



Bambúes: alcances de su historia, taxonomía y ecología

Mg. Sc. Natalia Reátegui

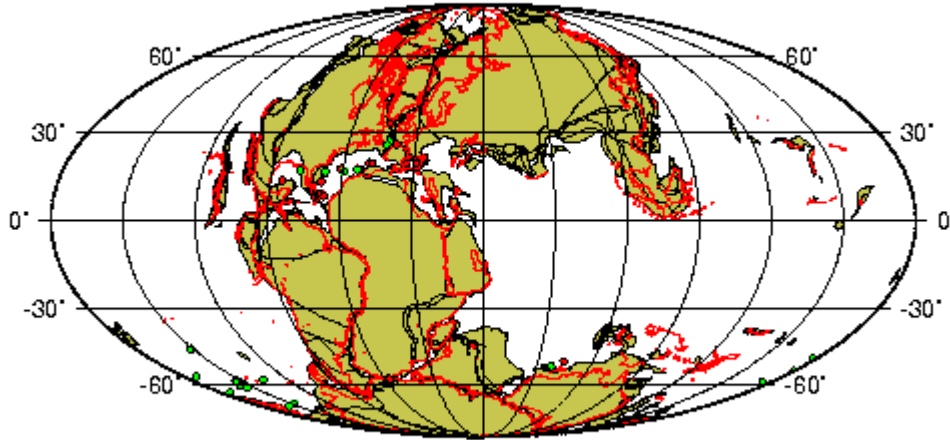
Sociedad Peruana del Bambú

Paleoecología



Hace 144-85 millones de años...

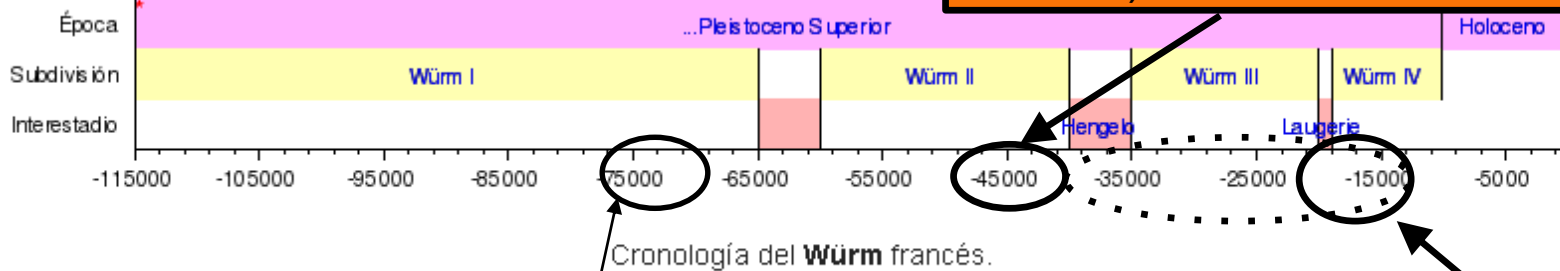
Hace 25 millones apareció la cordillera de los andes



150 My Reconstruction

Sebita, 2018

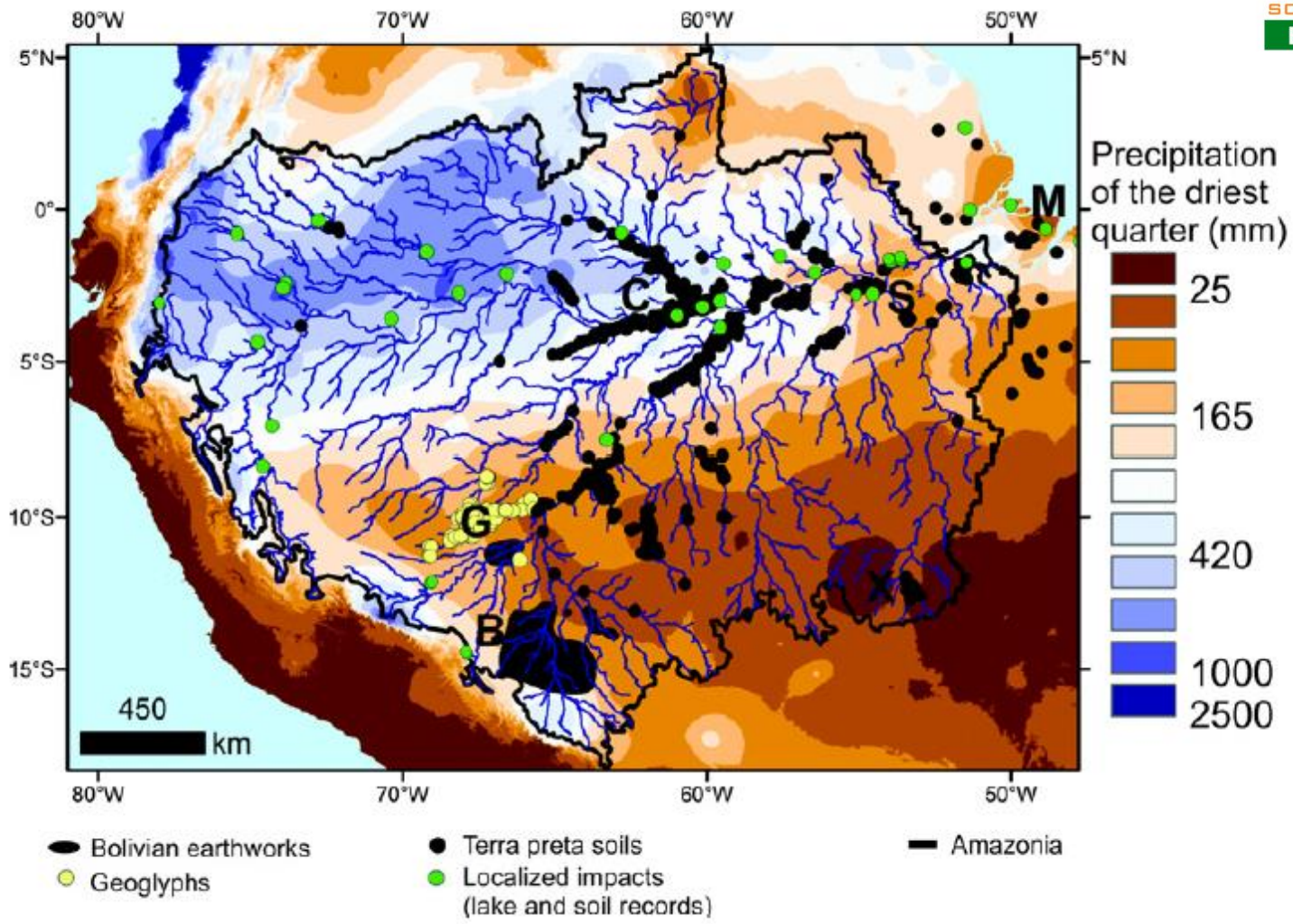
macrofósil de *Guadua* spp. 45 790 a.c en Amazonía (Olivier et al, 2009)



Fuente: Sanchidrián, J. L. (2001). *Manual de arte prehistórico*. Ariel. pp. 16-7. ISBN 9788434466173. Consultado

Presencia de polen de poaceae y bambu en Amazonía (Piperno, 1997)

Aparición de seres humanos en América (14 700)



Bush et al, 2015

Distribución



Fig. 1. World distribution of bamboos (Poaceae: Bambusoideae).

