

Annex 3

Bamboo classes in national forest classifications

| Region and country | Definition of the specific class for bamboo within national forest classifications as reported in FRA 2005 |
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| ASIA | |
| Bangladesh | No class is defined. Data on bamboo resources are reported. |
| Cambodia | Bamboo. Large areas of dense bamboo are usually discernible due to their pink and orange color and typical texture. It was decided to map all visible bamboo into one class. Sparse bamboo coverage or smaller bamboos will not be visible and will remain in one of the other classes. Small lots of bamboo as a result of the degradation of mixed deciduous or evergreen forests also will not be included in this class. |
| China | Bamboo forest. Forest land spanning more than 0.067 ha (one Chinese <i>moo</i>), growing bamboo species with a diameter at breast height of over 2 cm. |
| India | n/a |
| Indonesia | n/a |
| Japan | Bamboo forest. Forest that does not fall under 'forest with standing trees' and is dominated by bamboo (excluding bamboo grass). |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | Bamboo (B) within the class of 'potential forest area'. Bamboo is also mentioned as occurring within the 'upper mixed deciduous and lower mixed deciduous'. If an area is covered with bamboo and the overstorey has a crown cover of less than 5%, it should be classified as bamboo. Abandoned areas are often occupied by bamboo. Some species may live for many years. Bamboo may vary in height from 2 to 25 m depending on the species. If the bamboo represents less than 80% of the total vegetation cover of the understorey, the vegetation type should not be classified as bamboo. |
| Malaysia | n/a |
| Myanmar | n/a |
| Pakistan | n/a |
| Papua New Guinea | Scrub. This class contains subclasses: scrub (Sc) – scrub is a community of dense shrubs up to 6 m in height, with or without low, scattered trees. Scrub with <i>Bambusa</i> and <i>Cyathea</i> (ScBc) – occasional low trees may be present, but for the most part the scrub is comprised of the tree-fern <i>Cyathea</i> , with a tangled mass of scrambling <i>Bambusa</i> . |
| Philippines | Bamboo/palm-formations forest, of which over 75% of the crown cover consists of tree species other than coniferous or broad-leaved species (e.g. tree-form species of bamboo, palm and fern families). |
| Republic of Korea | No class specified, however bamboo forest is defined as a forest with bamboo covering over 75% of the unit area. |
| Sri Lanka | n/a |
| Thailand | n/a |
| Viet Nam | Forest. A site of at least 0.5 ha, with trees higher than 3 m and canopy cover of 30% or growing stock over 30 m ³ /ha. It includes planted forests. Bamboo with the cited canopy cover and at least 5 000 stems per hectare. |

| AFRICA | |
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| Algeria | n/a |
| Ethiopia | n/a |
| Kenya | <p>Indigenous forests. A group of trees whose crowns are broad-leaved and are largely contiguous. The canopy cover is over 10% and the canopy is made up essentially of naturally regenerated indigenous tree species, excluding planted indigenous forests. The area includes mangrove and bamboo ecosystems.</p> <p>Within the Global Bamboo Resource Assessment: definitions in terms of proportional ratio of bamboo in the other vegetation types:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> pure bamboo. 100% bamboo; bamboo with trees. 50% of area occupied by bamboo; shrubs with bamboo. 50% of area occupied by bamboo; bamboo with trees and shrubs. 30% of area occupied by bamboo; alpine vegetation. 20% of area occupied by bamboo. |
| Nigeria | Bamboo on forest land. Defined in Global Bamboo Resource Assessment as bamboo species with diameter at breast height of 2 cm extending over 0.0221 km ² . |
| Togo | n/a |
| Uganda | n/a |
| United Republic of Tanzania | n/a |
| CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA | |
| Argentina | n/a |
| Bolivia | n/a |
| Brazil | n/a |
| Chile | <p>Bamboo forest is defined in terms of relative dominance within the forest structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Type I. Bamboo is present as dominant species in forest and occupies at least 25% of canopy cover. Up to six dominant species are identified in cadastral survey. Type II. Bamboo is present as second most dominant species in forest. Type III. Bamboo is present as third most dominant species in forest. |
| Colombia | n/a |
| Costa Rica | n/a |
| Ecuador | n/a |
| Paraguay | <i>Bosque de bambúes</i> . Defined as belonging to the class ' <i>Bosques</i> ' |
| Peru | <p><i>Pacales</i>, (<i>Guadua</i> sp.) within the '<i>Areas no forestales</i>':</p> <p><i>Pacales</i>. This formation is characterized by the presence of significant cane associations that form a mixture with the arboreal associations in different levels and proportions. The characteristic appearance of this cane (a <i>Guadua</i> sp.), known as <i>paca</i> or wild bamboo, differs noticeably from the surrounding arboreal mass, thus allowing its definition from satellite images. These canes are smaller than the trees, generally reaching an average height of 20 m (in the zone of the Urubamba River) and a maximum diameter of</p> |

10 cm. In the areas where *paca* concentrates, it becomes impassable. Some authors affirm that it is an invasive species that occupies natural openings in the forest, mainly due to landslides occurring in disturbed, harvested or abandoned areas.

Humid forest with mountain bamboo. In the tropical humid forest (*Semicálido*), the vegetation cover is luxuriant, dense and heterogeneous. The forest is associated with *paca*, and the proportion of trees to *paca* varies from an even balance to the predominance of either one.

Humid temperate forest (*Ceja de selva*). The forest consists of thin trees, luxuriant, dense and very heterogeneous, associated with *paca*. The proportion of trees to *paca* varies from an even balance to the predominance of either one.

Tropical humid forest with low-terrace bamboo. This is an evergreen, luxuriant, dense high forest, with a certain diversity of commercial trees, and associated with *paca*. The stock varies from low (less than 60 m³/ha) to good (80–100 m³/ha). The value of this type of forest is higher in association with *paca*, which is very valuable for housing, crafts, pulp and paper.

Tropical humid forest with mid-terrace bamboo. This is a high, evergreen, luxuriant, dense primary forest, with a certain diversity of commercial trees, and associated with *paca*. The stock varies from low to good.

Tropical humid forest with high-terrace-bamboo. This is a high, evergreen, luxuriant forest of various proportions, associated with *paca*. The commercial value in terms of volume of total wood is, on average, relatively low. In terms of quality, there are high-quality species such as cedar and mahogany.

Tropical humid forest with hill bamboo. This is a high, evergreen, luxuriant forest, associated with *paca* in varying proportions.

Humid tropical forest with foothill bamboo: This is a high, evergreen, luxuriant, dense and very heterogeneous forest, associated with *paca*. The proportion of trees to *paca* varies from an even balance to the predominance of either one.

Tropical humid forest with high-hill bamboo. This is an evergreen forest, luxuriant, dense and very heterogeneous, associated with *paca*. The proportion of trees to *paca* varies from an even balance to the predominance of either one.

Mexico

n/a
