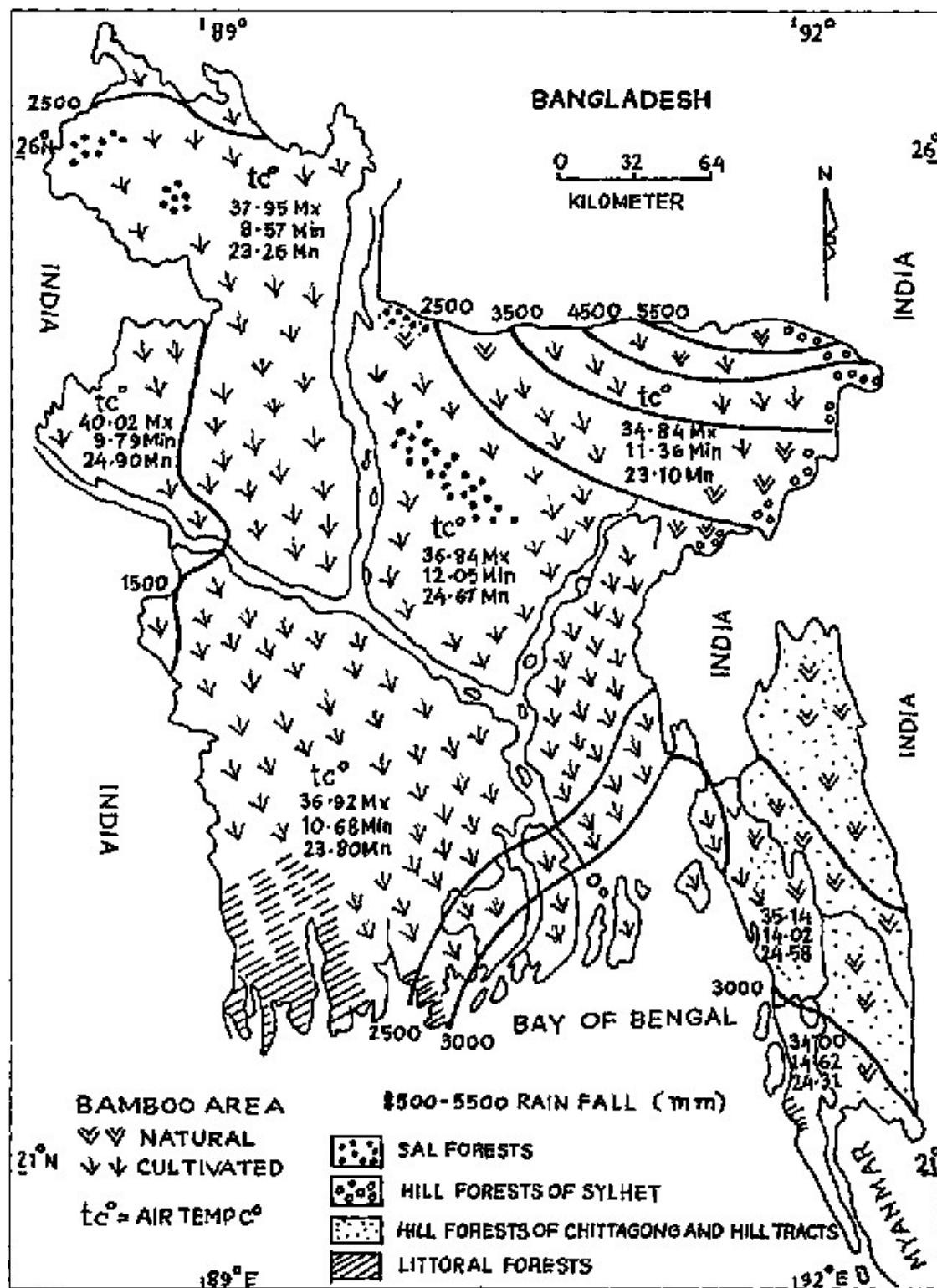
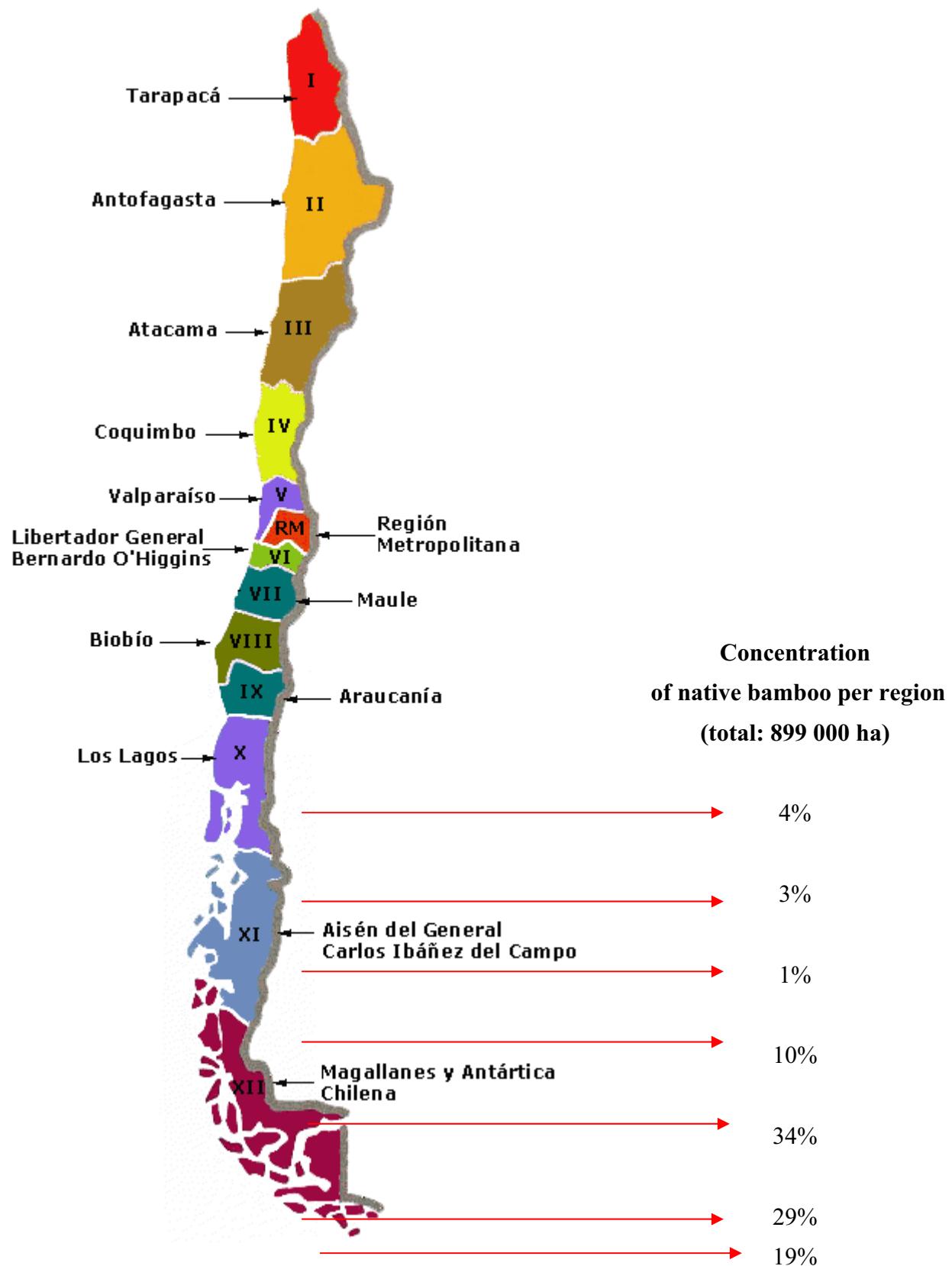