Kelchner, BPG, 2013

1482 especies
119 géneros (BPG, 2017)

0-4000 MSNM
40% ENDEMIC



Chusquea culeou



Bosques templados lluviosos de los
Andes Australes

|



Oldeania alpina

Montañas de Camerún a Etiopía





Neurolepis villosa

Páramo



EN SITUACIÓN CRÍTICA



Chusquea aperta (V) México

Chusquea bilimekii (V) México

Chusquea fernandeziana (V) Isla Juan
Fernández

Chusquea latifolia (P) Colombia

Chusquea longiligulata (V) Costa Rica

Chusquea pohlii (P) Costa Rica

Cryptochloa decumbens (V) Panamá

Cryptochloa dressleri (V) Panamá

Froesiochloa boutelouoides (P)

Guyana Francesa

Guadua calderoniana (P) Brasil

Olmeca recta (ND) México

Olmeca reflexa (ND) México

Olyra filiformis (P) Brasil

Streptochaeta angustifolia (EX) Brasil

Olyra latispicula (P) Brasil

Pariana parvispica (V) Costa Rica

Pariana strigosa (P) Panamá

Rhipidocladum clarkiae (P) Costa Rica

Rhipidocladum maxonii (V) Costa Rica

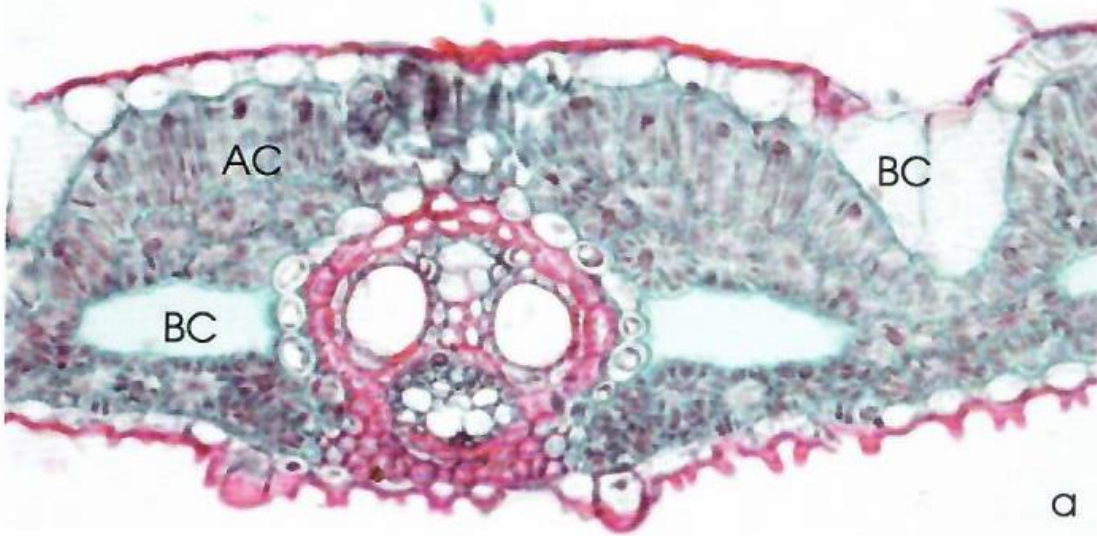
Rhipidocladum pacuarense (P) Costa
Rica

Guadua angustifolia



Lunahuaná,

¿Qué es un bambú?



Zehui, 2007



| Bambú | Árboles |
|--|--|
| Partes subterráneas consisten en rizomas y raíces | Partes subterráneas consisten en raíces |
| Tallos (culmos) usualmente huecos y segmentados | Tallos sólidos, no segmentados |
| La parte más dura del tallo está en la periferia | La parte más dura del tallo es el centro |
| No existe el cambium vascular. El tallo no incrementa en diámetro con el tiempo | Cámbium vascular presente. El tallo incrementa en diámetro con el tiempo |
| Los tejidos conductores, se encuentran en cada hato vascular | Los tejidos conductores están separados por el cambium vascular |
| Los tallos no tienen corteza | Tallos tienen corteza (corcho y floema secundario) |
| No existe comunicación lateral en los tallos excepto en los nudos | Comunicación lateral a través del tallo |
| Tallos crecen muy rápido (36 m en 6 meses), alcanzando máximo crecimiento en una temporada | Tallos crecen muy lento en alto y diámetro en varias temporadas |
| Tallos crecen en asociación desde una red de rizomas, cada tallo depende de otro y la cosecha del culmo afecta directamente a la comunidad | Cada tallo crece como un individuo independiente. La cosecha de un tallo no le afecta al resto de la comunidad |



