

**LeBeau Bamboo Nursery**  
**Plant Guide 2012**

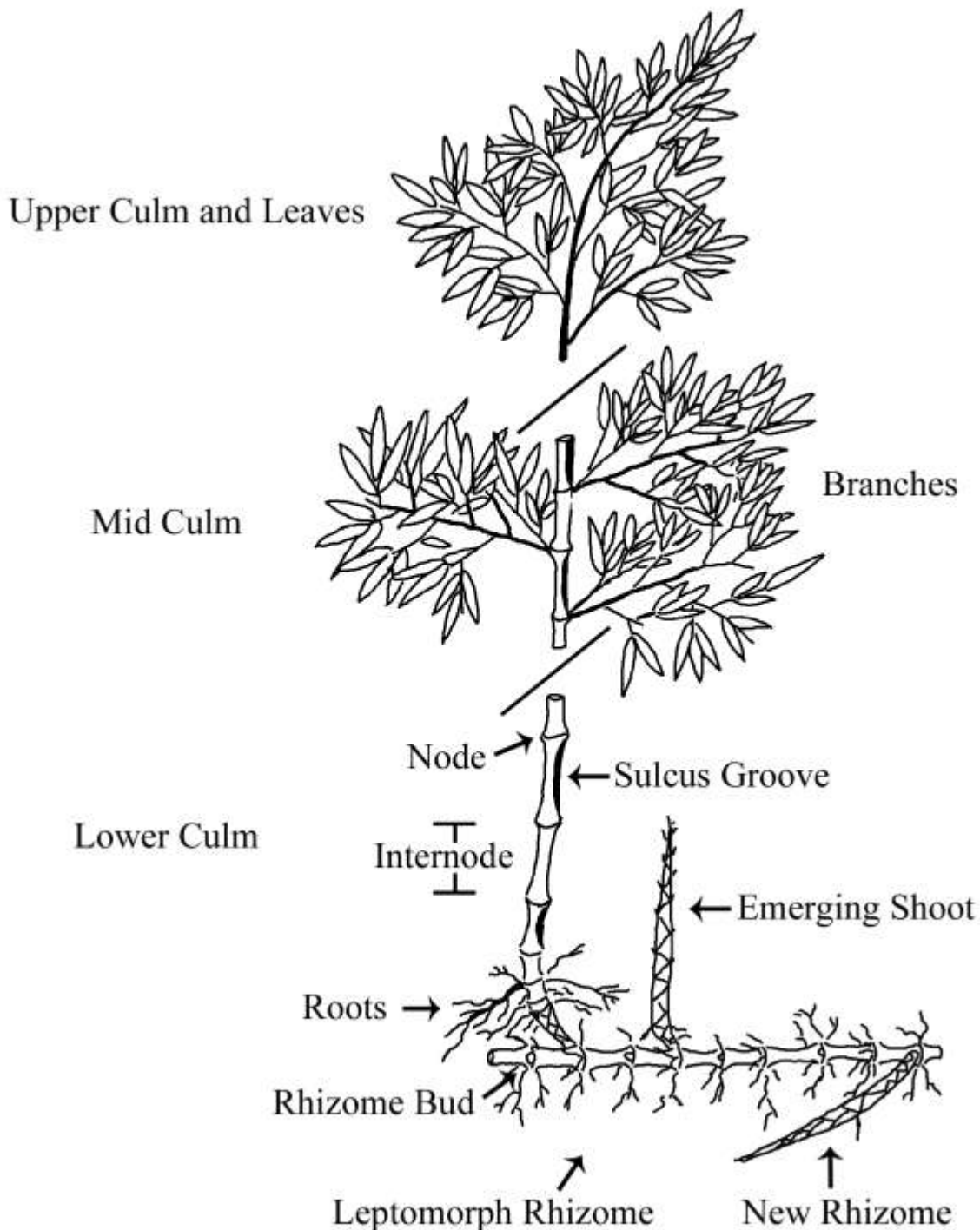


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## Introduction to Bamboo

Bamboos are members of the Poaceae family, as are corn, sugar cane and other grasses. Bamboos differ from the other members of the grass family by the presence of branches at each node. A bamboo culm consists of an internode (which is hollow for most bamboo) and a node, which is solid and provides structural integrity for the plant. At the node are one or more buds (depending on the species) which produce side branches.



## Term Definitions

**Culms** - The woody section commonly known as the “cane.”

**Rhizomes** - Similar in appearance and structure to a culm, a rhizome grows horizontally underground. Each culm stays connected to one another through the plant's rhizome network, causing a grove of bamboo to be one single plant. Buds and roots are present at each node.

**New Rhizomes** - A new rhizome, produced from an existing rhizome, travels horizontally within the top two feet of soil. Growth habit is similar to emerging shoots, however only the internodes in the tip expand. The internodes are often an inch or less in length. Tips sometimes turn upwards into a small shoot, commonly called "whipshoots." These are smaller and weaker than regular shoots and often emerge out of the normal shooting season.

**Sulcus Groove** - A small groove the length of the internode present only in *Phyllostachys*, appearing on alternating sides of culms and rhizomes with the bud at the base. In many bamboo varieties, the sulcus is a different color than the rest of the culm. For example, *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* ‘Spectabilis’ has yellow culms with a green sulcus.

**Node** - The solid joint between the internodes, provides structural integrity for the plant. Present on both culms and rhizomes, each node contains one primary and sometimes multiple secondary buds.

**Internode** - The often hollow section of culm between nodes.

**Emerging Shoot** - Bamboo plants grow by sending up new shoots each spring from rhizome buds. A bamboo shoot consists of nodes protected by culm sheaths, which often fall away once the bamboo reaches maturity. When growing, the space in between the nodes expands, eventually forming the internode. A bamboo shoot usually reaches its full height in two to four weeks and then begins to branch out. As the branches emerge, the culm hardens and becomes woody and flexible. Emerging shoots of some species are edible.

**Buds** - Buds are present on alternating sides of culms and rhizomes. On culms they produce branches, and on rhizomes they can produce either shoots or new rhizomes. Plants without viable rhizome buds are not able to grow new shoots or rhizomes, so are not able to further enlarge the plant. Non-viable plants often live three to seven years.

**Roots** - Roots emerge from the nodes of rhizomes and lower sections of culms. Roots can be easily damaged during transplanting, so great care must be taken when doing so to protect them.



## Growth Habit

Bamboo grows differently than most other woody plants, mostly because bamboos are basically giant grasses. Each cane is connected to all the other canes in the grove through an underground network of rhizomes, keeping an entire grove a single organism. This is what allows bamboo plants to grow so quickly, because the entire grove contributes to new growth rather than just one individual cane or seedling by itself.

When a new cane grows, a small shoot first appears off the tip or midsection of a viable rhizome. This can either be close to or far away from an existing bamboo cane, often depending on the species. The new shoot will be comprised of nodes pressed together without any space in between. The base of the shoot will already be the full diameter of the mature cane that the shoot will eventually grow in to. As the shoot grows, the nodes will expand as the internode grows in between them, pushing them upwards. This allows the entire length of the shoot to grow at once, unlike most plants where only the tip of a stem provides growth. In this way, a bamboo shoot can grow a foot or more in a single day.



