

**Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,**

**Forestry Department**

and



**International Network for Bamboo and Rattan (INBAR)**

**GLOBAL FOREST RESOURCES  
ASSESSMENT UPDATE 2005**

**<MALAYSIA>**

**COUNTRY REPORT  
ON  
BAMBOO RESOURCES**

**KUALA LUMPUR, 9 MAY 2005**

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## General Guidelines:

The main purpose of the Country Thematic Report on Bamboo Resources (CTRB) is to develop a Global Bamboo Resources Assessment (GBRA) and to integrate it in the global UN FAO FRA. The approach is to create sub-category on Bamboo in the framework of FRA 2005 ([www.fao.org/forestry/fra](http://www.fao.org/forestry/fra)) to provide supplementary information on bamboo resources. This document provides format for compiling information on Bamboo resources and should be treated as a supplement to the basic documents of FRA 2005 including Specification of National Reporting tables, FRA Working Paper No. 81; Guidelines for Country Reporting, FRA Working Paper No. 82 and Terms and Definitions, FRA Working Paper No. 83.

The country Bamboo Resources Thematic Study Report should clearly and concisely document all data sources that have been selected and used for this reporting process and assign quality rating to the data sources. Comment on any problems encountered in finding relevant data sources. The Report should also indicate if no data sources have been found which meet the requirements. Similarly all the relevant national classification and definitions should be documented clearly and concisely. Comments on any problems or incompatibilities in classification and definitions should also be provided, if necessary. Please email the Bamboo Thematic Report directly to the focal point at INBAR ([mlobovikov@inbar.int](mailto:mlobovikov@inbar.int)) with the copy to FAO ([kailash.govil@fao.org](mailto:kailash.govil@fao.org)) as a part of GFRA.

## General information

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<b>Date of submission of 1<sup>st</sup> draft:</b>	1 March 2005
<b>Date of submission of 2<sup>nd</sup> draft</b>	25 April 2005
<b>Date of submission of final report</b>	9 May 2005

## 1 Table T1 – Extent of Bamboo Forest

### 1.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Bamboo on forest land	Bamboo on lands defined as "Forest" in FRA 2005.

### 1.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 1.2.1 Data sources

References	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Proceedings National Bamboo Seminar 1 – Distribution of bamboo and the potential development of the bamboo industry in Peninsular Malaysia. pp 6-19	M		1992	

#### 1.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Permanent Reserved Forest	Forested areas that are gazetted as Permanent Reserve Forest that are managed sustainable for the benefit of both present and future generations.

#### 1.2.3 Original data

##### Distribution of Bamboo by State, Malaysia (1992)

State	No. of compartments		Compartment areas	
	No.	%	ha	%
Johor	253	13.62	31,820	7.55
Kedah	64	3.45	20,902	4.96
Kelantan	382	20.57	90,747	21.52
Melaka	7	0.38	563	0.13
N. Sembilan	114	6.14	24,284	5.76
Pahang	490	26.39	120,367	28.54
Perak	271	14.59	67,680	16.04
Perlis	0	0.00	0	0.00
P. Pinang	6	0.32	2,739	0.65
Selangor	138	7.43	39,641	9.40
Terengganu	132	7.11	22,976	5.45
W. Persekutuan	0	0.00	0	0.00
<b>Pen. Malaysia</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>421,719</b>	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Sabah</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Sarawak</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>
<b>Malaysia</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>421,719</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### 1.3 Data for National Reporting Table T1

GBRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Bamboo on forest land	421.7 *	n.a.	n.a
Monopodial bamboo area	-	-	-
Sympodial bamboo area	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>421.7 *</b>	<b>n.a</b>	<b>n.a</b>

### 1.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T1

Including information on the minimum area on which information is collected

- \* This information was gathered through a study done via questionnaires to all District Forest Offices in Peninsula asking for information on location and hectarage of forest reserve compartments containing natural bamboo stands, the major species and number of clumps available per hectare. Information on density of bamboo clumps per hectare depends very much on the field experience and observations of the Forest Rangers at the Forest Districts levels.
- + Not available

## 2 Table T2 – Ownership of Bamboo Forest

### 2.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Private ownership	Same as FRA: Land owned by individuals, families, private co-operatives, corporations, industries, religious and educational institutions, pension or investment funds, and other private institutions.
Public ownership	Same as FRA: Land owned by the State (national, state and regional governments) or government-owned institutions or corporations or other public bodies including cities, municipalities, villages and communes.
Other ownership	Same as FRA: Land that is not classified either as “Public ownership” or as “Private ownership”.