Clark et al, 2015

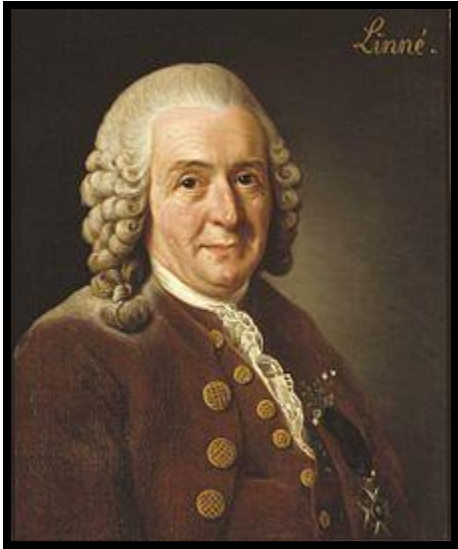
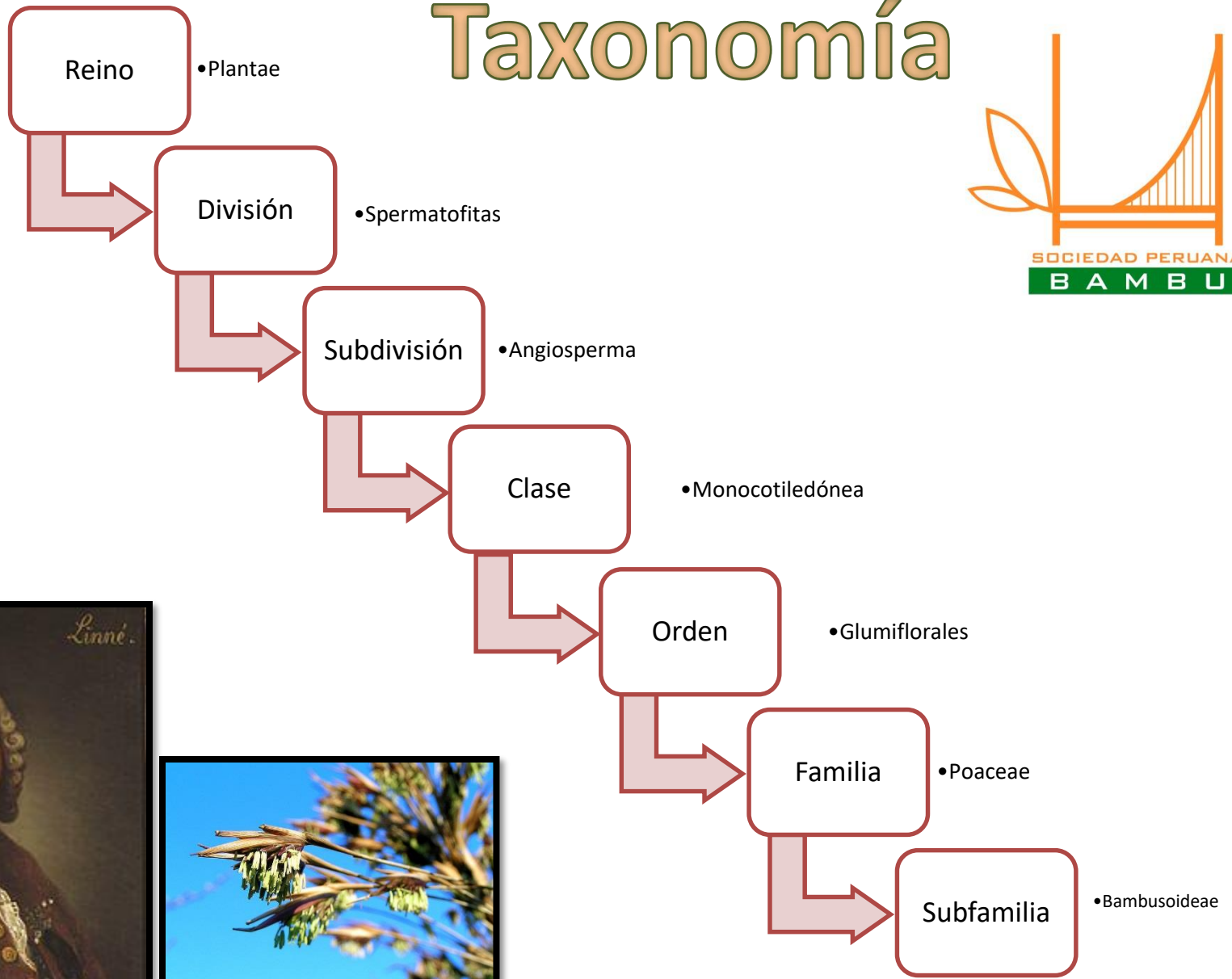


FLOWERING CYCLE OF DIFFERENT BAMBOO SPECIES .

| Species | Period | Local Name | Intermast (Years) |
|----------------------------|--------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Bambusa balcooa | | Bhaluka/Balku | 35-45 years |
| Bambusa bambos | | Kanta bans/Kotoha | 40-60 years |
| Bambusa nutans | | Bidhuli | 35-40 years |
| Bambusa pallida | | Bijuli | 30-50 years |
| Bambusa polymorpha | | Jama betwa | 55-60 years |
| Bambusa tulda | | Jati | 30-60 years |
| Dendrocalamus asper | | Thailand bamboo | 30-40 years |
| Dendrocalamus giganteus | | Worra/Giant bamboo | 40-76 years |
| Dendrocalamus bamiltonii | | Kako | 30-40 years |
| Dendrocalamus latiflorus | | Red bamboo | 40-45 years |
| Dendrocalamus strictus | | Lathi bans | 25-45 years |
| Melocarina baccifera | | Muli | 26-50years |
| Ochlandra travancorica | | Eera/ Eatta | 7-15 years |
| Schizostachyum dullooa | | Dullooa/Dolu | 40-45 years |
| Sinarundinaria falcate | | Gol ringal | 28-30years |
| Sinarundinaria maling | | Maling | 24 years |
| Thamnocalamus falconeri | | Deo ringal | 28-33years |
| Thamnocalamus spathiflorus | | Tham ringal | 60 years |
| Thyrostachys oliveri | | Burma bamboo | 47-48 years |