New shoots emerging in April.  
*Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Spectabilis'

Once the shoot reaches its maximum height, it will begin to harden and branches will grow from buds at each node. At the same time, roots will grow from the underground portion of the shoot to provide water and nutrients to the newly emerging foliage. After this process is complete, (usually several weeks after the shoot first emerged from the ground) the bamboo cane will stay the same height until it eventually dies, generally five to ten years later. During the cane's lifetime, it will provide the nutrients for more rhizome and shoot growth.

## Running vs. Clumping Bamboo

Just about everyone who gardens has, at one point or another, heard some story of a running bamboo spreading and taking over an entire lawn. Most people would like to avoid becoming one of these stories, so it's important to understand the differences between each type of bamboo and whether or not a bamboo needs to be contained. Thousands of species of bamboo exist from all over the world, each with a unique growth habit and ideal conditions. Hundreds of these species grow in the Rogue Valley and throughout the Pacific Northwest, providing ample choices from which to select the perfect bamboo. Many of these species are categorized as "running," referring to their ability to quickly spread. But a large portion of Pacific Northwest-friendly bamboo species are "clumping," meaning that their nature is to stay put.

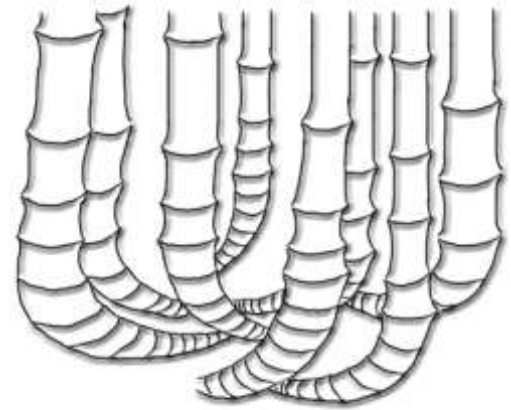
### What Does 'Clumping Bamboo' Mean?

'Clumping bamboo' refers to bamboo species which, by nature, do not spread long distances underground. They generally have a different rhizome system than running bamboos, which



dictates how fast a bamboo can physically spread. Clumping bamboos do not have the capability of spreading vast distances, so they will never send up shoots in your neighbor's yard.

### Diagram Showing Running and Clumping Rhizome Structure



**Leptomorphic “Running” Rhizome System**  
New canes grow far away from existing canes

**Pachymorphic “Clumping” Rhizome System**  
New canes grow next to existing canes



Of course, clumping bamboos have a different above-ground habit than running bamboos. Where a running bamboo will form a large grove, a clumping bamboo will form a single large bush. All the new shoots emerge from the same general location, slowly making the main clump larger and larger.

Clumping bamboos may not fulfill your specific needs and you may want to grow a running bamboo. If this is the case, you should read through the information on containing running bamboo. There are several methods which work to effectively keep a bamboo where you want it.





# Bamboo Plant Care

## Selecting Bamboo



*Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Allgold' has butter-yellow stems with thin stripes.

Before purchasing a bamboo, you need to make sure you are spending money on a variety that will fit your needs. There are hundreds of bamboo varieties which can be grown in the Rogue Valley, all thriving in different environments and each with its own special qualities. Some grow very large, some have intriguing coloration, and some varieties of bamboo have unusual appearances. You can look up bamboo species that would work for your conditions at [www.lebeaubamboo.com/find](http://www.lebeaubamboo.com/find).

### Factors to Consider

- **Sun Exposure** - While some bamboo varieties will grow in either sun or shade, others need a specific aspect. Bamboos planted in shade which require full sun will not grow to full height and will often be thin in nature, while shade-lovers planted in sun will be burned and have a dead, dry appearance.
- **Wind Exposure** - Some bamboo species are less tolerant of wind and their leaves may shred easily. Other bamboo species, like *Phyllostachys vivax*, grow to great heights and may topple over in high winds.
- **Moisture** - Although most bamboo varieties have a similar need for water, some are more tolerant of dry or boggy conditions. If you have very wet or dry soil, not all bamboos will grow well for you and you should contact us for more information.
- **Soil Type** - Within the Rogue Valley most soils are either clay or granite based. Although bamboo plants prefer loose, loamy soils, they will grow fine in the Rogue Valley with regular mulching.

## Planting Bamboo

Although planting bamboo is simple, there are several important steps to keep in mind, as there are several planting differences between bamboo and other plants. The primary difference is that the root ball should not be torn apart during planting. Bamboo roots and rhizomes grow only during certain times of the year and damaging them can be detrimental to the plant's overall health. Damaged roots may not begin to re-grow until the following year after planting.

Bamboo can be planted any time of the year; however some seasons are better than others. Spring and fall are best, while summer is less ideal. If planting in the summer, make sure to water your new bamboo more frequently than usual. Avoid planting in the winter, as the shock can increase the



effect of cold weather. Bamboo planted in the winter often suffers leaf loss throughout the next season.

## Planting Instructions

- Once you have purchased your bamboo and selected the site, dig a hole slightly deeper than the height of the pot and about twice the diameter.
- When digging, place the better soil from near the top in a separate pile.
- Apply two to four inches of mulch to the bottom of the hole. This can be raked leaves, cut grass, wood chips or other organic material. This allows for better drainage and provides nutrients to keep the plant healthy.
- Mix the better soil that was set aside with mulch or potting soil. The ratio should be about 50-50.
- Remove the bamboo from the container. Be careful not to damage any root or rhizome structures and watch for any emerging shoots as they can be damaged easily. Avoid planting bamboo during that species' shooting season.
- Place the root ball into the hole and orient it in a way that looks best. Do not separate or spear the root ball.
- Begin using the amended soil to fill in the hole. Lightly pack the soil down as you apply it to the hole.
- Use any extra soil to build a mound around the plant.
- Place two to four inches of mulch around the plant.
- Soak the ground well and water with a sprinkler for several hours. Water the plant frequently for the first week, especially if planted in the summer.

## Support

If your newly planted bamboo is very tall, it may need a supportive rope structure. Taller bamboos (generally above twenty feet) tend to blow from side to side, damaging new root and rhizome growth. If this is the case, place four 12' poles in the ground several feet from the plant. Run rope loosely from each post to the center group of culms. Leave the rope system in place for as long as judged necessary. We often leave supports intact through the first winter, as the extra weight of snow can knock down newly planted bamboo.



Newly planted *Phyllostachys vivax* supported by ropes.



## Trimming and Thinning

If your bamboo is a new division or root systems were damaged during planting, the plant may have to be defoliated in order to reduce the stress on the roots. Plants can also be trimmed to a uniform height or density for purposes of appearance. Thinning can be achieved by cutting branches to half length. This reduces the amount of foliage on the plant, while keeping it looking healthy. To reduce the height of a bamboo, cut the culm right above a node (where the branch is attached). For culms with a diameter of over one half inch, use a saw rather than loppers. Although new leaves may be produced, the culm will not grow new branches or gain height. The plant will remain the same height until the next shooting season.

Keep in mind that reducing foliage also reduces next year's growth. Cutting a 50' tall bamboo to the ground will result in 5' tall shoots the next year.

