



Scientific Name	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> Schrad. ex J.C.Wendl
Common Names	Common Bamboo, Golden Bamboo, Yellow Bamboo,
Family	Poaceae
Plant description	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> is a large bamboo species that forms erect, moderately loose clumps up to 20m tall and has no thorns. It has lemon-yellow culms with green stripes and dark green leaves. Stems are not straight, not easy to split, inflexible, thick-walled, and woody. Culm leaves are deciduous with dense pubescence. Leaf blades are narrowly lanceolate. Flowering is not common, and there are no seeds. Fruits are rare due to low pollen viability caused by irregular meiosis. The shoots of <i>B. vulgaris</i> contains taxiphyllin, that functions as an enzyme inhibitor in the human body when released, but degrades readily in boiling water.
Distribution	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> is widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. It is native to Southeast Asia but has been naturalized and cultivated in various parts of the world, including tropical Africa, the Americas, and Pacific Islands. It is highly concentrated in the Indomalayan rainforests. The species is one of the most successful bamboos in Tanzania, Pakistan and Brazil.
Uses	Stems are used as fuel and the leaves used as fodder, though a large amount of ingestion of leaves is known to cause neurological disorder among horses. It is widely used as an ornamental plant. It often is planted as fences and border

	<p>hedges. It is also planted as a measure for erosion control. It is used as raw material for paper pulp, especially in India. The young shoots are consumed as vegetables. In Trinidad and Tobago, the leaves are used to treat diarrhoea and control ectoparasites in dogs. The culms are used for construction for making fences, boats, huts, brooms, baskets etc.</p>
Flowering and Fruiting time	<p>Flowering is rare and occurs once every 60-120 years. The plant dies after flowering. The plant rarely produces seeds and relies mostly on vegetative propagation.</p>