State bamboo mission Mizoram

Taxonomía



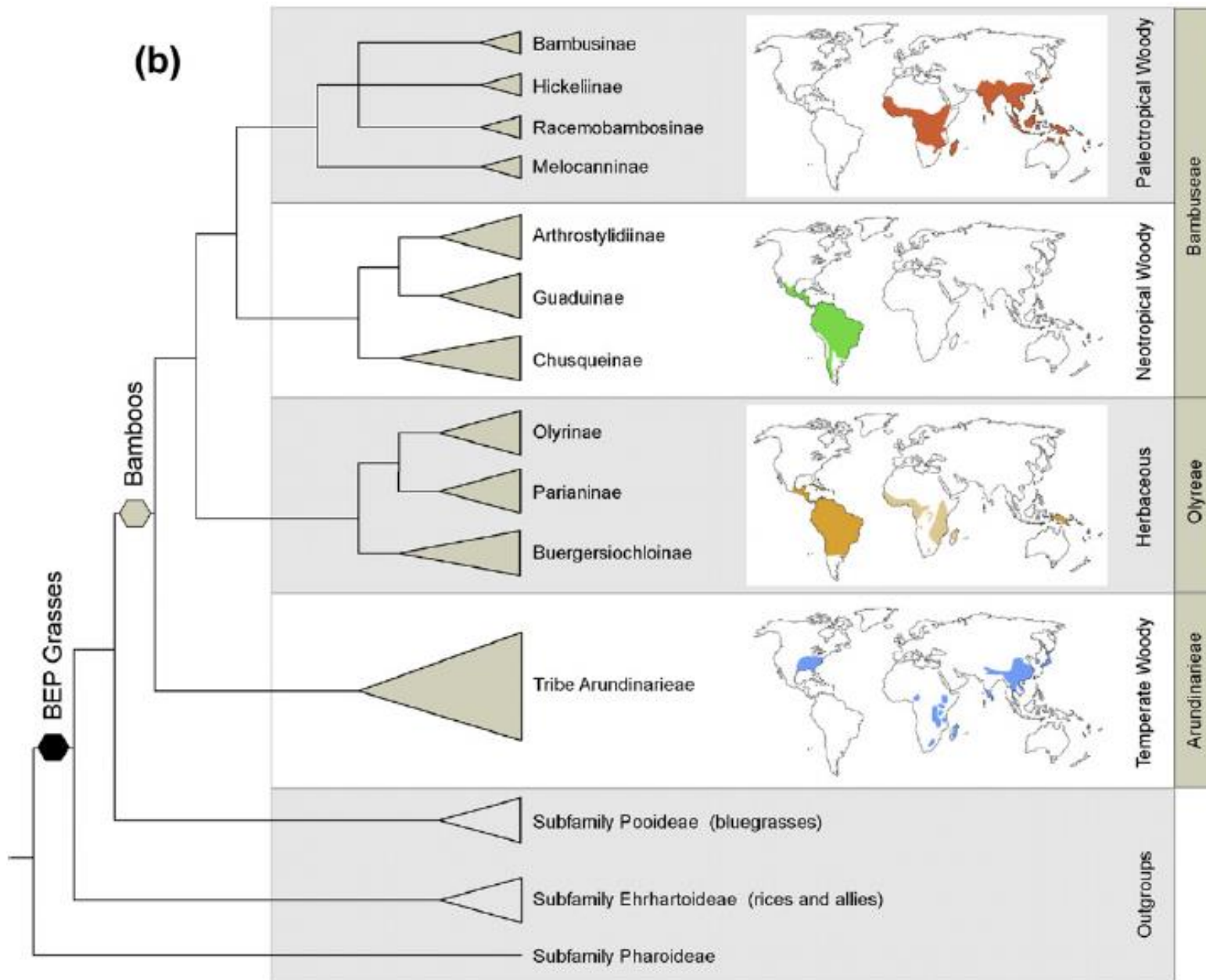


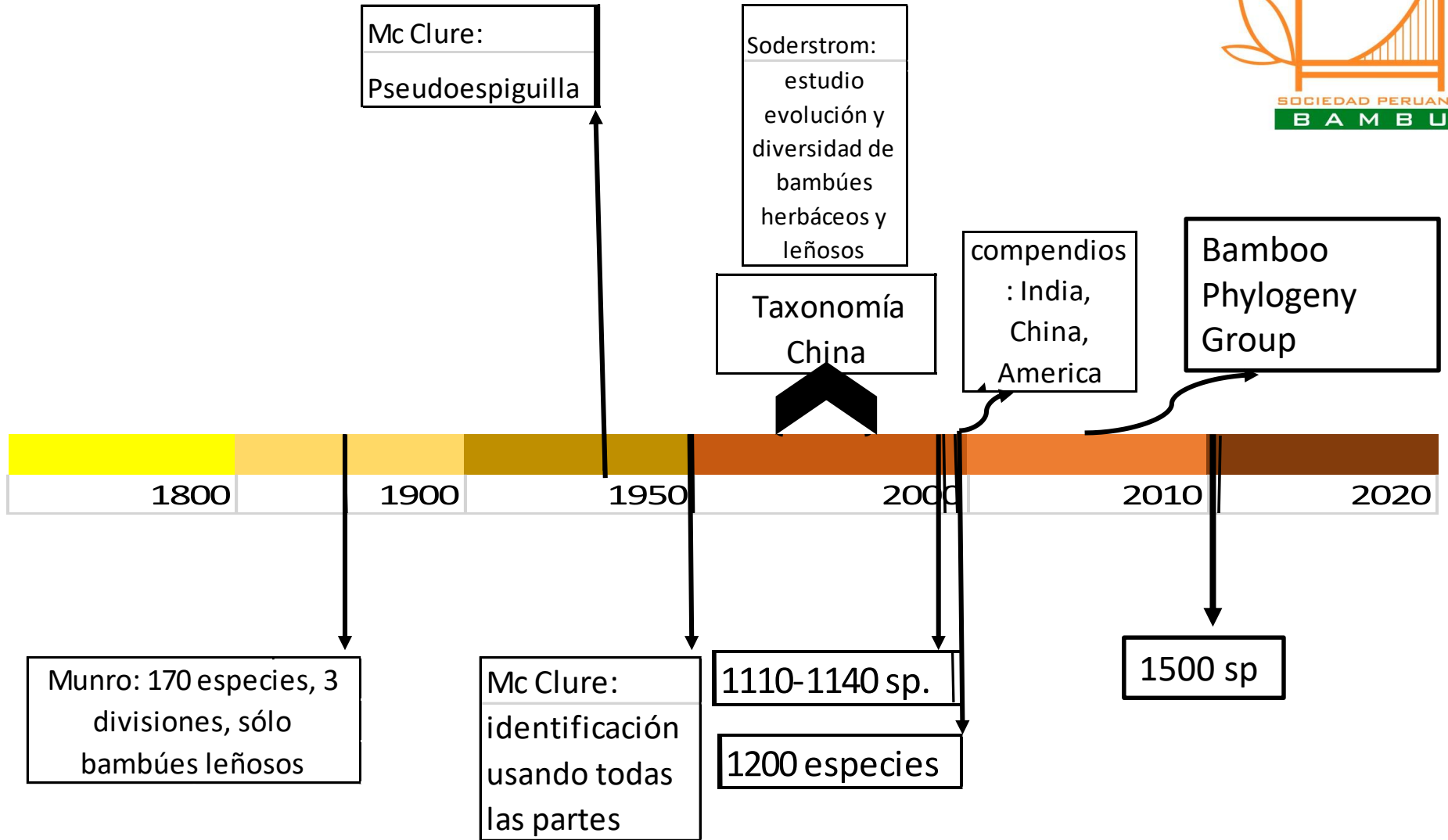
Bambúes leñosos



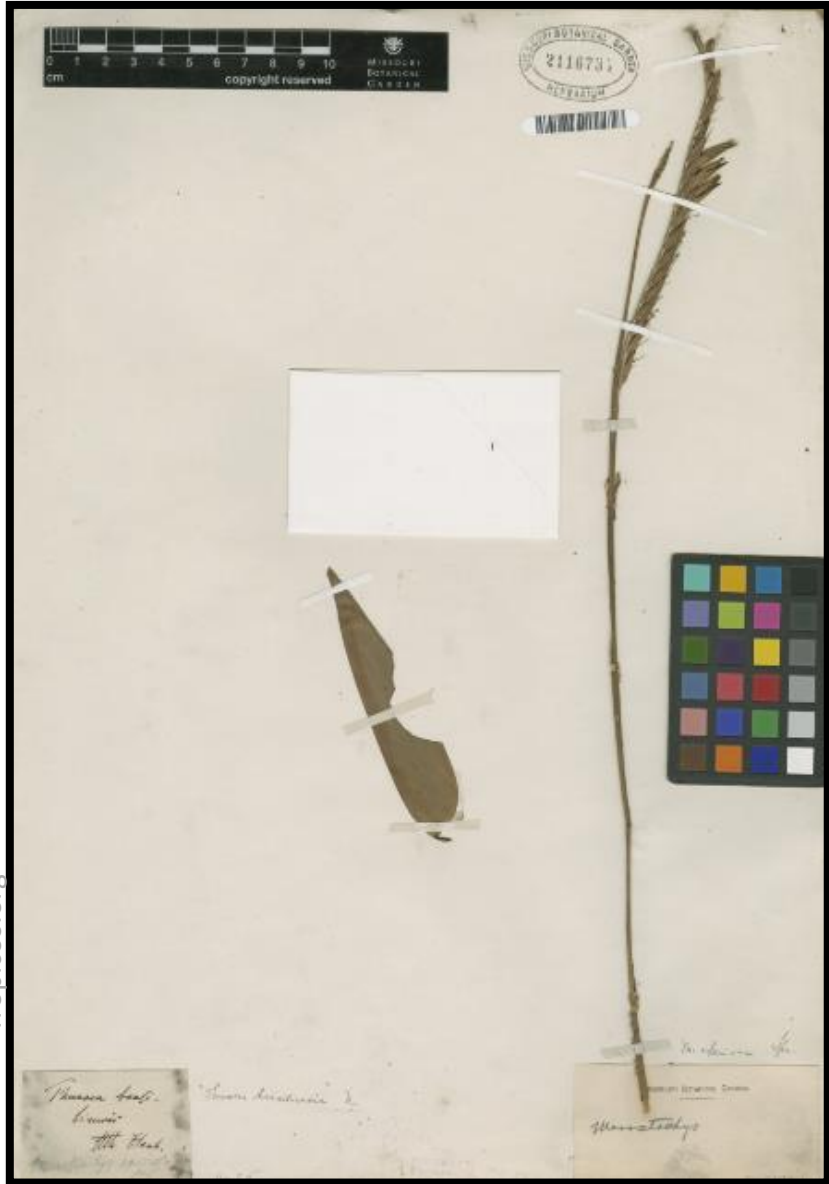