## Annex 6 Country maps

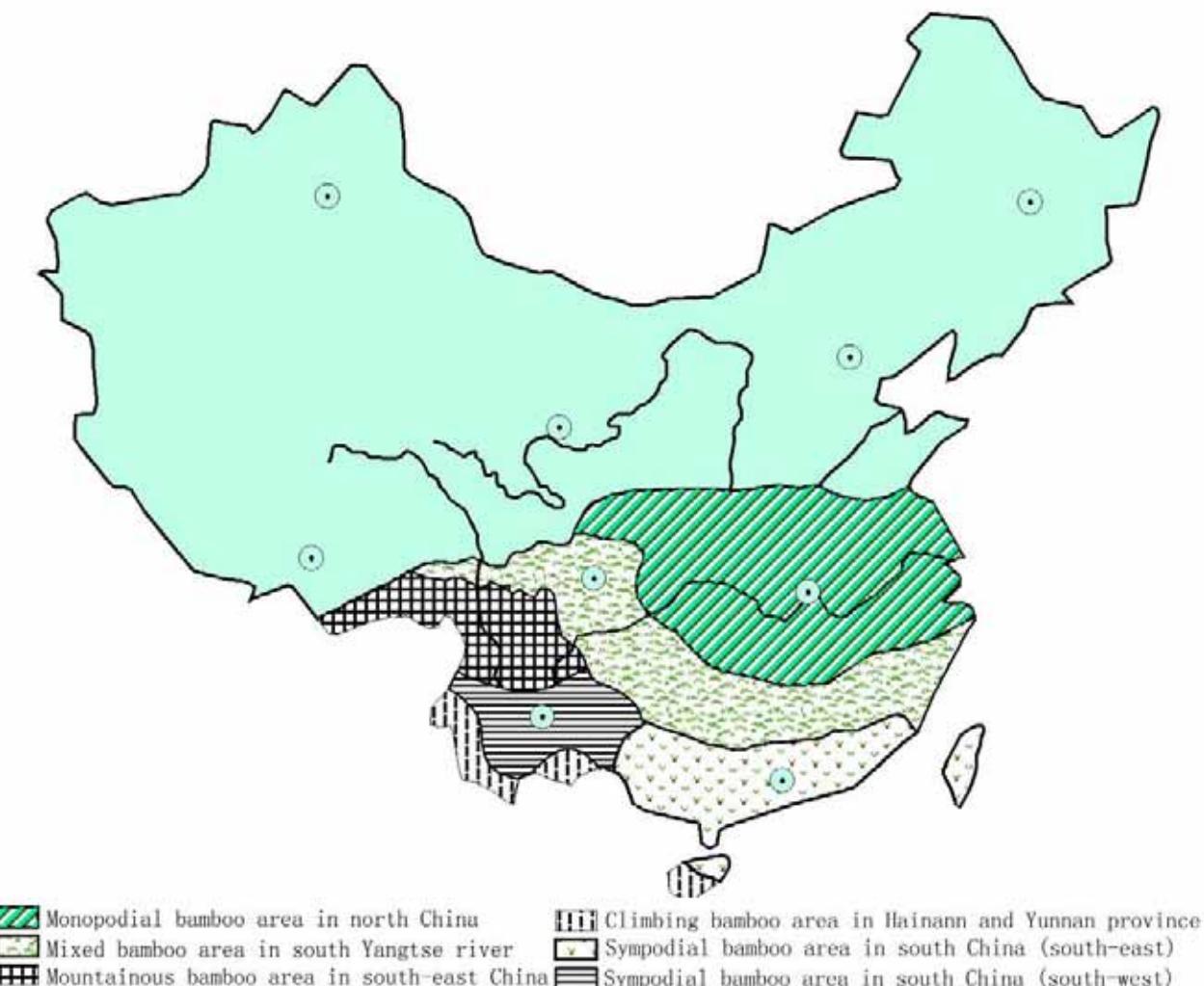
## Bangladesh



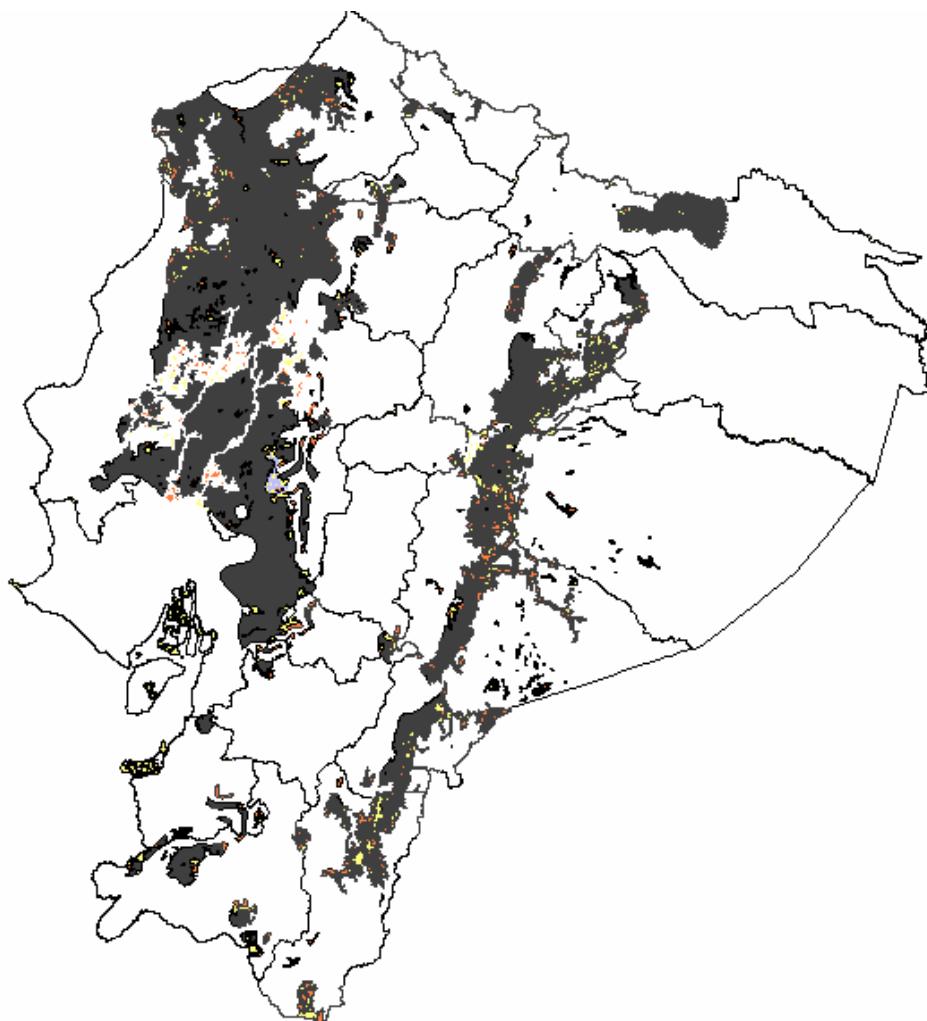
## Chile



## China



## Ecuador



The potential areas for *Guadua angustifolia* in Ecuador were identified based on the following conditions:

- Altitude between 400 and 1800 m above the sea level
- Temperatures between 18 and 28 C°