## Watering Bamboo

Generally, most species of bamboo are similar in watering requirements. There are two *Phyllostachys* more tolerant of boggy, water-logged soils and several *Chusquea* more tolerant of dry soils, but otherwise you can stick to the same basic bamboo watering plan.

### Watering Planted Bamboo

Once a bamboo is established, it should be watered thoroughly about once per week. A sprinkler should be run for one to two hours to allow the water to soak to a depth of two feet. During hot, dry spells the bamboo may need to be watered more frequently. The primary indication that a bamboo is too dry is that the leaves beginning to curl. This reduces the surface area of the leaves and reduces the strain on the root system. If the leaves are allowed to curl past a certain point, they will often dry up and fall off the following week.

During the winter, bamboo plants often do not need to be watered. However, cold weather does not always provide rain and plants may begin to dry out unnoticed. Dehydrated plants experience a higher risk of freeze damage, especially during sudden weather changes or prolonged cold. Because the plants are frozen, there are usually no indications that the plant is dehydrated. Damage often goes unnoticed until the following spring or summer, when leaves begin to drop without being replaced and sections of culms may die. Watering if the soil looks dry is an easy way to prevent this from occurring.

### Watering Container Bamboo

Watering bamboo plants in containers can be much trickier than watering those planted in the ground; plants in containers can easily be under or overwatered. Plants in containers dry out quickly and sometimes do not show signs of stress until after damage has occurred. As a rule of thumb, plants should be soaked at least once every two days during summer months. Allowing the potting soil to dry out too much can cause it to shed water rather than absorb it, making future watering more difficult (high amounts of pumice and sand in the soil can prevent this). If water begins to seep from the bottom of the pot immediately after watering begins, the soil is not absorbent. Place a saucer beneath the container so the water will soak in.





## Fertilizing and Mulching Bamboo

Bamboo plants should be mulched twice per year, once in early spring and once in the fall. Apply two to four inches of organic material such as raked leaves, cut grass, wood chips or manure (however, do not use steer manure; it is too strong and may burn plant's roots). Established plants drop high quantities of dead leaves each year, providing natural mulch. If these leaves are not raked away, established plants often do not require mulching.

Bamboos planted in the ground do not require fertilizer as long as they are mulched, however container plants' leaves yellow without regular fertilization. Similar to mulch, fertilizer should be applied in early spring and fall. Slow-releasing fertilizers with high nitrogen and silicon are the most effective, although Miracle Grow will suffice.

## Plant Maintenance

Like any other plant, a bamboo needs regular maintenance after establishment. This mostly involves trimming away dead or unhealthy sections each fall. On most species, culms live for only seven years and begin to look unhealthy after the fifth year. The vibrant colors present in the younger culms tend to fade to yellow-greens or grays and many branches, especially those near the bottom, begin to die. Once a culm reaches this stage, it should be removed. However, removing live culms should only be done to mature, healthy plants and no more than one third should be removed each year. Going over this limit saps the plant's ability to generate new growth the following year and may cause shoots to form incorrectly or abort entirely.

## Freeze Damage

Many bamboo species grown in the Rogue Valley are only semi-hardy and freeze back (the tops of culms or leaves are killed or damaged) in the winter. For *Chimonobambusa marmorea*, freezing back merely slows the rampantly spreading bamboo. Others, such as *Borinda*, can freeze to the ground only to re-sprout in the spring. As long as the bamboo's rhizome system remains intact, new shoots will emerge in the spring. If most damage occurs to the leaves, wait until early June and then cut any culms or branches that have not re-sprouted leaves.

## Keeping Spreading Bamboo at Bay

Bamboo, especially in some environments, can be one of the fastest spreading plants in the world. Established plants can send rhizomes through light soils ten to twenty feet in a single year, causing dense groves to form quickly. In some conditions, bamboo plants may spread rapidly from one area to another. Because of the dense underground rhizome networks, bamboo can be very difficult to remove once established. It is important to take note of which bamboos spread and how you can control the growth before it becomes a problem. There are several methods of controlling a bamboo's spread. There are two groups of methods, natural barriers and plastic barriers.

Bamboo barrier can be purchased by the foot. It is high density polyethylene (HDPE) and is 30" in height. The running price is \$2.50 per foot and \$15.00 for the stainless steel clamp and bolts.



## Natural Methods

### *Clumping Bamboo*

The most effective way to keep a bamboo from taking over your yard is to simply purchase a species or variety which does not spread. There are two main types of bamboo root systems, leptomorph (generally running) and pachymorph (generally clumping). The clumping bamboos, comprised mostly of pachymorph types, do not spread even in light, sandy soils. New shoots emerge only inches from existing culms each year, forming tight clumps. The upper portions of the plants are either upright or weeping, depending on the variety. Clumping bamboos are generally very dense and form excellent hedges.



Because clumping bamboos do not spread, however, plants usually need to be placed closer together to form a hedge than with running bamboos. To form a dense hedge, clumping bamboos should be planted between three and six feet apart, depending on the site and species. Running bamboos can be planted five to ten feet apart to achieve a similar effect.

There are some intermediate bamboos, which spread six inches to three feet a year. Most varieties of *Phyllostachys aurea* (Golden Bamboo) form diffuse clumps, often in similar habit to a regular pachymorph clumping bamboo. Most members of the *Yushania* genus are slow runners with pachymorph rhizome systems and often are excellent candidates for hedge plants. Although the clump won't easily get out of control, it will spread to fill in spaces between plants.

### *Discrete Barriers*

There are several natural barrier methods often used in controlling bamboo which generally revolve around the soil. If a gardener can form conditions unsupportive of bamboo, it won't grow into that area. The two major bamboo-stopping conditions are hard and waterlogged soils. Bamboo rhizomes will not spread under a frequently used gravel driveway (though they will under an asphalt one!) or close to a creek or body of water. Planting a bamboo between two year-round creeks will effectively keep it between them, as any rhizomes or roots that grow too close to water will soon rot. In compact soil, rhizomes are deflected and turn back to where they can grow more easily.

However, many soil-amending methods have little or no effect. It is common for gardeners to attempt to control bamboos by poisoning the ground around the plant. Even if the poison has an effect on the bamboo, the rhizomes that spread outwards do not grow roots at first, and so do not absorb the poison until it has already spread past the poisoned area. Any roots that begin to grow in the poisoned soil will die before bringing the poison into the rhizomes, leaving them generally protected.

### *Trenches*

The underground rhizomes a bamboo plant uses to spread will only grow at certain depths in the soil, providing gardeners with several means of barrier control. One simple method is to dig a trench around the plant, about a foot deep. Each spring and fall, the gardener must clear the trench of any rhizomes simply by finding and cutting them. This method allows for small divisions of the plants, by using the severed rhizomes as propagation material in the spring and fall.

However, an open trench does not work for all situations, both for aesthetic and safety reasons. If this is the case and the trench method is desired, a gardener can fill in the trench with either sand or leaves. In the spring and fall, simply use a digging bar or shovel to locate and chop any escaped rhizomes.





## Plastic Barrier Methods

For the gardener who wants a more permanent method of controlling a bamboo, the use of special plastic polymer sheeting is advised. Bamboo barrier, as it's commonly known, is 60 mills thick and 30 inches in height. When buried to a depth of 28 inches, the barrier prevents any bamboo rhizomes from spreading in unwanted directions. The two inches above ground aid in blocking rhizomes from escaping over the top.