Olyra spp. Bambúes herbáceos

Wikipedia. Olyra









National museum of natural history

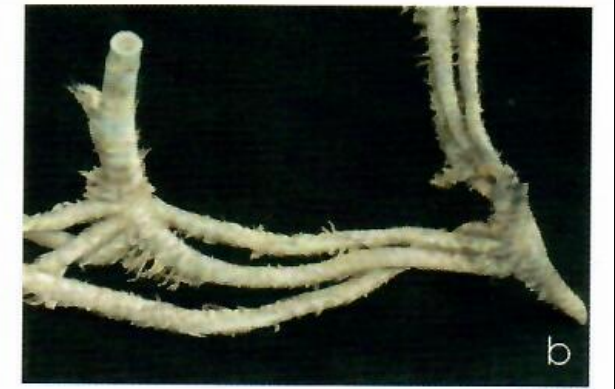
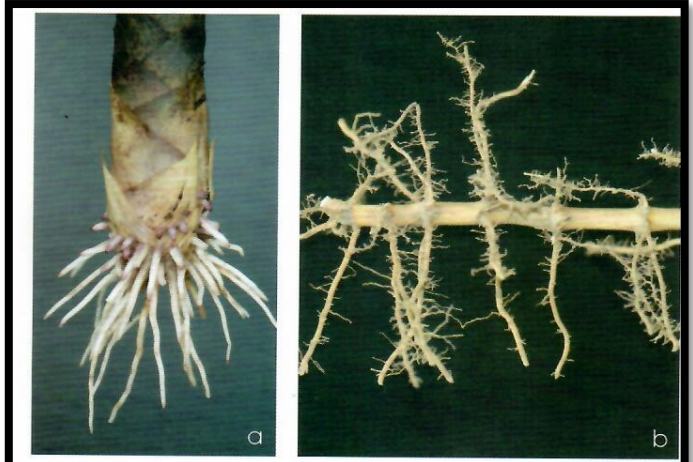