- Annual precipitation over 1200 mm

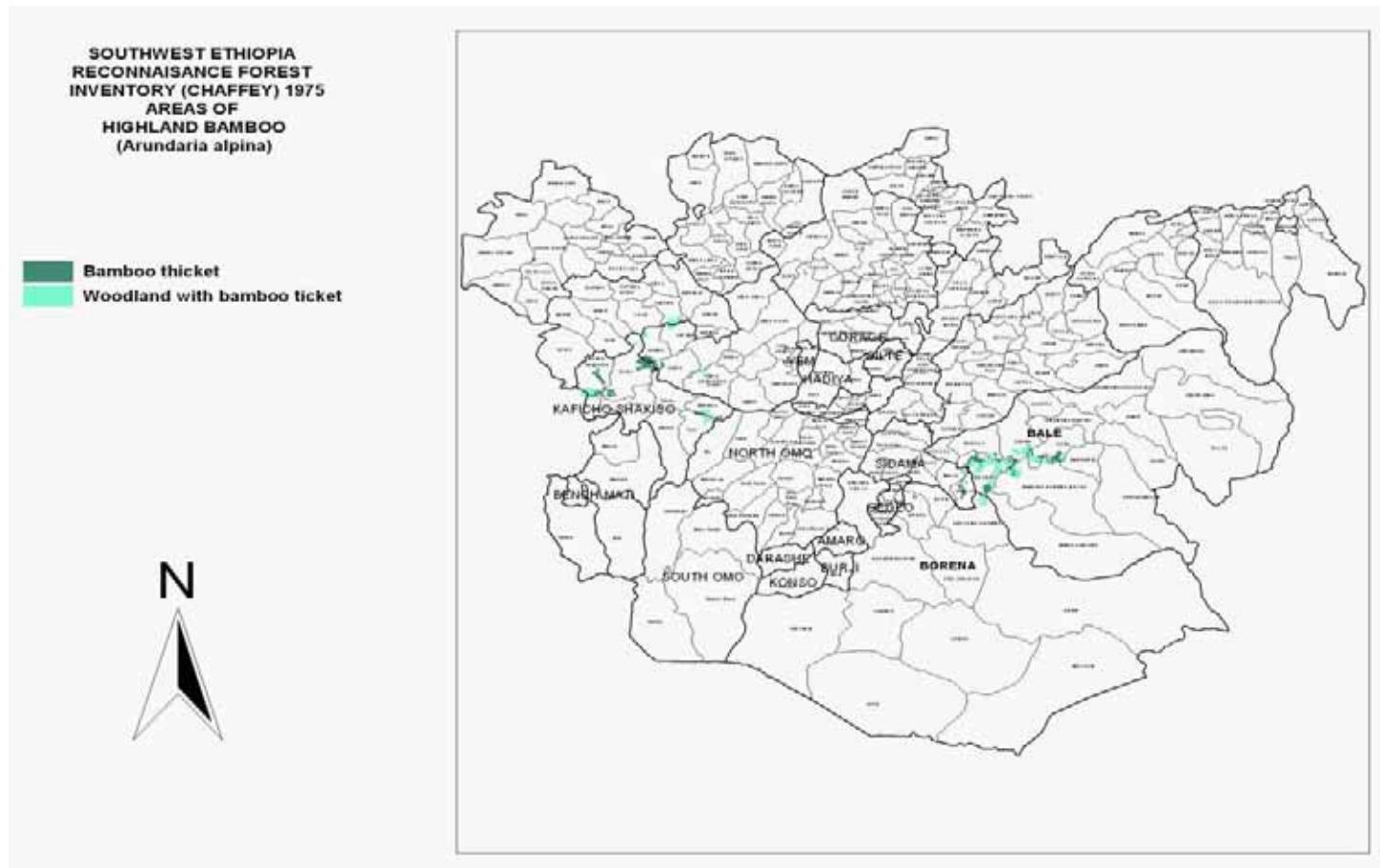
The results are shown on the above map and identify two possible regions with *Guadua*:

- The Pacific coast has the largest potential, except for the coastal regions with dry tropical forests.
- The other region with potential is in eastern slopes of the Andes, towards the Amazon basin (Klop et al. 2003)