### 2.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 2.2.1 Data sources

References	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Proceedings National Bamboo Seminar 1 – Distribution of bamboo and the potential development of the bamboo industry in Peninsular Malaysia. pp 6-19	M		1992	

#### 2.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class (Bamboo)	Definition
Permanent Reserved Forest	Forested areas that are gazetted as Permanent Reserve Forest under the respective State Forest Enactments, and are managed sustainable for the benefit of both present and future generations. In Peninsular Malaysia, the National Forest Act, 1984 was adopted by all states and enacted in the respective state legislative assemblies.

#### 2.2.3 Original data

Same as in para 1.2.3

### 2.3 Data for National Reporting Table T2

GBRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 ha)	
	1990	2000
Private ownership	n.a.	n.a.
Public ownership	421.7	n.a.
Other ownership	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

### 2.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T2

No information available for private ownership areas. Bamboo grows naturally in villages as well as in the natural forests. They occur gregariously, but in localised patches on river banks, in disturbed forests, on hillsides and ridge tops. Data for 1990 include forested areas such as the Permanent Reserved Forests and stateland forests.

### 3 Table T3 – Characteristics of Bamboo Forest

#### 3.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Natural bamboo forest	Bamboo area of naturally regenerated native bamboo species.
Plantation	Bamboo area of native or introduced species, established through planting, seeding or assisted natural regeneration.

#### 3.2 National data on Bamboo in Forest

##### 3.2.1 Data sources

References	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Proceedings National Bamboo Seminar 1 – Distribution of bamboo and the potential development of the bamboo industry in Peninsular Malaysia. pp 6-19	M		1992	

##### 3.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Permanent Reserved Forest	Forested areas that are gazetted as Permanent Reserve Forest under the respective State Forest Enactments, and are managed sustainable for the benefit of both present and future generations. In Peninsular Malaysia, the National Forest Act, 1984 was adopted by all states and enacted in the respective state legislative assemblies.

##### 3.2.3 Original data

Same as in para 1.2.3

#### 3.3 Data for National Reporting Table T3

GBRA 2005 Categories	Area (1000 hectares)		
	1990	2000	2005
Natural bamboo forest	421.7	n.a.	n.a.
Plantation	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>n.a.</b>	<b>n.a.</b>

#### 3.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T3

## 4 Table T4 – Bamboo Growing Stock

### 4.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Bamboo Growing stock	Weight (tons) of all bamboo forest more than X cm in diameter at breast height.
Commercial growing stock of Bamboo	The part of the growing stock of bamboo species that are considered as commercial or potentially commercial under current market conditions, and with a diameter at breast height of Z cm or more.
Growing stock of Common bamboo species	Weight (tons) of the most common bamboo species.

### 4.2 National data on Bamboo Resources

#### 4.2.1 Data sources

References	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia 1997. Third National Forest Inventory.	M		1993	
Forestry Department Peninsular Malaysia 2004. Fourth National Forest Inventory.	M		2003	
Kajian Industri Buluh di Semenanjung Malaysia, JPSM. 1994 ( <i>A Study of Bamboo Industry in Peninsular Malaysia, Forestry Department Pen Malaysia HQ Publication 1994</i> )	H		1994	

#### 4.2.2 Classification and definitions

Category	Definition

#### 4.2.3 Original data

##### Classification of Bamboo Groupings under the Third National Forest Inventory

Groups	Scientific Names	Local Names
A	<i>Gigantochloa scortechenii</i>	Buluh semantan/raja/gala/pao/seremai/telur.
B	<i>Gigantochloa levis</i> <i>Dendrocalamus asper</i>	Buluh beting/bisa/berang/ Buluh betong/pering
C	<i>Schizostachyum grande</i> <i>Schizostachyum zollingeri</i> <i>Dendrocalamus pendulus</i>	Buluh semeliang/semenyeh Buluh dinding/kasap/telur/nipis Buluh tali/akar
D	<i>Gigantochloa ligulata</i>	Buluh tumpat
E	Other bamboo species with the largest culm in each clump more than 5 cm diameter.	
F	Other bamboo species with the largest culm in each clump less than 5 cm diameter.	