G. weberbaueri

PARTES: Raíces y Rizomas

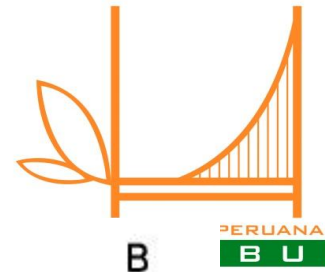


Zehui, 2007

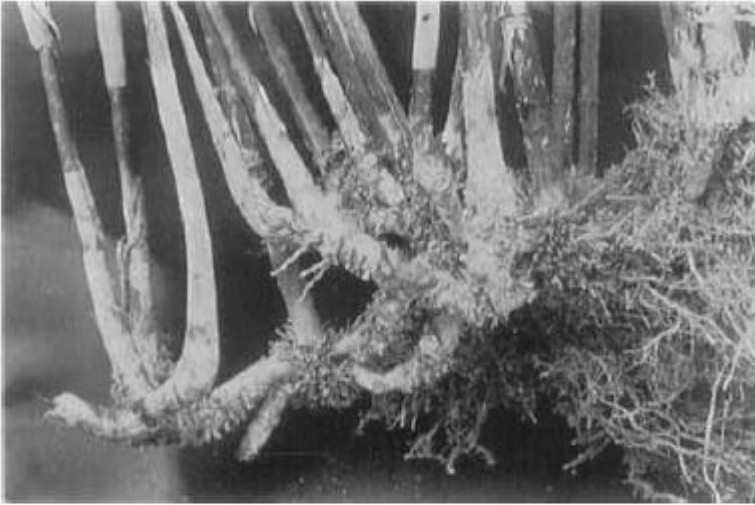


Zehui, 2007

PARTES: Raíces y Rizomas



A



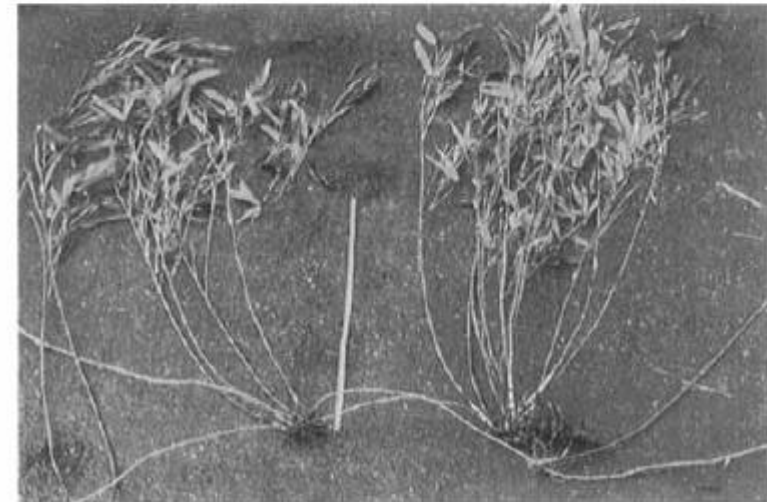
C



B

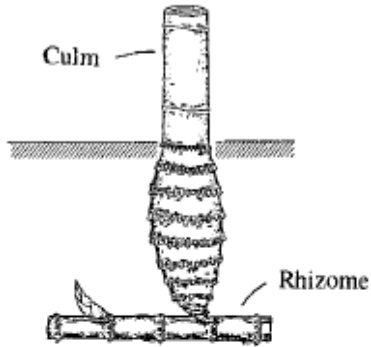


D



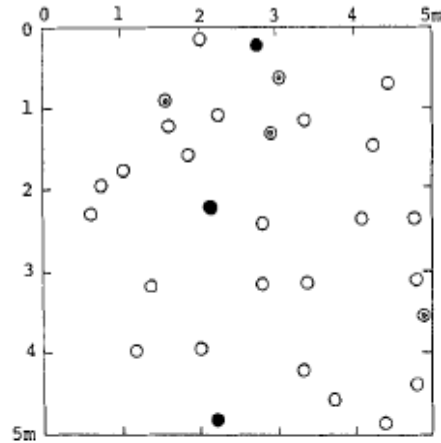
PARTES: Raíces y Rizomas

Rhizome system

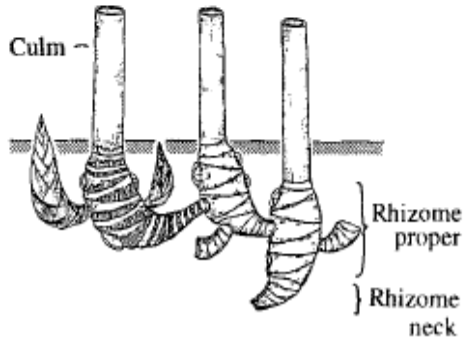


Leptomorph

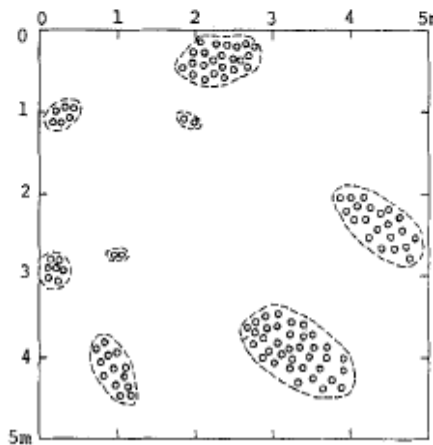
Distribution pattern of culms



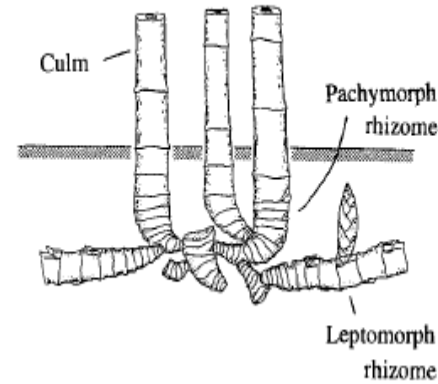
Diffused form



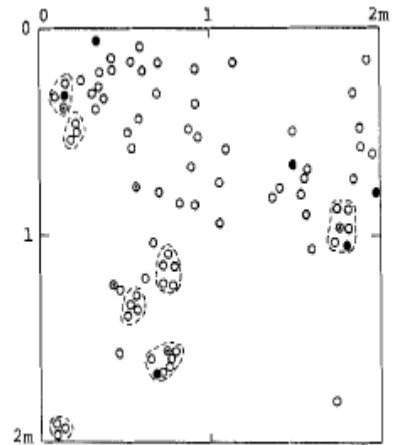
Pachymorph



Tussock form



Mixed type



Diffused form

Makita, 1998

PARTES: Raíces y Rizomas

Guadua weberbaueri



Phyllostachys aurea



PARTES: Culmos

Bambusa spp.



*Ripidocladum
racemiflorum*



Guadua weberbaueri

Dendrocalamus asper

PARTES: Culmos



Dendrocalamus spp.