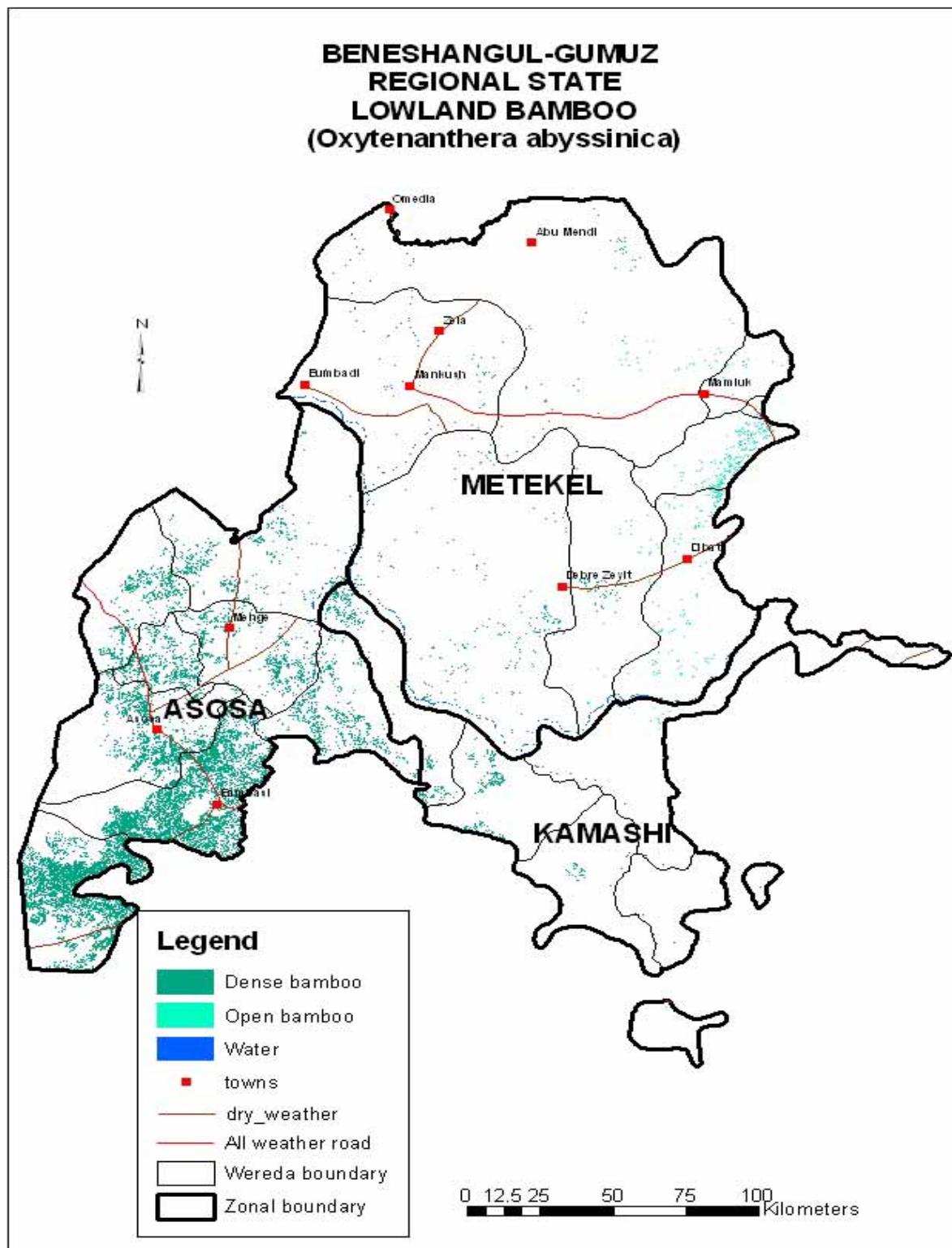
This map excludes the highlands or Andean regions with "highland bamboos" (genera *Chusquea*, *Aulonemia*, *Neurolepis*, *Rhipidocladum*, *Arthroslidium*). There are no maps for these bamboos.

# Ethiopia

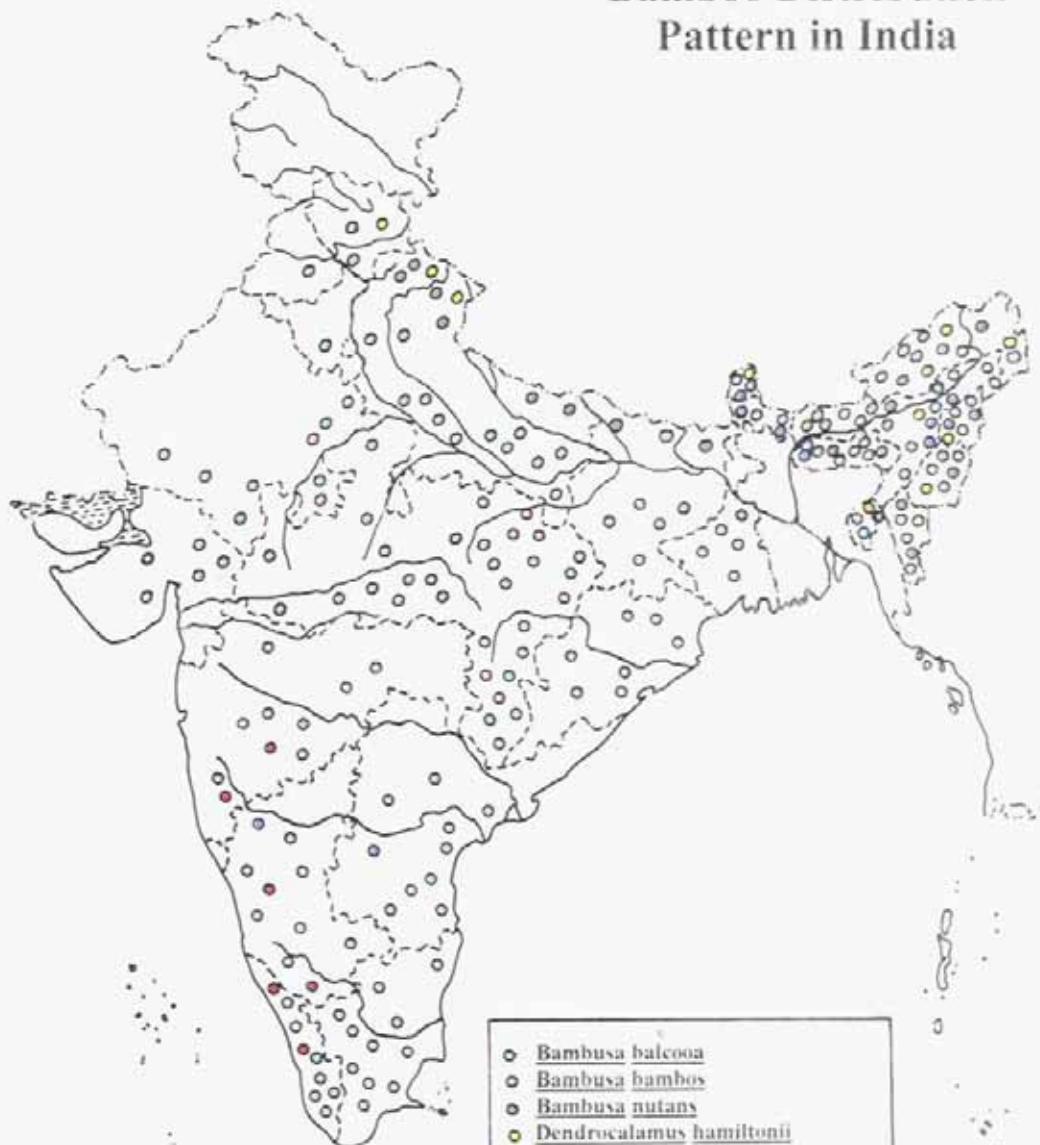
## 1. South West Ethiopia reconnaissance forest inventory- areas of highland bamboo land cover