### *Barriers Not to Use*

It is common for gardeners to use the barrier method without using actual bamboo barrier. At times other types of plastic, wood and metal sheeting are used instead, usually to little effect.

- Wood, even when pressure treated, decays or loses strength over time. When buried underground, wood absorbs water and reaches a saturated state. The wood becomes softer and more pliable, eventually allowing sharp rhizomes to squeeze through cracks or even eventually punch a hole in the wood itself.
- Non-HDPE Plastics are more brittle than bamboo barrier and don't hold to pressure well. The plastics are not designed to be clamped seamlessly together and often leave gaps for rhizomes to escape through.
- Metal Sheeting, unlike barrier, is bent out of shape easily. This allows bamboo rhizomes to pry sheets apart at joints, or eventually create stress points which can eventually break.
- Concrete cracks with freezing and prolonged pressure and can rarely be counted on to effectively contain a bamboo. Concrete barriers often last between five and ten years.



A 130' roll of barrier.



Barrier ends clamped together pointing in.

- Bamboo Barrier is the most effective barrier method of controlling spreading bamboos and can be expected to last twenty years when installed correctly.

### **Close-Sided Barrier**

A close-sided barrier, as could be guessed from the name, is a plastic barrier that completely encircles a bamboo grove. The barrier is buried to a depth of 28 inches in a circular shape and the ends are clamped together with a stainless steel clamp.





## Open-Sided Barrier

If a bamboo needs to be controlled only on one or two sides (like when planted on the border of a property) the open-sided barrier method can be used. It places barrier only on the side needed, while leaving the back side of the bamboo open. This is useful for gardeners who wish to divide the plants in the future or for the edges of large hedges or groves. The barrier should be installed at the usual depth of 28 inches, but instead of using clamps at the ends, curve the barrier back towards the grove.

## Installing Bamboo Root Barrier

### *Preparation*

- Choose the bamboo species you will be planting. Some bamboo species are clumping and do not require the use of barriers.
- Choose the location. Not all bamboos will live in any area. You don't want to take the time and effort of planting a bamboo only to be forced to remove it the next year.
- Measure the area and if you are installing multiple plants, space them according to species.
- Decide whether to install an open or close-sided barrier. Open-sided barriers are cheaper and allow for healthier root growth, but don't work in every situation. Feel free to contact us or visit our website to find out what bamboo will work for you.
- Before digging, be sure there are no buried electrical, gas or water lines in the area. Your local gas company can mark where any lines are buried.
- Purchase your plants and barrier. Keep plants watered well.

### *Installation*

- Remove the top three inches of soil from the area and pile it on a tarp. This soil has the most nutrients in it.
- Dig a hole for each bamboo plant the same depth and twice the diameter of the pot.
- Place the poorer soil from the bottom of the holes on a tarp for use later.
- Dig a trench 28" deep and 6" wide where you want to place the barrier. You can do this by hand, but the job goes much quicker with a rented Ditch Witch.
- Unroll the barrier. The barrier should be slightly longer than needed.
- If you are installing a close-sided barrier, drill holes on both ends about three inches from the end. These holes should match the location of those on the stainless steel clamp. Make sure the bolts that came with it can fit through.



- Place the barrier in the trench. Leave two inches above ground level.
- If you are installing a close-sided barrier, bring the two ends of barrier together. You should point both ends in towards the bamboo (pictured at the right).
- If you are installing an open-sided barrier, point the ends back towards the bamboo. For close-sided barriers, place the stainless steel clamp so the holes match up.
- Securely tighten each bolt for each hole. You should use all the bolts included with the clamp.
- On the inside of the ditch, pack down hard clay or granite (or the poor dirt on your tarp) in the bottom foot. Poor soil at the bottom of the barrier encourages roots and rhizomes to stay closer to the surface.
- If you have not planted your bamboo in the ground yet, do it now. See directions for planting bamboo.
- Begin to fill in the rest of the soil until the ground level is even inside and outside the barrier. Remember, the barrier should stick up at least two inches to prevent rhizomes from going over.

### **Barrier Maintenance**

Although installing bamboo barrier is an effective method of control, it does not work 100% on its own. Be sure to check for rhizomes escaping over the top at least twice a year (usually in the spring and fall). Cut any escaped rhizomes as soon as they appear, and if shoots begin to emerge outside the barrier cut them off and check again for escaped rhizomes. Occasionally, check the joint to ensure it has not been compromised; the joint is the weakest point of the barrier. For open-sided barriers, clear rhizomes away from the edges periodically and check for shoots.

## **What If My Plant Appears Unhealthy?**

People are often worried about the appearance of their bamboo. Sometimes the leaves are very yellow or there appear to be lots of dead branches and stems. A bamboo plant's unhealthy display often comes from treating all bamboo species the same. Some need shade while others need sun, and some species need ample moisture while others prefer to be drier. The first step in taking care of your bamboo plant is finding out what species it is and what conditions it would therefore thrive under. Please contact us if you would like information or advice on your specific situation.

### **My Plant is Yellow**

When many of the plant's leaves are yellow, it gives the plant an unhealthy appearance. Although some species have yellow leaves by nature, this can either be a part of the plant's natural cycle or come from stress on the plant.

If many of the leaves are yellow, but there are also a fair number of healthy, green leaves mixed in, the plant is probably just shedding old leaves. After the yellow leaves fall off, they will be replaced by green, healthy ones. The leaves often seem to drop like this in early spring or in the fall, usually



between August and December. Not that most bamboo species are evergreen and that a significant number of yellowing leaves probably indicates prolonged stress, such as too little or too much water or shade, or an unbalance of fertilizer. This often seems to occur shortly after a larger plant is moved and planted in a new location, so don't worry if you've recently purchased the plant.

### **My Plant Has Lots of Dead Stuff**

When lots of dead branches and culms begin accumulating in your grove, it takes on an especially unhealthy appearance. This seems to mostly be a problem with plants in containers but also occurs on larger groves over time.

#### *If Parts of the Plant Are Still Healthy*

If parts of the plant are still healthy the dieback is probably natural. Simply cut away any unhealthy sections of the grove. In general, 1/3 of the grove can be cut away each year from an established running bamboo. Select the culms with the most dead material to cut away, and cut them all the way to the ground.

Be sure not to trim the plant right before it shoots, as this can inhibit new growth. Generally, August and September are the best for most bamboo species.

#### *If Hardly any of the Plant is Healthy*

If hardly any of the plant is healthy, it is probably getting too much sun and not enough water. Put the plant in medium shade and re-pot it into a larger container if it is at all root-bound. Keep watering the plant regularly and avoid fertilizers as this can stress it even more.

Because of the nature of bamboo, recover usually won't be very visible until the following spring when new shoots are produced.

### **My Plant Hasn't Grown in Years**

Sometimes bamboo plants seem to get stuck at a certain size and will never get any larger, even though it will appear healthy. The first solution is to move the plant. It might need more space or it might need more or less of water or sunlight. Fertilizers and mulching will often help kick-start a plant in this situation.