Based on research and experience on the field the following assumptions are used for the bamboo groupings :-

- (i) Bamboo groups A, B, C, D, and E,  
Each mature clump in these groupings will on the average produce 20 culms of 6 m length.
- (ii) Bamboo group F  
Each mature clump in the group will on the average produce 10 culms of 6 m length.

**Forest Types were classified according to the following strata:**

Stratum Code	Forest Type
11	Virgin forest, superior
12	Virgin forest, good
13	Virgin forest, moderate
14	Virgin forest, poor
23	Logged 11 - 20 years ago
24	Logged 21 - 30 years ago
25	Logged 31 <sup>+</sup> years ago

**Total Estimate Of Bamboo Clumps ('000) According To Species Grouping And Forest Types Peninsular Malaysia, 1992**

Forest Stratum Code	Bamboo Groups						Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
11	99.5	441.1	519.2	40.3	180.2	621.4	<b>1,901.7</b>
12	207.6	315.7	904.0	878.1	311.4	2,543.4	<b>5,160.2</b>
13	77.8	452.6	3,202.7	160.6	306.6	1,669.5	<b>5,869.8</b>
14	82.1	8.50	1,395.6	330.1	252.2	837.3	<b>2,905.8</b>
23	4,734.9	622.6	1,165.6	477.8	1,049.7	3,286.9	<b>11,337.5</b>
24	609.4	240.5	510.6	72.4	566.6	1,169.5	<b>3,169.0</b>
25	863.5	212.0	974.2	230.4	417.9	583.9	<b>3,281.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,674.8</b>	<b>2,293.0</b>	<b>8,671.9</b>	<b>2,189.7</b>	<b>3,084.6</b>	<b>10,711.9</b>	<b>33,625.9</b>

**Classification of Bamboo Groupings under the Fourth National Forest Inventory**

Groups	Scientific Names	Local Names
A	<i>Gigantochloa scortechenii</i>	Buluh semantan/raya/gala/pao/seremai/telur.
B	<i>Gigantochloa wrayi</i>	Buluh betih/raga
C	<i>Gigantochloa levis</i>	Buluh beting/bisa/berang
D	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i>	Buluh betong/pering
E	<i>Schizostachyum grande</i>	Buluh semeliang/semenyeh
F	<i>Schizostachyum zollingeri</i>	Buluh dinding/kasap/telur/nipis

Stratum Code	Forest Type	
11	Virgin forest, superior	Dipterocarp Forest
12	Virgin forest, moderate	
20	Logged 1 - 10 years ago	
21	Logged 11 - 20 years ago	
22	Logged 21 - 30 years ago	

23	Logged 31 <sup>+</sup> years ago	
31	Virgin	Peat Swamp Forest
32	Logged-over	
50	Protection forest	As classified by Forest Law

**Total Estimate Of Bamboo Clumps (^000) According To Species  
And Forest Types Peninsular Malaysia, 2003**

Forest Stratum Code	Bamboo Groups						Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	
11	18.3	2.6	7.8	3.9	0.6	3,119.2	<b>3,152.4</b>
12	3.4	12.9	35.8	15.7	22.1	7,434.0	<b>7,523.9</b>
20	1.7	2.2	379.4	73.1	19.7	5,478.9	<b>5,955.0</b>
21	139.5	7.6	279.6	88.7	350.0	5,999.8	<b>6,865.2</b>
22	37.8	4.7	118.8	25.2	28.3	4,307.4	<b>4,522.2</b>
23	12.6	8.4	129.7	6.3	10.5	5,092.2	<b>5,259.7</b>
31	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	<b>0.6</b>
32	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	<b>0.2</b>
50	0.5	-	33.6	3.3	11.2	6,445.1	<b>6,493.7</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>984.7</b>	<b>216.2</b>	<b>443.0</b>	<b>37,876.8</b>	<b>39,772.9</b>

#### 4.3 Data for National Reporting Table T4

GBRA 2005 Categories	Total weight (tonne)		
	1990	2000	2005
Bamboo Growing stock	7,068,400	9,943,225	-

Note: if possible, please (1) breakdown by species groups (2) include information on the minimum diameter used as thresholds and (3) provide coefficient of number of culms per a ton of weight

#### 4.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T4

The bamboo resources of Peninsular Malaysia based on the NFI3 was 33,625,900 clumps. For **Group A, B, C, D and E**, one (1) clumps will produce twenty (20) culms of 6m length and 80 culms is equivalent to one (1) tonne.(refer 1994 report)

Therefore 22,914,000 clumps will produce 5,728,500 tonnes of bamboo.

