog. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL | [Prolific seed production (>1000/m2)? Unknown] "flowering gregarious and periodical..." [May produce high seed densities after infrequent flowering intervals] |
| 802 | 2005. CAB International. Forestry Compendium. CAB International, Wallingford, UK | [Evidence that a persistent propagule bank is formed (>1 yr)? Unknown] "Seed storage orthodox" [Information for <i>Drepanostachyum falcatum</i> . No information on field conditions for <i>D. khasianum</i> was found] |
| 803 | 2013. WRA Specialist. Personal Communication. | [Well controlled by herbicides? Unknown] No information on herbicide efficacy or chemical control of this species |
| 804 | 1994. Stapleton, C.M.A.. Bamboos of Nepal. Royal Botanic Gardens Kew / Overseas Development Administration Forestry Research Programme, Oxford, UK | [Tolerates, or benefits from, mutilation, cultivation, or fire? Yes] "Where the forest is protected or adequately managed, this bamboo is regularly harvested, but much of its natural habitat has been reduced to degraded scrub, where it cannot reach a large enough size to be of any use." [Regularly harvested and can presumably produce new shoots repeatedly] |
| 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

- Thrives in subtropical climates
- Shade tolerant
- Tolerates many soil types
- 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
- Edible shoots
- Fodder source in native range
- Non-toxic
- Landscaping and ornamental value
- Will only flower after long life-span
- 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