Bamboo plants can also have problems with viability, where the plant doesn't have the ability to grow produce new shoots. This occurs when there are no longer any live buds on the rhizomes and is effectively a death sentence for the plant. Although the plant will often look very healthy, it will eventually die because it is not able to generate fresh, healthy growth. If this is the case, the top of the plant will usually appear unusually thick with dark green foliage.

We, and other nurseries, do our best to ensure that plants we sell are healthy and viable; however non-viable plants will occasionally make it into the mix of viable plants. If you believe your plant is one of these, contact the nursery. Depending on the circumstances, the plant will often be replaced.



## Species List

### **Bambusa multiplex 'Fernleaf' - Fern Leaf Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 5ft*

*Hardiness: 15°F*

*Aspect: sun*

*Spread: clumping*



The tiny leaves supported on slender branches make this bamboo have the appearance of tiny fern plants. The leaves are often less than an inch in length and about a quarter inch in width. As with most of the *Bambusa multiplex* varieties, 'Fernleaf' is more drought tolerant. It is also one of the very few clumping bamboos that can be grown in the area that also thrives with full sun. The majority of the other clumping bamboos are members of the *Fargesia* genus and require shade.

'Fern Leaf' is one of the few bamboo species that does well in a container and can be brought inside during the winter. The tender new shoots tend

to emerge throughout the year without a specific shooting period. If grown in the Rogue Valley, take the plant inside around October, before any hard frosts. This will ensure the plants continue to shoot throughout the winter.

### **Borinda angustissima**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 25ft*

*Hardiness: 15°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: clumping*

*Borinda angustissima* is a semi-temperate clumping bamboo similar to members of the *Fargesia* genus. Mature plants bush out with masses of tiny leaves that hang on arching individual stems, similar to *Borinda utilis*. *B. angustissima* is popular in the Portland area where low temperatures are less common and summers aren't quite as hot. It's not a perfect plant for the Rogue Valley where we have extreme temperatures and often seems to struggle as a juvenile plant, but grows strong once established. The foliage will protect itself and new shoots from unusual cold once it gets thick enough, and constant shade and ample water provides cooler temperatures during hot summers.

Shoots with purple-blue sheaths seem to sprout year round and stay somewhat bare during the first winter, similar to *Fargesia nitida* and *Fargesia denudata*. *B. angustissima* is taller than most hardy clumpers, even though the culms rarely reach a large diameter.





## Borinda boliana

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 20ft*

*Hardiness: 10°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: clumping*

Many species within the *Borinda* genus have colored powders coating the stems, giving the canes variations of white and blue colors. The stems on *Borinda boliana* are covered in a sky to pale blue powder, depending on the season, age and sun exposure of the canes. The blue color gives *boliana* its common name, Blue Bamboo. Like many hardy clumping bamboos, *B. boliana* has long, arching culms that give the bamboo clump a weeping appearance, especially when the plant is given ample room to grow.

*Borinda boliana* is similar in habit to *Borinda utilis* and reaches a similar height, although *boliana* tends to have greater diameter canes, which will sometimes approach 2 inches in diameter. *B. boliana* is also hardier than the average *Borinda* and is more suitable to growing in the Rogue Valley, especially once established, allowing the shoots to fully harden by winter.

## Borinda utilis

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 25ft*

*Hardiness: 10°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: clumping*

*Borinda utilis* is a large clumping bamboo with masses of foliage which cause the culms to weep to the ground. The stems turn red when exposed to the sun, contrasting with the dark green leaves. It is one of the hardiest of the *Borinda* and is one of the few that grows well in the Rogue Valley.

*B. utilis* has the thickest stems of the *Fargesia/Borinda* group of clumpers we grow, generally up to 1 inch in diameter. However, the cut canes are not as strong as those cut from *Phyllostachys* or *Chusquea*.

One problem that *B. utilis* seems to experience in the Rogue Valley is that in drought conditions, the shoots often don't fully develop during the summer and decay by spring. This is prevented by ensuring that the roots have plenty of moisture during the summer, allowing the plant's growth rate to increase.



Stems turn red when exposed to sunlight.



## Chimonobambusa marmorea - Marbled Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 8ft*

*Hardiness: 15°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*

The last bamboo to shoot, new shoots often emerge in late November. Until the sheaths fall off in the spring, they are dark purple with white spots, giving them a marbled appearance. This is where Marbled Bamboo gets its name.

After the new shoots leaf out, tufts of dark green foliage are supported on blue-hued stems and branches. On shorter plants, the appearance of a miniature forest can be achieved.



Note that this bamboo can be damaged by the long periods of cold seen in the Rogue Valley. It should be planted in a protected area or near water, where nighttime temperatures are kept a few degrees warmer.

## Chimonobambusa quadrangularis - Square Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 25ft*

*Hardiness: 15°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*



The stems of *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* take on a square shape, but in addition the nodes are large and saucer-like. The nodes appear similar to *C. tumidissinoda*, sometimes growing to twice the size of the stem. The leaves are much like *C. marmorea*, usually long, thin and very dark green. It has an upright habit and doesn't arch, making it a better plant for a container. *C. quadrangularis* is a fast grower and can reach its maximum height after only a few years, especially in loose soil. Even though the rhizomes tend to be shallow, it spreads quickly and covers large areas with dense foliage soon after establishment. *C. quadrangularis* is one of the few bamboos that grows well in containers, either as a patio plant or in the landscape. In addition to its benefits as a landscape plant, the stems have thick walls and often solid. The cut canes are





strong yet flexible, ideal for crafts or building with.

Note that this bamboo can be damaged by the long periods of cold seen in the Rogue Valley. It should be planted in a protected area or near water, where nighttime temperatures are kept a few degrees warmer.

## Chusquea culeou - Chilean Clumping Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 20ft*

*Hardiness: 5°F*

*Aspect: some shade*

*Spread: clumping*



A Latin American bamboo, *Chusquea culeou* is a large clumping bamboo which grows in more sun than most other clumping bamboos, particularly members of the *Fargesia* genus. Although *Chusquea culeou* prefers partial shade in the Rogue Valley, it can be grown in full sun when watered and fertilized well. It appears that *C. culeou* does not grow well when the roots remain wet during the winter, so sand should be added below the plant when it is being put in the ground.

Especially when mulched and fertilized regularly, *C. culeou* grows extremely regularly, *C. culeou* grows extremely fast and quickly forms a hedge or small grove. Usually, plants are upright at the base and fan out at the top. *C. culeou* has an extremely variable habit; depending on the location of the plant, it can either be upright or weeping. Plants will generally reach a height of twenty feet but under ideal conditions

can grow even higher.

*Chusquea culeou* is most useful for the cut canes. Unlike most Asian species, *C. culeou* has solid 1.5' thick culms, adding strength without limiting flexibility. *C. culeou* actually produces more shoots than a running bamboo in the same space, making it a great choice for cane production.

*Chusquea culeou* is difficult to divide and usually does not grow well in a container for an extended period of time. We often have *culeou* available for only one month during the year due to its need for larger root space. If you are interested, contact us and we will call you as soon as it is available.