**Group F**, the 1 clumps will produce 10 culms of 6m length.(refer to 1994 report)

Therefore 10,711,900 clumps will produce 1,338,900 tonnes of bamboo.

The total bamboo resource = **7,068,400 tonnes**.

The bamboo resources of Peninsular Malaysia based on the NFI4 was 39,772,900 clumps.

**Group A, B, C, D, E and F**, one (1) clumps will produce twenty (20) culms of 6m length and 80 culms is equivalent to one (1) tonne.

Therefore 39,772,900 clumps will produce **9,943,225 tonnes** of bamboo.

## 5 Table T5 – Bamboo Biomass stock

### 5.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Above-ground biomass of Bamboo	All living biomass above the soil including stem, stump, branches, bark, seeds, and foliage.
Below-ground biomass of Bamboo	All living biomass of live roots. Fine roots of less than 2mm diameter are excluded because these often cannot be distinguished empirically from soil organic matter or litter.

### 5.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 5.2.1 Data sources

References	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments

#### 5.2.2 Classification and definitions

Category	Definition

#### 5.2.3 Original data

### 5.3 Data for National Reporting Table T5

GBRA 2005 Categories	Bamboo Biomass (million metric ton dry weight)		
	1990	2000	2005
Above-ground biomass of Bamboo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Below-ground biomass of Bamboo	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Total of living biomass	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>TOTAL</b>	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

### 5.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T5

Data not available.

## 6 Table 6 – Diversity of bamboo tree species

### 6.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and definitions

Category	Definition
Number of native Bamboo species	The total number of native tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of introduced Bamboo species	The total number of introduced tree species that have been identified within the country.
Number of critically endangered Bamboo species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Critically endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of endangered Bamboo species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Endangered” in the IUCN red list.
Number of vulnerable Bamboo species	The number of native tree species that are classified as “Vulnerable” in the IUCN red list.

### 6.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 6.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Dransfield, 1992. The Bamboo of Sabah. Sabah Forest Records, No.14.	H		1992	
Wong, K.M. 1995. The Bamboo of Peninsular Malaysia. Malayan Forest Records, No.41.	H		1995	
Wong, K.M. 1989. Current potential uses of bamboos in Peninsular Malaysia. Journal of American Bamboo Society 7 (122): 1-15	H		1989	

#### 6.2.2 Classification and definitions

Category	Definition

### 6.3 Data for National Reporting Table T6

GBRA 2005 Categories	Number of species (Year 2000)
Native Bamboo species	Peninsular Malaysia: 59 Sabah : 33
Introduced Bamboo species	Sabah : 1
Critically endangered Bamboo species	-
Endangered Bamboo species	-
Vulnerable Bamboo species	-

### 6.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T6

Some of the native bamboo species are found both in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah.

## 7 Table T7 – Bamboo Removal

### 7.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and Definitions

Category	Definition
Bamboo Wood removal	The Bamboo wood removed (volume) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel Bamboo removal	The Bamboo wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

### 7.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 7.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forestry Department Annual Report, 1990	H		1990	
Criteria and Indicators For Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forest. <i>Reporting Questionnaire for Indicators at the National level.</i> (Malaysia Country Report)	M		2003	

#### 7.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition
Unit of Measurement	6m/stick as a unit used in collection of bamboo royalty

#### 7.2.3 Original data

### 7.3 Data for National Reporting Table T7

GBRA2005	Bamboo removal (No. of 6m/stick ) for Peninsular Malaysia only		
	1990	2000	2005
Bamboo wood removal	793,590*	305,620+	-
Bamboo woodfuel removal	-	-	-
Total	793,590*	305,620+	

### 7.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T7

\* Estimated figure based on royalty collection in 1990 for bamboo (refer FDPM Annual Report 1990)

+ Based on Malaysia Country Report on Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management 2003.

Data available for removal from Permanent Reserved Forests (PRFs) and did not include removal by local communities outside PRFs which were not subjected to royalty payment.