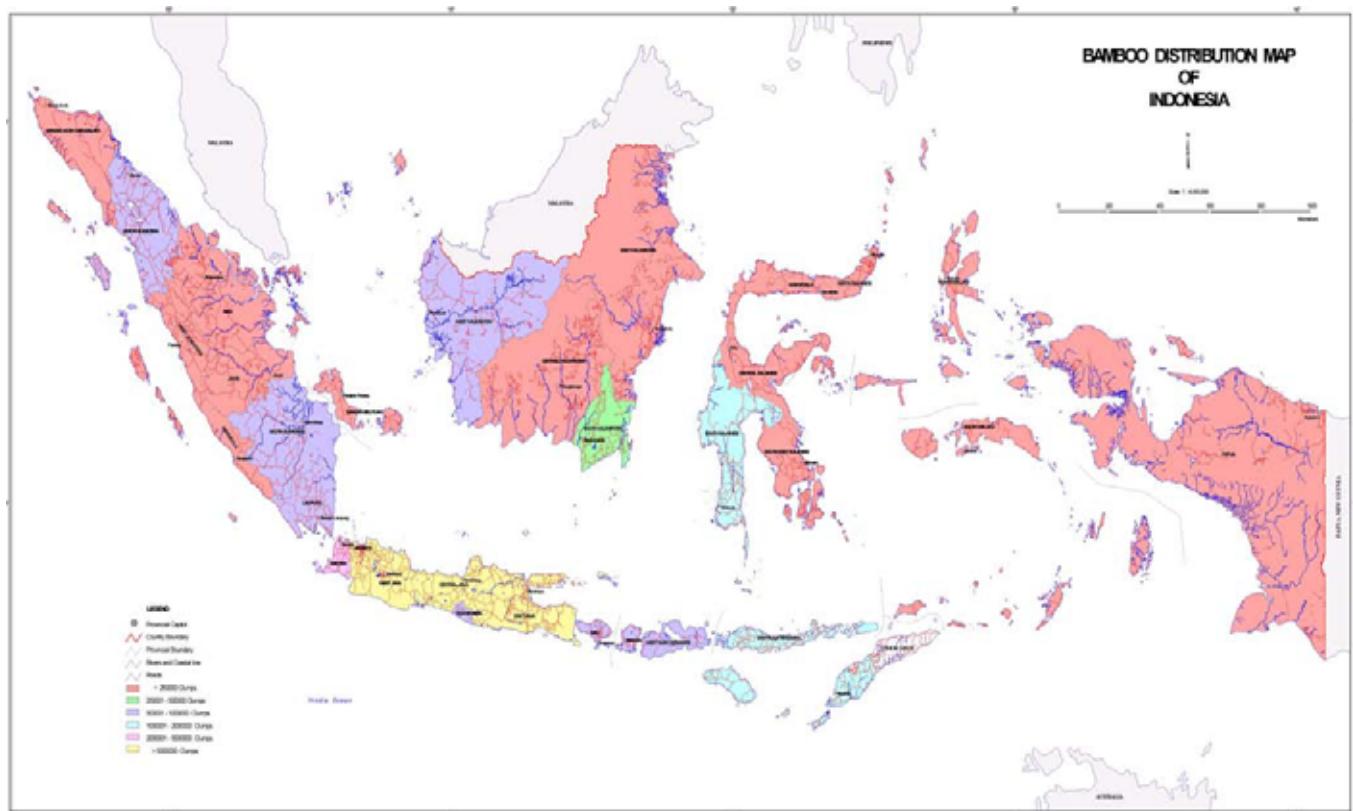
2. Ethiopia Benshangul Gumuz Regional State, areas of lowland bamboo (LUSO 1997)



### Bamboo Distribution Pattern in India



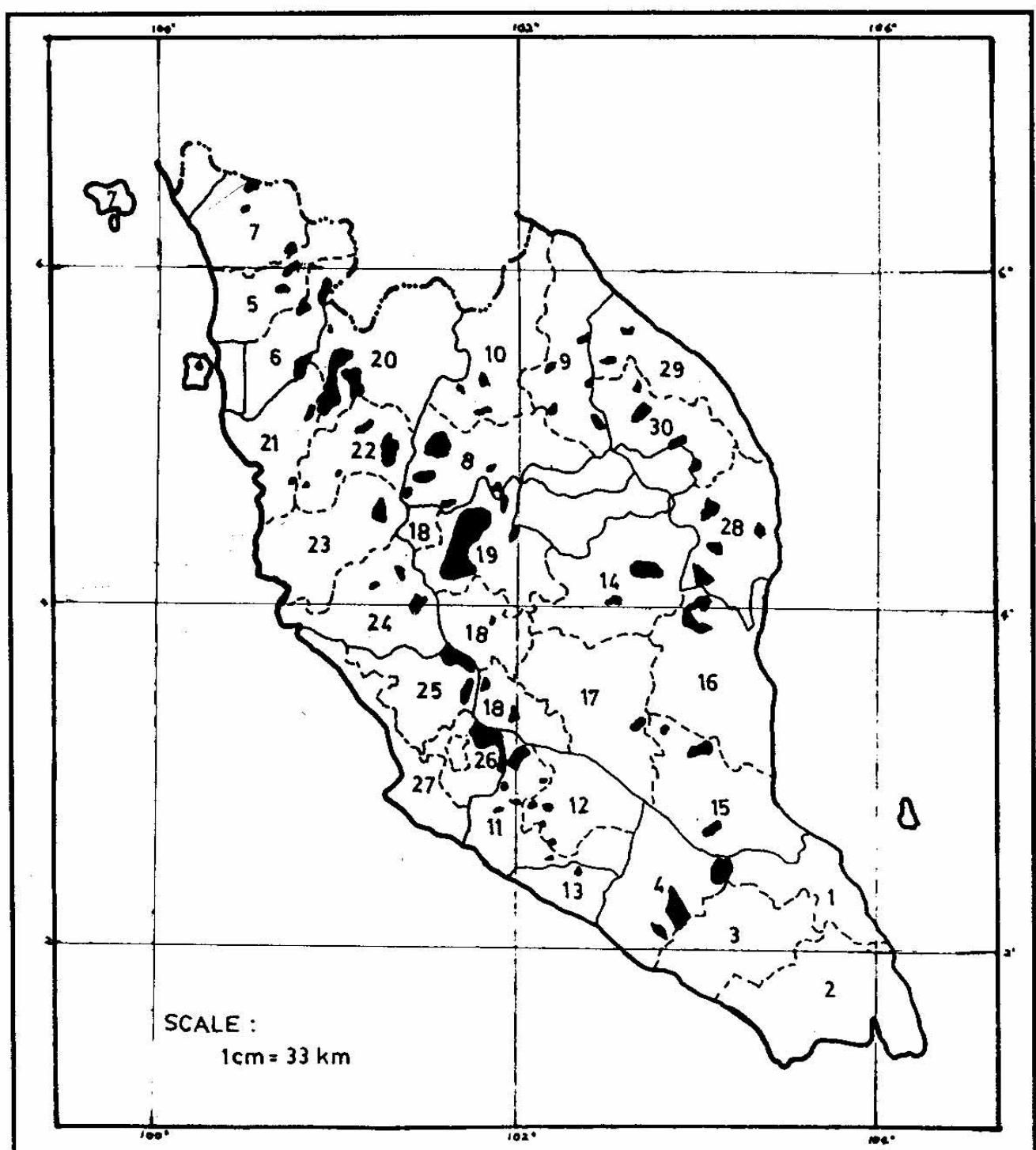
## Indonesia



The map is based on the agriculture survey by the Central Board of Statistics and shows the density of bamboo clumps in each province.