*Chusquea culeou* forms a dense hedge which is ideal for a wind or sound break



New shoots





## **Fargesia denudata**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 15ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: partial shade*

*Spread: clumping*

A large, weeping clumper with masses of foliage. The shoots appear in mid-Summer and continue to grow throughout the fall. During the winter, the new shoots remain bare and perfectly straight, with only a few leaves at the very tips. In the spring of the following year, the shoots then branch and leaf while the plant prepares to send up that year's new shoots. By the second summer, the branches fully develop and are completely obscured by leaves. The weight of the foliage bends the culm tips almost back to the ground, causing the plant to attain large diameters quickly without posing the threat of underground spreading. Due to the diameter and density, *F. denudata* is ideal for hedges and screens.

*Denudata* should be given loose soil and ample water to help the plants grow quickly. Especially under these conditions, small divisions can quickly make excellent hedges.

## **Fargesia murielae - Umbrella Bamboo**

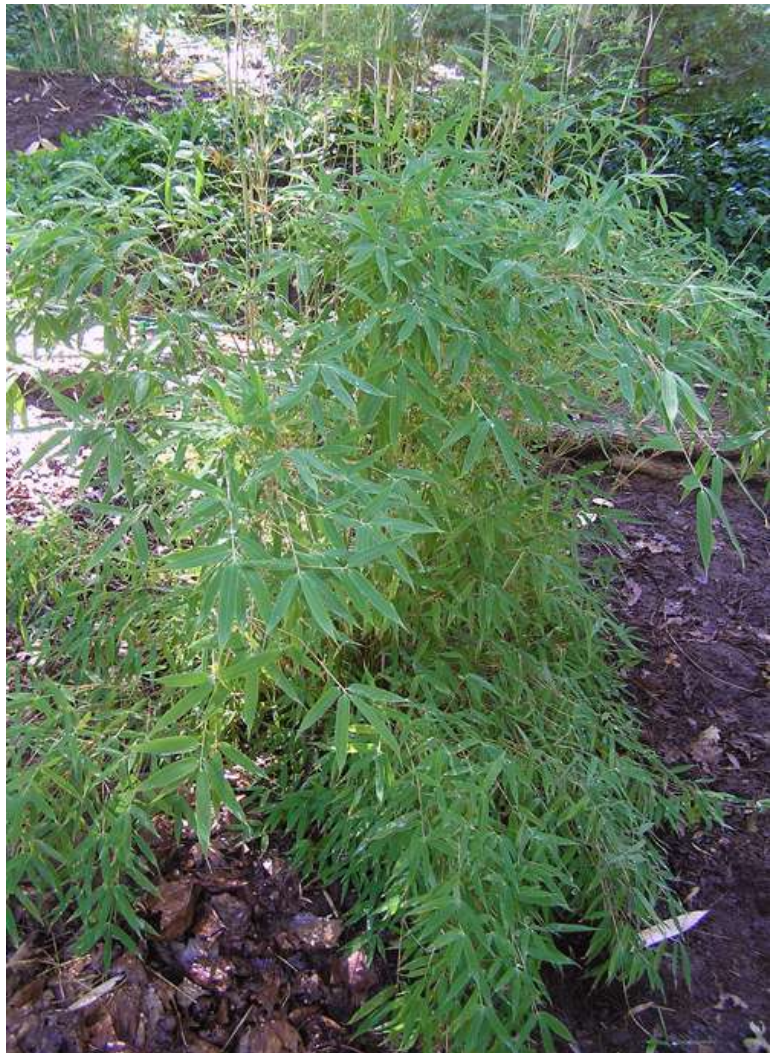
*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 12ft*

*Hardiness: -20°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: clumping*

One of the hardiest bamboos in the world, *Fargesia murielae* forms a quick hedge or landscape plant. Its common name, 'Umbrella Bamboo,' comes from its weeping habit at the top, giving lone plants the appearance of an umbrella. *Fargesia murielae* is very similar to *F. nitida* in habit; however it has straight green stems rather than shades of blue and purple. Due to the weeping habit, *F. murielae* makes an excellent hedge. It is an excellent clumping bamboo for northern climates.



*Fargesia murielae*

## **Fargesia nitida - Blue Fountain Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 8ft*

*Hardiness: -25°F*

*Aspect: partial shade*

*Spread: clumping*

*Fargesia nitida* began its monocarpic flowering cycle (meaning plants flower once and then die) in 2005 and although an occasional flowering branch may still be alive, all mother plants have now ended the cycle. The result





is that thousands of seedlings are now available for sale throughout the world, yielding a windfall of small, clumping bamboo plants.

*F. nitida*'s shoots emerge in late summer and stay bare throughout the winter. The shoots are dark blue in color and are covered with white sheaths. The following spring, the new shoots branch out and produce leaves, causing the cane to bend over. Due to the weight, *Fargesia nitida* culms bend sometimes back to the ground, making this an excellent weeping bamboo.

## **Fargesia robusta Campbell Form**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 12ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: some shade*

*Spread: clumping*



One of the most erect of the *Fargesias*, new shoots emerge early in spring with hairy, red-colored sheaths. The new shoots achieve their maximum height quickly and then remain bare for the middle of the summer. During this time, the sheaths begin to dry out and slowly peel away from the stem. During the fall, the new shoots suddenly produce branches and leaves on the upper half of the culm. The bottom half of the culms often remain bare until the next summer, after that year's shoots have begun to reach their maximum height. *F. robusta* has recently become a popular plant for hedges due to its lower height and upright nature. It also establishes quickly, forming dense clumps after only a short period of time.

Although this species still requires some afternoon shade, it can handle more direct sun than the other *Fargesia* species. If it is planted with lots of sun, however, it should be watered more frequently and given more mulch each year. Both the soil and the mulch should always remain somewhat moist during the summer.





## **Fargesia sp. 'Rufa'**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 10ft*

*Hardiness: -15°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: clumping*

Unlike most members of the *Fargesia* genus, *F. sp. 'Rufa'* can handle some direct sun. It is one of the fastest growing in the genus and can achieve its maximum height in only a few years. The dense foliage is excellent for hedges and screens, blocking both sights and sounds.

'Rufa' is similar to *Fargesia nitida* in habit, however 'Rufa' is more upright. The shoots emerge early in the spring, often before any other bamboo in the Rogue Valley. Unusual for most members of the *Fargesia* genus, the new shoots leaf out in the spring rather than late in the fall or even the following summer.



## **Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Shiroshima'**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 16ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Shiroshima'* is unique in several ways, firstly that it is one of the tallest bamboos with large leaves that can be grown in the Rogue Valley. Most bamboos with large leaves tend to reach heights of only five feet, while 'Shiroshima' can reach heights of up to fifteen feet. It is also one of the few bamboos which can be grown indoors (it still needs special attention inside, contact us for more information). Additionally, it is one of the few large-leafed bamboo varieties with strong variegation.

Even though this bamboo will grow in the sun, its variegation is often depleted by the end of the summer. To maintain thick variegation, afternoon sun should be avoided.

## **Indocalamus tessellatus**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 5ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: partial shade*

*Spread: running*

Considered to have the largest leaves of any other cold hardy bamboo, *I. tessellatus* sprouts leaves up to two feet in length and four inches wide. The plant grows low on the ground, usually growing at three feet and sometimes reaching five. It is used best as a border to wide paths or an understory plant growing beneath





large trees. The leaves have an exceptional contrast to bamboos with smaller leaves, such as members of the *Fargesia* genus.