## 8 Table 8 – Value of Wood Removal

### 8.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and Definitions

Category	Definition
Bamboo Wood removal	The Bamboo wood removed (volume ) for production of goods and services other than energy production (woodfuel).
Woodfuel Bamboo removal	The Bamboo wood removed for energy production purposes, regardless whether for industrial, commercial or domestic use.

### 8.2 National Data

#### 8.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments
Forestry Department Annual Report, 1990	H		1990	
Criteria and Indicators For Sustainable Management of Natural Tropical Forest. <i>Reporting Questionnaire for Indicators at the National level.</i> (Malaysia Country Report)	M		2003	

#### 8.2.2 Classification and definitions

National class	Definition

#### 8.2.3 Original data

### 8.3 Data for National Reporting Table T8

GBRA2005	Value (million USD)		
	1990	2000	2005
Bamboo wood removal	0.317	0.08	n.a.
Bamboo woodfuel removal	-	-	-
Total	0.317	0.08	n.a.

### 8.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T8

Values quoted are derived from the royalties collected by Forestry Departments. Generally the royalty rates differ with different species groups but are based on 10% of the bamboo market value. Data available from Peninsular Malaysia only and did not include removal by local communities outside Permanent Reserved Forests which were not subjected to royalty payment.



## 9 Table 9 – Non Wood Bamboo Product Removal

### 9.1 GBRA2005 Categories and Definitions

<b>Category</b>
<b><u>Plant products / raw material</u></b>
1. Food
2. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products
3. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction
4. Ornamental plants
5. Other plant products
<b><u>Animal products / raw material</u></b>
1. Living animals
2. Other edible animal products
3. Other non-edible animal products

### 9.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 9.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments

#### 9.2.2 Classification and definitions

#### 9.2.3 Original data

### 9.3 Data for National Reporting Table T9

GBRA 2005 Categories	Scale factor	Unit	NWFP removal		
			1990	2000	2005
<b><u>Plant products / raw material</u></b>			-	-	-
1. Food (bamboo shoots)			-	-	-
2. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products			-	-	-
3. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction			-	-	-
4. Ornamental plants			-	-	-
5. Other plant products			-	-	-
<b><u>Animal products / raw material (if any)</u></b>			-	-	-
1. Living animals			-	-	-
2. Other edible animal products			-	-	-
3. Other non-edible animal products			-	-	-

### 9.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T9

Data not available

## 10 Table T10– Value of Non Wood Bamboo Product

### 10.1 GBRA 2005 Categories and Definitions

### 10.2 National Data on Bamboo Resources

#### 10.2.1 Data sources

References to sources of information	Quality (H/M/L)	Variable(s)	Year(s)	Additional comments

#### 10.2.2 Classification and definitions

#### 10.2.3 Original data

### 10.3 Data for National Reporting Table T10

GBRA 2005 Categories	Value of the other than culms removal (Million USD)		
	1990	2000	2005
<b>Plant products / raw material</b>			
1. Food (bamboo shoots)	-	-	-
2. Raw material for medicine and aromatic products	-	-	-
3. Raw material for utensils, handicrafts & construction	-	-	-
4. Ornamental plants	-	-	-
5. Other plant products	-	-	-