# Malaysia

Distribution of bamboo by Forest District in Peninsular Malaysia



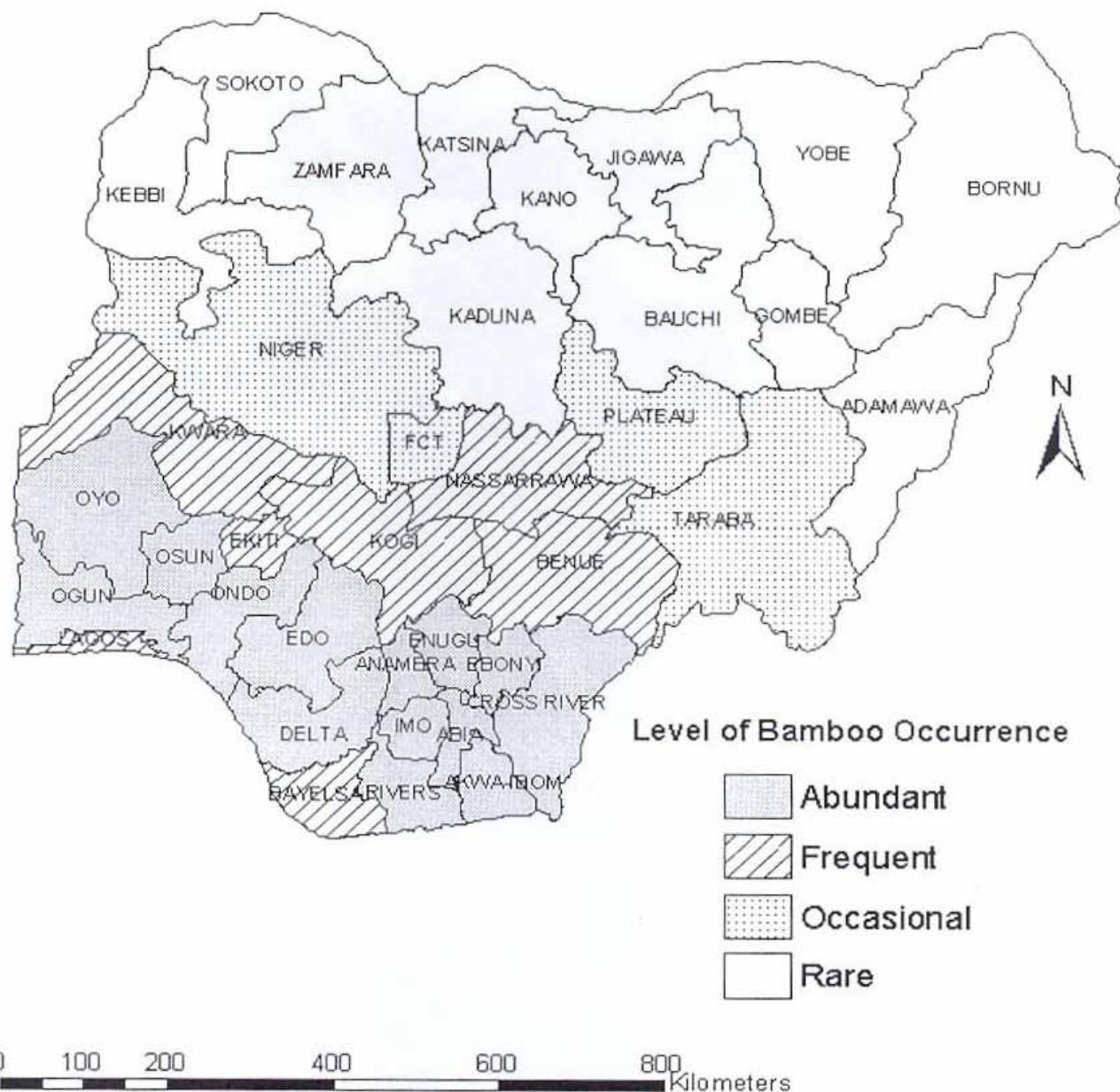
## Mexico



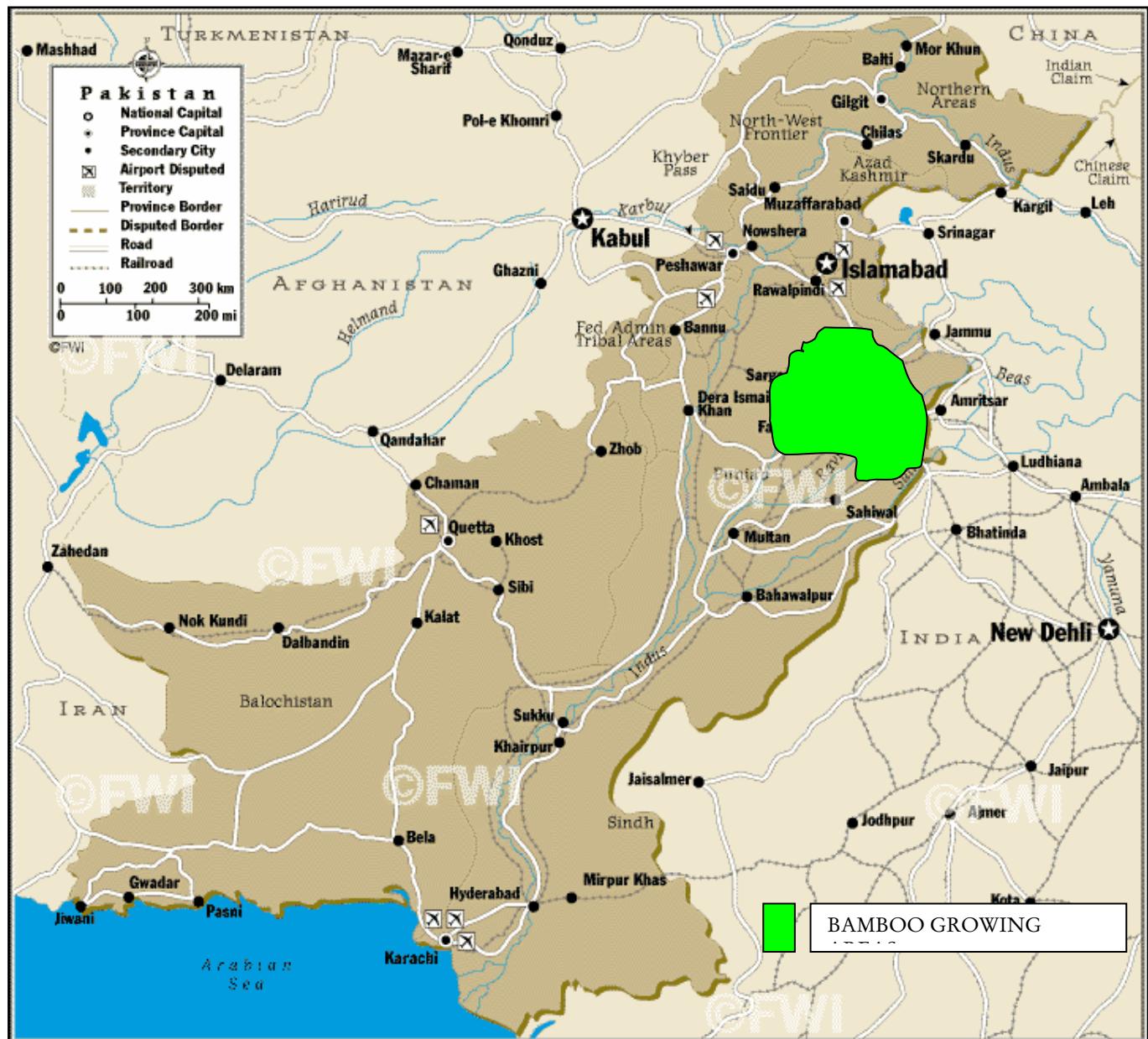
Legend	Bamboo distribution
1	States with greater representation of the native species of bamboo in Mexico, and in which the commercial plantations are located
2	States with less representation of the native bamboo species
3	States with little or no representation of species of bamboo