## **Phyllostachys aurea - Golden Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 26ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*Phyllostachys aurea* (Golden Bamboo) works wonderfully as a hedge or screen, especially when thinned regularly. The leaves shine bright yellow in the sunlight and look splendid in a large grove. The culms are usually between one and two inches in diameter and are very strong. This is one of the best bamboo species for cane production – on mature plants 1/3 of the culms can be removed each year. The thinner stems are ideal for fishing poles, as they are straight and flexible. Because the bottom portions of the culms are often congested, this bamboo is good for crafts.



*P. aurea* is a fast spreader so should be planted with care. The rhizomes are deep and can be difficult to dig out.





## **Phyllostachys aurea 'Flavescens Inversa'**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 15ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

A shorter form of Golden Bamboo, the culms are green with yellow sulci. This plant, as do most of the *P. aurea* species, makes an excellent privacy screen. New plants grow quickly and require less care than other bamboos. 'Flavescens Inversa' does not spread out of control as quickly as Golden Bamboo, although it still spreads enough to fill in between plants. Especially when planted in shade, the sulci can turn an astonishing bright yellow, while the rest of the culm remains green. *P. aurea* 'Koi' is the inverse, with green stripes and yellow culms.



*Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Spectabilis'*

zigzag back and forth, as most other varieties in the species. It is also one of the earliest shooters in the genus, usually sending up its largest shoots during April in the Rogue Valley. The shoots are covered with

## **Phyllostachys aurea 'Koi'**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 20ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

Similar to Golden Bamboo, except shorter and with yellow culms and green sulci. A very slow spreader under most conditions.

## **Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Spectabilis' - Green Stripe Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 35ft*

*Hardiness: 5°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

'Spectabilis' has beautiful yellow golden culms with a large, green stripe in the middle and random green stripes to the side. 'Spectabilis' and the rest of the *P. aureosulcata* varieties are fast growers, often reaching their maximum heights within five years of being planted. 'Spectabilis' forms excellent hedges, screens and windbreaks due to its robust foliage and low branches.

The lower portions of the culms often





bright purple culm sheaths and can turn red with direct sunlight. The red color will often last throughout the entire season, especially on the thinner shoots.

## **Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Allgold' - All Gold Timber Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 40ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Allgold' is a medium sized timber bamboo with bright golden-colored canes. It's a fast grower and can achieve a full sized timber grove in 5 to 7 years under ideal conditions. On a mature grove, the branches usually begin at about ten feet high, however pruning the tops of the culms will cause branches to grow lower. In this way, 'Allgold' can be kept as a hedge plant.

Like most bamboos with a yellow or gold stem, the new shoots will often turn red for a short time with full sun. The mixed red, yellow and orange culms and dark green foliage provide contrast and make this an excellent plant for landscaping.

'Allgold' has sweet shoots which are good to eat and the large timber is strong for crafts or larger structures.





## Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon'

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 35ft*

*Hardiness: 5°F*

*Aspect: some shade*

*Spread: running*

A beautiful timber bamboo, the culms are bright yellow with dark green stripes. When planted with some shade, the dark green leaves are variegated with thick white stripes.

*Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon' is one of the many interesting variations of *P. bambusoides*, a large Asian timber bamboo. 'Castillon' will often grow to a height of around 35 feet with a culm diameter of 3 inches, smaller than the species which is recorded by the American Bamboo Society as growing to 60 feet with 5 inch diameter culms. Because of this, 'Castillon' is often a little easier to manage and is often a good choice when a timber bamboo is desired, but in a smaller planting area.

'Castillon' looks especially stunning when planted next to or within its inverse, 'Castillon Inversa', which has dark green stems and a thin yellow stripe running the length of each internode.



'Castillon' has large dark green leaves with variegation present in the spring.



Yellow culm with green stripe.



## Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon Inversa' - Yellow Stripe Timber

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 45ft*

*Hardiness: 5°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon Inversa' is a medium-sized timber bamboo usually reaching heights of around 40 feet, with culm diameters of two or three inches. In good soil with ample water, 'Castillon Inversa' can achieve 45 feet with three inch diameter culms. The stems are a dark green with a bright yellow stripe running on alternating sides, and the long branches support masses of dark green foliage throughout the year. Unlike the species, 'Castillon Inversa' branches lower down, forming an excellent hedge when trimmed. It establishes quickly, forming a large grove in only four to five years. It is generally a faster grower than 'Castillon' which has yellow culms and green striping.

## Phyllostachys decora - Beautiful Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 35ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or light shade*

*Spread: running*

A beautiful mid-sized timber bamboo, *P. decora* has colorful new shoots and robust branching, excellent for screens and landscaping. From a distance, Beautiful looks similar to Golden Bamboo, both in terms of habit and height. However, it lacks the congested lower internodes that Golden Bamboo has. Additionally, the culms tend to be spaced a little farther apart with higher branching, giving the appearance of a small timber bamboo.

## Phyllostachys nigra - Black Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 25ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*

*Phyllostachys nigra* (Black Bamboo) was the first bamboo to be introduced into the west, and sparked much of today's interest in bamboo. The shoots emerge as an olive green and then turn pitch black in the coming years. It often spreads less than others of the genus, forming a diffuse clump. When planted in a mostly sunny, open area with plenty of water, the culms can reach a massive height, towering over smaller shrubs and trees. But it can also be kept smaller and tighter by trimming it back each year to form a dense hedge. The lower branches can also be trimmed back each year to make the green and black culms more visible. *P. nigra* is one of the most ornamental bamboos that can be grown in the west, and is one of the most popular bamboos in the world.



Even though Black is generally a slower runner, as with most others in the genus, *Phyllostachys nigra* can spread rapidly, especially when in need of water. Rhizomes spread underground and grow roots to get additional water, then send up shoots for additional energy. To help prevent excessive spreading, make sure you feed and water your plant well.

Black is our single most sought-after bamboo species and is therefore usually in low stock. We can add you to





the waiting list to ensure you plants the next time they are available for sale. As soon as the plants are in stock, we call customers on the waiting list in the order they were added. Visit our contact page if you are interested.

## Phyllostachys nigra 'Bory' - Snakeskin Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 40ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*



*Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryana' is a large timber bamboo, much like *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Henon', and has strong, straight culms ideal for building with. The new shoots emerge green and later turn a light tan with a dark brown or black spotted pattern, giving 'Bory' its common name, "Tiger Stripe Bamboo." High yields of large diameter edible shoots appear after several years of maturity.

Like 'Henon', 'Bory' is usually a slower spreader and can be contained better than other timber bamboos such as *Phyllostachys vivax*.

## Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku' - Black Stripe Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 40ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*Phyllostachys nigra* 'Megurochiku' is a form of Black Bamboo but does not have solid black stems and instead has yellow-green stems with a black stripe through the sulcus. Like the species, the new shoots emerge dark green and eventually gain the black coloration.

For us, 'Megurochiku' has been an extremely fast grower; however it has not spread very quickly. It forms a great hedge because it produces so much dark green foliage and so many new shoots close together, also making it a good source for cut canes. The leaves tend to be very small when given direct sunlight, however they can also be very large when planted in the shade.