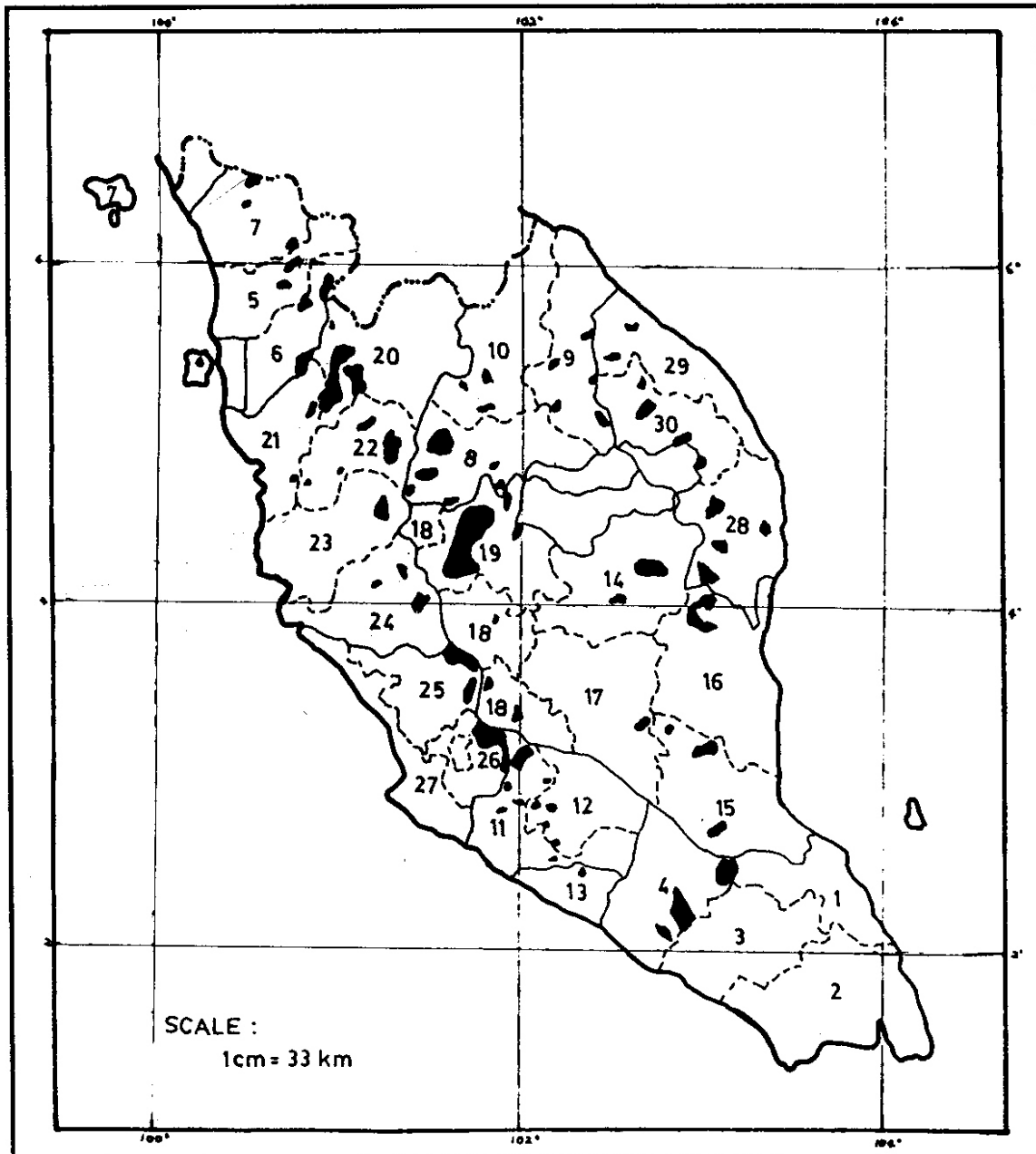
### 10.4 Comments to National Reporting Table T10