PARTES: Culmos



Bambusa vulgaris



Guadua weberbaueri



Bambusa vulgaris var. *vittata*

PARTES: Culmos

Ph. edulis

B. Vulgaris
"wamin"

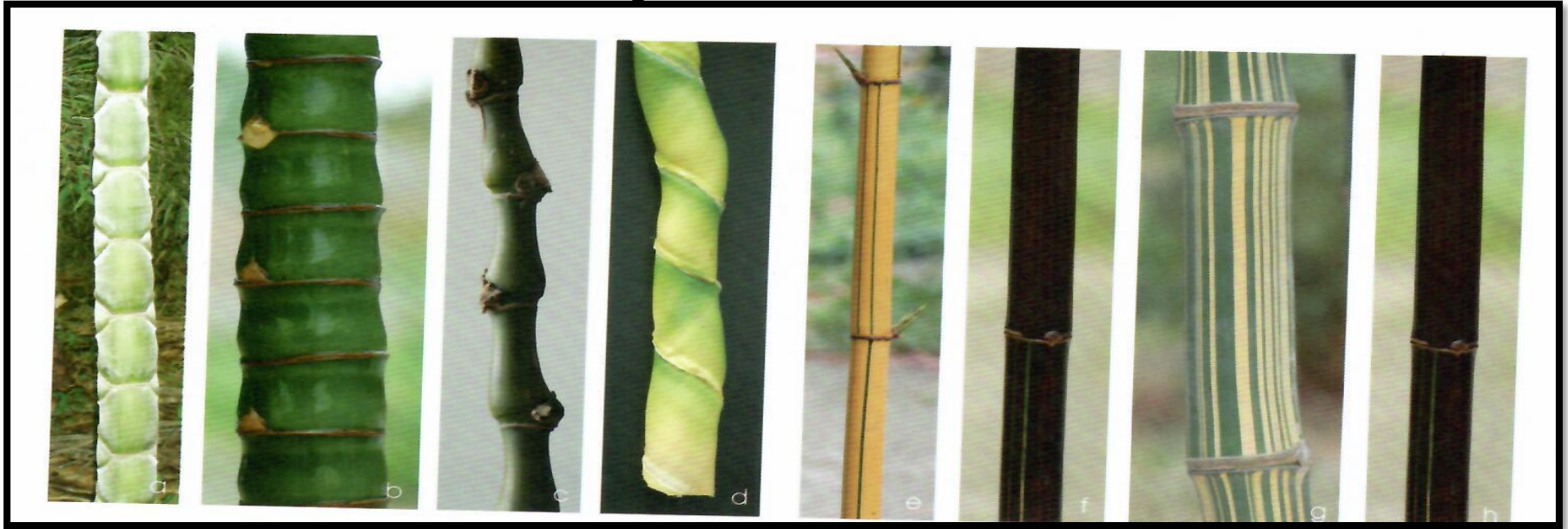
B. ventricosa

A. gramineus

G. atroviolacea

G. verticillata

Zehui, 2007



Zehui, 2007



Figure 2-6. Showing the different branch patterns. a: many branches on one node. b: specialized thorny

PARTES: Hojas caulinares



Bambusa vulgaris var. vittata

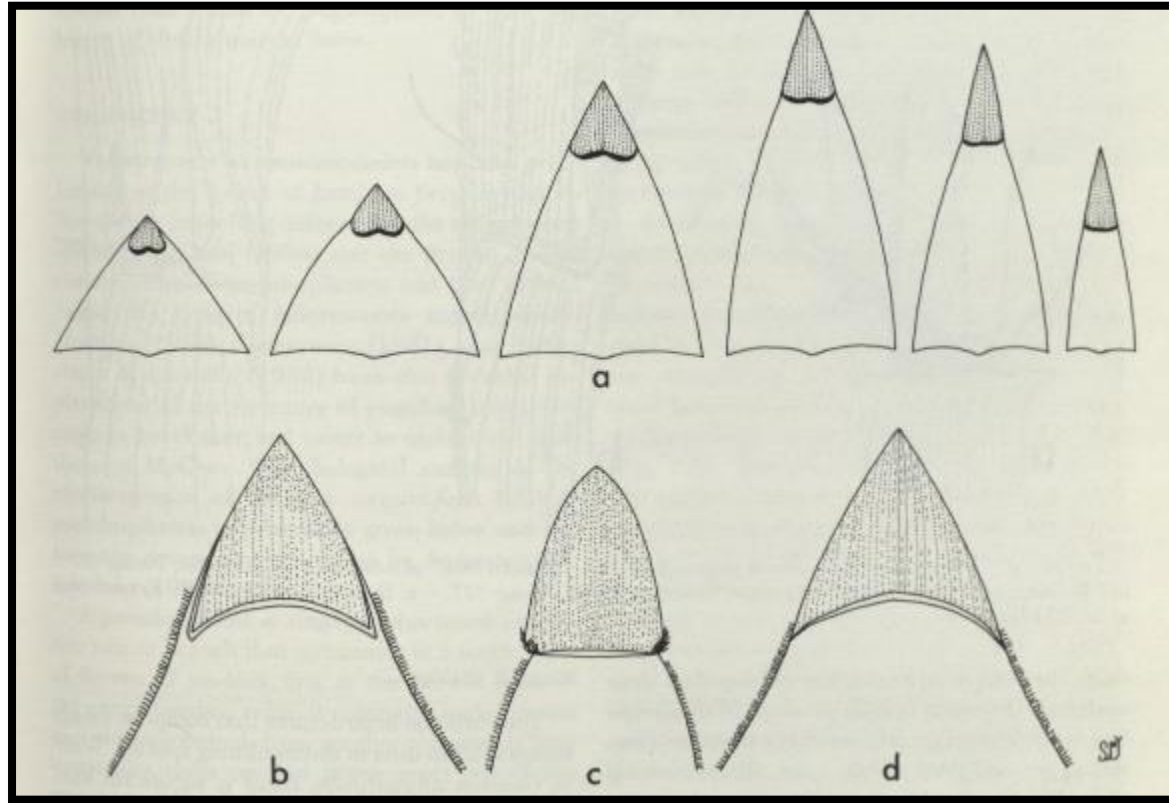


*Rhipidocladum
harmonicum*



*Guadua weberbaueri*₂₈

PARTES: Hojas caulinares



Missouri botanical garden, 1992

FIGURE 9. Culm leaves of *Guadua angustifolia*. —a. Culm leaf variation within the same culm (left to right = base to apex of culm). —b. Ligule of lower culm leaf of *Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*; McClure 21401-21403. —c. Ligule of culm leaf near apex of culm of *G. angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia*; McClure 21737. —d. Ligule of culm leaf of *G. angustifolia* subsp. *chacoensis*; Krapovickas et al. 25470.