'Mergurochiku' is one of the larger *nigra* varieties, often classified as a small timber bamboo, with a height of 40' and a culm diameter of 3".







## Phyllostachys vivax - Vivax Timber Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 75ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

The best timber bamboo for the Rogue Valley, *Phyllostachys vivax* grows faster than other timber bamboos. While some timbers may take up to 20 years to form a large grove, *P. vivax* can produce culms up to five inches in diameter within seven years. It doesn't grow well where there is a lot of snow, as the culms are thin-walled and weak. Some culms are often lost in heavy snow storms, especially those on the exterior of the grove. The cut culms are good for building arbors or other structures that don't bear a lot of weight, as they are straight and don't branch low down. Hard soils help keep the grove upright and from spreading as fast, which is a bonus for this monster.

## Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis' - Golden Vivax

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 75ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

*P. vivax* 'Aureocaulis' differs from the species by the bright golden color of the culms. Striking random green stripes appear up and down the length of the culm, making this an ideal ornamental bamboo for display gardens.





## Pleiblastus viridistriatus - Lime Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 2ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*



A popular ground cover for its growth habit, *Pleiblastus viridistriatus* grows quickly even in clay soils. The leaves are lime-green with thin, green stripes running the length of the leaf. It can be planted with *Sasaella masamuneana*'Albostriata' to give a striking contrast between lime, white and green. *P. viridistriatus* is best kept short by cutting it to the ground each winter. Plants can reach a maximum height of four feet, however at this height they often lose the lime-green color.

The fine hairs on the underside of the leaves makes it highly resistant to the Bamboo Mite.



## Pseudosasa japonica - Arrow Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 16ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*



*Pseudosasa japonica*, commonly known as Arrow Bamboo, is best suited for locations with dappled sun. However, it thrives in sunny locations when it is watered regularly. *P. japonica* is ideal for hedges and screens due to its large leaves, which block both sight and sound extremely well. The leaves can be up to a foot long and two inches wide, supported by culms often less than a 1/2 inch thick. The stems are almost perfectly straight with little variation in diameter for the bottom third. The nodes are almost not present on the straight stems, giving it its common name 'Arrow Bamboo.'

*P. japonica* can be easily contained by bamboo barrier and trenches because the rhizomes tend to stay near the surface. However, the roots are deep, allowing this bamboo to survive in sandy or dry conditions. This is one of the few bamboo species tolerant of salty (coastal) air.

## Pseudosasa japonica 'Tsutsumiana' - Onion Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 12ft*

*Hardiness: -10°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: running*

The internodes are swollen on alternating sides, giving 'Tsutsumiana' its common name, Onion Bamboo. The plants have dense foliage and make good privacy screens, especially because they tend to leaf out lower than most other bamboos.

*Pseudosasa japonica* and its varieties tend to be very tough plants that stay healthy under most conditions. They tolerate salty (coastal) air and dry winds, as well as drought. The leaves will usually remain green even when little nutrients are available, unlike other bamboos such as Golden.

Like the species, Onion Bamboo has large, green leaves that have a more tropical look and provide ample shade during the summer. The long, narrow stems are strong and make good garden stakes for small plants, such as beans or other seasonal vines such as tomatoes.





## Sasaella masamuneana 'Albostriata' - White Stripe Bamboo

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 2ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*



The large variegated leaves make this an excellent ground cover, *Sasaella masamuneana* 'Albostriata' grows quickly and is grown easily in most soils. The plants tend to spread several feet per year, making this a good choice for a fast-filling plant. When the leaves first come up in the spring, many of them are completely white, while others have assortments of green striping on the cream white leaves. The leaves that are produced later in the summer are often much greener than those produced in the spring, so are considered green leaves with white stripes. When not trimmed, the plants often attain heights of up to four feet, but when trimmed to a height of six inches in the winter, the plants rarely exceed two feet in height. *S. masamuneana* 'Albostriata' is one of the best short container plants, as it recovers from being root bound quickly, and still grows well when root bound.

Unlike most other ground covers, *S. masamuneana* 'Albostriata' has large leaves, making it look good when planted as a single, small plant. The plant can be kept small by digging the new shoots out in the winter. This is made easy by the shallow rhizomes, which are almost always found within the first six inches of soil.







## **Semiarundinaria fastuosa - Red Temple Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 30ft*

*Hardiness: -5°F*

*Aspect: sun or light shade*

*Spread: running*

Often reaching heights of 25 to 30 feet, *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* grows quickly and forms an excellent hedge. When planted in direct sunlight, the culms turn vibrant red in color.

The dark green leaves are long and ideal for blocking sights and sounds. In most conditions, the culms are upright, making this species an ideal screen plant. However, when planted in shade or sandy soils, stands of *S. fastuosa* are often weeping in habit. The tips can sometimes point back towards the ground while the culm arches from the clump, similar in habit to *Fargesia denudata* or *Fargesia nitida*.

## **Semiarundinaria okuboi**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 20ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*

Slightly similar in habit to *Semiarundinaria fastuosa*, *S. okuboi* reaches a height of twenty feet and has somewhat larger dark-green leaves. It is one of the few plants that seems to grow well in containers for extended periods of time, however it will often remain around eight feet tall in a container. The leaves are a little bit larger than most bamboos, often about 4" long and over 1" wide.

*Semiarundinaria okuboi* can be easily trimmed and shaped, allowing it to fit a larger array of situations. It is a fast grower and can cover large areas quickly, however the shallower rhizome system allows ditch barriers to be very effective.

## **Thamnocalamus tessellatus - Bergbamboes Bamboo**

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 18ft*

*Hardiness: 5°F*

*Aspect: sun or shade*

*Spread: clumping*

One of the few clumping bamboos for sun, *tessellatus* grows in upright clumps with steel-blue new shoots. Because of its wind resistance, it makes an excellent screening plant.





## Yushania anceps 'Pitt White'

*Average Height (Rogue Valley): 15ft*

*Hardiness: 0°F*

*Aspect: light shade*

*Spread: running*

*Yushania anceps 'Pitt White'* is similar to members of the *Fargesia* genus but with longer rhizome necks, allowing it to spread at a faster pace. 'Pitt White' often spreads a maximum of one foot per year, more manageable than members of the *Phyllostachys* genus. Due to its slight spreading habit which allows it to establish quickly, 'Pitt White' forms an excellent hedge. It often grows between 10 and 15 feet high and has extremely dense foliage.

## Where to Find Us

### **Our Nursery**

Contact us for an appointment

541-499-4992

info@lebeaubamboo.com

[www.lebeaubamboo.com/nursery](http://www.lebeaubamboo.com/nursery)

### **Ashland Saturday Market**

9:00-1:30 every Saturday spring thru fall

Oak Street, Ashland

[www.rvgrowersmarket.com](http://www.rvgrowersmarket.com)

### **Medford Thursday Market**

8:30-1:30 every Thursday spring thru fall

Medford Armory

[www.rvgrowersmarket.com](http://www.rvgrowersmarket.com)

You can now order 1-5 gallon live bamboo plants at our website

[www.lebeaubamboo.com/nursery](http://www.lebeaubamboo.com/nursery).

There are some states we do not ship to at this time.