Data not available

## 11 Map of country's bamboo resources distribution

Please attach a map of bamboo distribution in the country with explanatory notes

**Map 1:** Distribution of Bamboo by Forest District in Peninsular Malaysia



## 12 List of bamboo species in the country

Please attach list of the main bamboo species in the country

List main uses, quantity, value of the bamboo removal

Add the table: list of the main pest species

**Table 1: Bamboo Species of Malaysia**

No	Species	Local Name	Note
1	<i>Bambusa blumeana</i>	Buluh Duri	Chopstick, tooth picks, furniture, musical instrument, poles, shoot as food
2	<i>Bambusa heterostachya</i>	Buluh galah/tilan/ pering	Poles, frames, tooth picks, blinds, skewer sticks
3	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i>	Buluh minyak/aao/ aro/gading/tamalang	Ornamental, tooth picks, chopsticks, skewer sticks, shoot as food
4	<i>Bambusa vulgaris var striata</i>	Buluh gading	Ornamental
5	<i>Dendrocalamus asper</i>	Buluh betong/pering	Shoots as food, chopsticks
6	<i>Dendrocalamus pendulus</i>	Buluh akar/belalai	Handicraft, basket
7	<i>Gigantochloa 'Brang'</i>	Buluh brang	Shoots as food, chopsticks, skewer sticks, tooth picks
8	<i>Gigantochloa levis</i>	Buluh beting/bias	Shoots as food, chopsticks
9	<i>Gigantochloa ligulata</i>	Buluh tumpat/tikus belalai	Frames, shoots as food, poles for vegetable support
10	<i>Gigantochloa scortechinii</i>	Buluh semantan	Handicraft, small scale industries, incense sticks
11	<i>Gigantochloa wrayi</i>	Buluh beti/raga	Handicraft, small scale industries, incense sticks
12	<i>Schizostachyum brachycladum</i>	Buluh nipis/lemang	Handicraft, rice vessels (lemang)
13	<i>Schizostachyum grande</i>	Buluh semeliang/ semenyeh	Frames, leaves used for wrapping Chinese glutinous rice dumpling
14	<i>Schizostachyum zollingeri</i>	Buluh dinding/kasap/ telur/nipis	Handicraft, tooth picks, skewer stick
15	<i>Bambusa arundinacea</i>	-	
16	<i>Bambusa burmanica</i>	Buluh aloh bukit	
17	<i>Bambusa glaucescens</i>	Buluh pagar	
18	<i>Bambusa ventricosa</i>	-	
19	<i>Bambusa ridleyi</i>	Buluh akar	
20	<i>Bambusa wrayi</i>	Buluh sumpitan	
21	<i>Bambusa magica</i>	Buluh perindu	
22	<i>Bambusa montana</i>	-	
23	<i>Bambusa pauciflora</i>	Buluh padi	
24	<i>Bambusa klossil</i>	-	
25	<i>Bambusa cf. textilis</i>	-	
26	<i>Bambusa multiplex</i>	-	Fishing rods
27	<i>Bambusa tuldoides</i>	-	Ornamental

**Table 1: Bamboo Species of Malaysia (cont'd)**

No	Species	Local Name	Uses
28	<i>Dendrocalamus hirtellus</i>	Buluh kapur	
29	<i>Dendrocalamus elegans</i>	-	
30	<i>Dendrocalamus dumosus</i>	-	
31	<i>Dendrocalamus sinuatus</i>	Buluh akar	
32	<i>Dendrocalamus strictus</i>	-	
33	<i>Dendrocalamus giganteus</i>	Buluh betong	
34	<i>Gigantochloa balui</i>	-	Handicrafts, sailing masts
35	<i>Gigantochloa latifolia</i>	Buluh pahit	
36	<i>Gigantochloa apus</i>	-	
37	<i>Gigantochloa maxima</i>	-	
38	<i>Gigantochloa rostrata</i>	-	
39	<i>Gigantochloa holttumiana</i>	-	
40	<i>Gigantochloa hasskarliana</i>	-	
41	<i>Gigantochloa ridleyi</i>	-	
42	<i>Racemobamboo setifera</i>	-	
43	<i>Racemobamboo gibbsiae</i>	-	
44	<i>Racemobamboo glabra</i>	-	
45	<i>Racemobamboo hepburnii</i>	-	
46	<i>Racemobamboo hirsute</i>	-	
47	<i>Racemobamboo pairinii</i>	-	
48	<i>Racemobamboo rigidifolia</i>	-	
49	<i>Schizostachyum blumei</i>	-	
50	<i>Schizostachyum gracile</i>	Buluh repen/akar	
51	<i>Schizostachyum aciculare</i>	Buluh padi	
52	<i>Schizostachyum jaculans</i>	Buluh sumpitan	
53	<i>Schizostachyum latifolium</i>	-	
54	<i>Schizostachyum terminale</i>	-	
55	<i>Schizostachyum lima</i>	-	
56	<i>Schizostachyum pilosum</i>	-	Flooring and basketry
57	<i>Thyrsostachys siamesis</i>	-	
58	<i>Yushania tessellata</i>	-	
59	<i>Dinochloa scandens</i>	-	
60	<i>Dinochloa darvelana</i>	-	Pests species
61	<i>Dinochloa obclavata</i>	-	Pests species
62	<i>Dinochloa prunifera</i>	-	Pests species
63	<i>Dinochloa robusta</i>	-	Pests species
64	<i>Dinochloa scabrida</i>	-	Pests species
65	<i>Dinochloa sipitangensis</i>	-	Pests species
66	<i>Dinochloa sublaevigata</i>	-	Pests species
67	<i>Dinochloa trichogona</i>	-	Pests species