## Nigeria

Map of Nigeria showing the level of bamboo occurrence

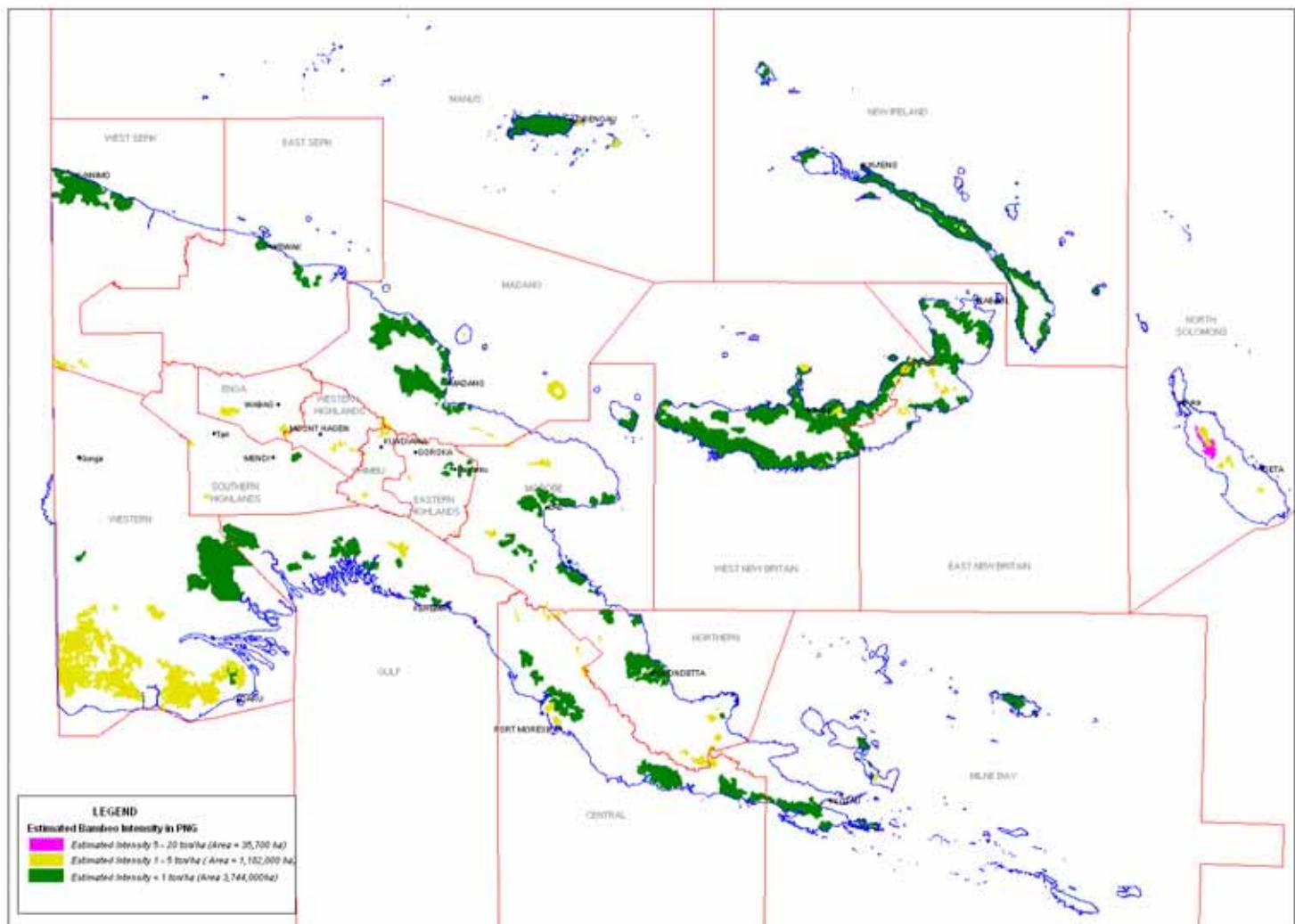


## Pakistan



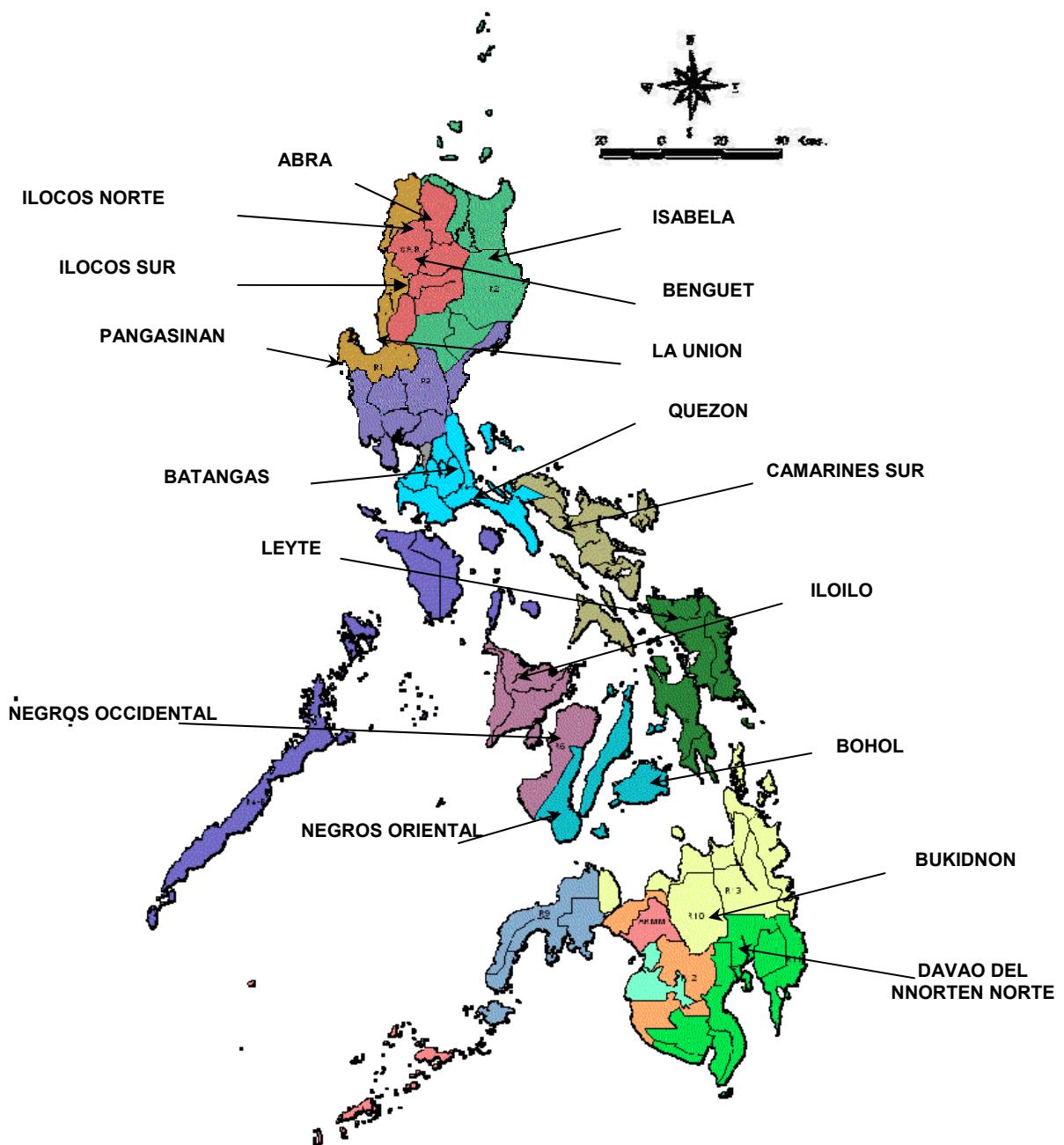
Bamboo plantations are in Sargodha, Mandi Bhaudin, Kasur, Lahore, Khusab and Jhang areas of Pakistan. Most of the plantations are agroforestry systems on private farms.

## Papua New Guinea

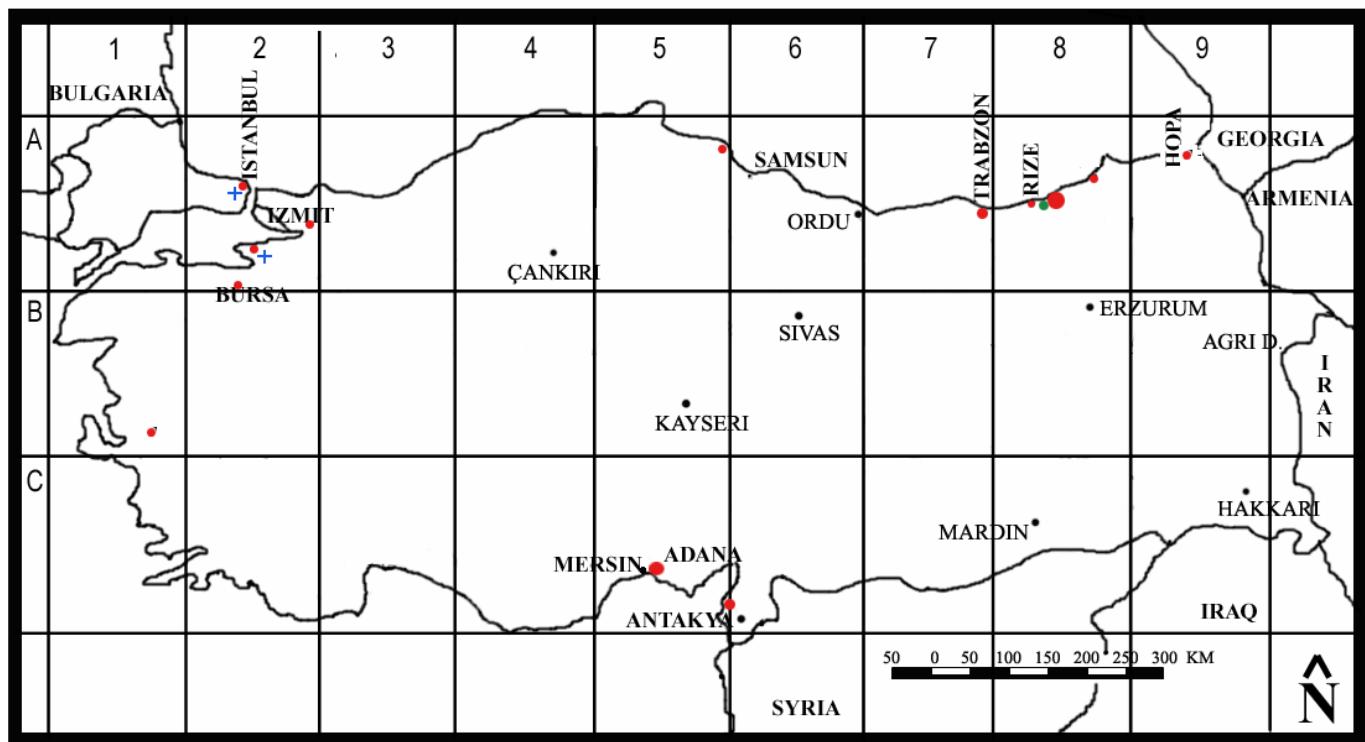


# Philippines

## Major sources of bamboo



## Turkey



●	<i>Phyllostachys bambusoides</i> Sieb. & Zucc. (A2,A5,A7,A8,A9)
	<i>Phyllostachys pubescens</i> Mazel ex H de leh (A8)
●	<i>Pleioblastus simonii</i> Nakai, (A8)
O	<i>Phyllostachys nigra</i> var. <i>Henonis</i> Muroi. (A7,A2)
+	<i>Sasa veitchii</i> Rchd. (A2)



This study is a joint FAO/INBAR initiative to incorporate bamboo into the FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment (FRA) programme. It was undertaken as one of seven thematic studies within the FRA 2005 process and is a first attempt at systematic reporting of the best available information on bamboo resources and utilization at the global level.

Bamboo – a major non-wood forest product – is an ancient woody grass widely distributed in tropical, subtropical and mild temperate zones. It is an integral part of forestry, but is also widely spread outside forests, including farmlands, riverbanks, roadsides and urban areas. Bamboo is quickly changing its image from the “poor man’s tree” to a high-tech, industrial raw material and substitute for wood. A total of 22 countries responded to the FAO/INBAR call for information and submitted national reports. Although data availability and quality are often weak, the main value of the study is that it has established a systematic methodology and has launched the most comprehensive assessment of global bamboo resources to date.

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