



Gigantochloa apus

Gigantochloa apus, also known as **String Bamboo** or **Pring Tali**, is a dense tropical clumping bamboo native to Southeast Asia. It is the most economically important bamboo in Java, especially in the handicraft and furniture industry.

Summary

Height	8 - 22 m
Diameter	4 - 13 cm
Growth Habit	Dense Clumper
Climate	Tropical - Subtropical
Hardiness	-2°C
Origin	Southeast Asia

Photos





Culms

Strongly tufted woody bamboo with erect drooping culms that can reach between 8-22 m in height. The culms are bright green or yellowish-green when young, with an average diameter between 4-13 cm and a wall thickness between 6-13 mm.

Branches

Many clustered branches at the nodes with 1 larger dominant branch.

Leaves

Leaves are lance-shaped and on average 10-15 cm long and between 1.5-2 cm broad.

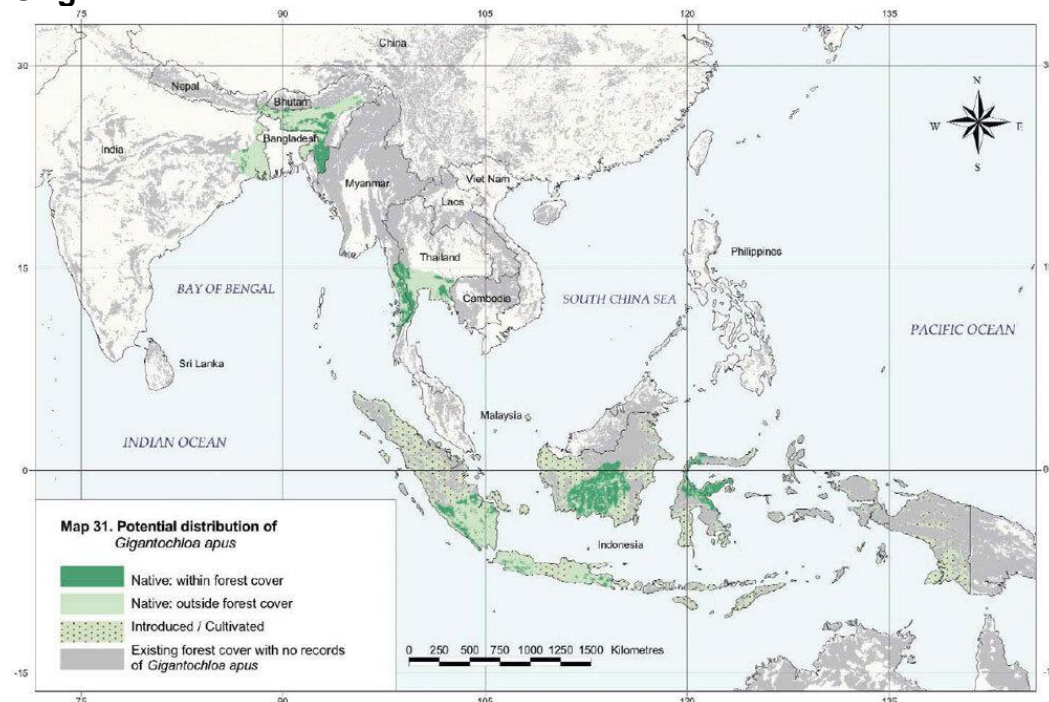
Habitat

This bamboo species grows well either on sandy soil or clay soil. It grows on lowlands along river banks or on hill slopes in moist evergreen forests up to 1500 m above sea level.

Uses

Gigantochloa apus is the most economically important bamboo in Java, especially in the handicraft and furniture industry. The poles are used extensively as building materials to construct roofing, scaffolding, bridges, walls, fences, etc. In Indonesia this bamboo is called Bambu Tali ('Tali' means String) because it is an excellent resource to make strong strips with the suppleness of leather.

Origin



Gigantochloa apus is native to Tenasserim, Myanmar, the north-eastern part of India, and the southern part of Thailand. This bamboo species is widely cultivated in Indonesia where it was probably introduced from Myanmar a long time ago.