PARTES: Hojas



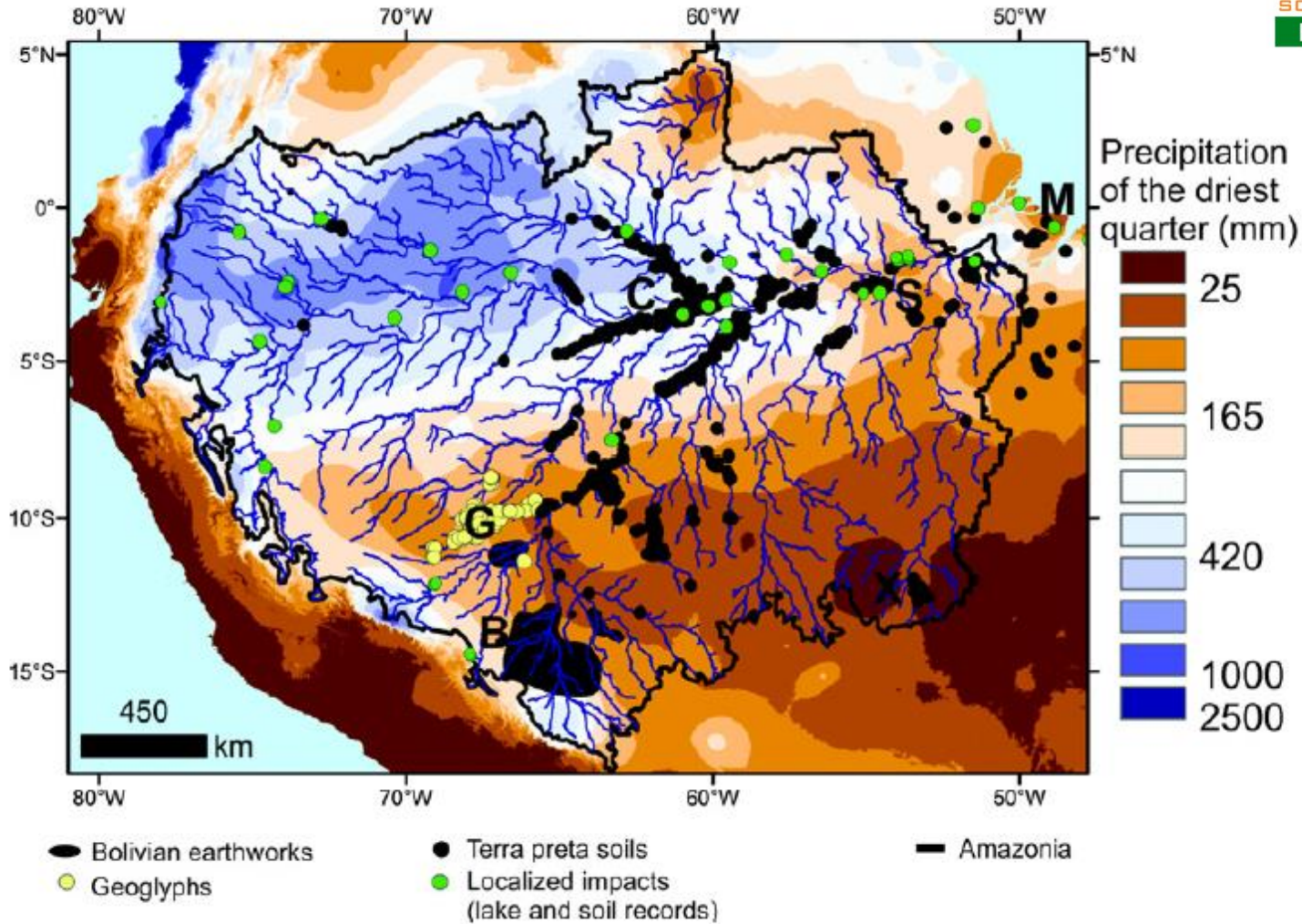
*Rhipidocladum
racemiflorum*



*Dendrocalamus
asper*

Ecología

- Bambúes tienen un comportamiento oportunista



Bush et al, 2015

Table 3-4 Soil porosity and moisture of different models

| Model | Soil thickness (cm) | Soil capillary porosity (%) | Soil non-capillary porosity (%) | Soil porosity (%) | Soil aeration porosity (%) | Soil bulk density (g/cm ³) | Soil natural water content(%) | Soil highest capacity (%) | Soil capillary capacity(%) | Soil lowest capacity (%) |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 300 firs /ha in mixed forest | 0~20 | 45.56 | 12.86 | 58.42 | 32.45 | 0.97 | 39.15 | 55.60 | 42.80 | 40.73 |
| 900 firs /ha in mixed forest | 0~20 | 47.53 | 15.89 | 63.42 | 34.73 | 0.91 | 39.46 | 67.95 | 49.41 | 46.58 |
| 900 firs /ha in mixed forest | 20~40 | 45.82 | 12.53 | 58.35 | 32.43 | 1.00 | 37.60 | 49.17 | 43.64 | 40.08 |
| 1,800 firs /ha in mixed forest | 0~20 | 45.79 | 17.14 | 62.93 | 31.76 | 0.93 | 47.74 | 67.52 | 48.71 | 45.92 |
| 1,800 firs /ha in mixed forest | 20~40 | 44.90 | 11.28 | 56.18 | 28.66 | 1.03 | 35.49 | 49.35 | 42.24 | 39.73 |
| 1,650/ha in pure bamboo forest | 0~20 | 43.93 | 15.02 | 58.95 | 32.75 | 0.90 | 32.78 | 54.98 | 42.24 | 40.54 |
| 1,650/ha in pure bamboo forest | 20~40 | 41.66 | 12.09 | 53.75 | 30.09 | 1.02 | 28.04 | 45.94 | 35.61 | 33.03 |

Bambúes en bosques mixtos

Ciclos de Floración en bambúes asiáticos

FLOWERING CYCLE OF DIFFERENT BAMBOO SPECIES .



State bamboo mission Mizoram

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| Thamnocalamus spathiflorus | | Tham ringal | 60 years |
| Thyrostachys oliveri | | Burma bamboo | 47-48 years |

| Floración gregaria | Floración esporádica |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Bambusa tulda | Bambusa balcooa (no produce semilla) |
| Bambusa bambos | Bambusa nutans |
| Bambusa polymorpha | Bambusa vulgaris (no produce semilla) |
| Dendrocalamus longispathus | Bambusa longispiculata |
| Dendrocalamus strictus | Guadua angustifolia |
| Guadua weberbaueri | |
| Oxytenanthera negrociliata | |
| Guadua tagoara | |



Terra, 2007

Tabela 6. Ciclos de vida e intervalos de florescimento (I.F.) das espécies de *Guadua* comparação, e seus respectivos taxa infraespecíficos.

| <i>Taxa</i> | <i>Ciclo de vida</i> ^{ab} | <i>I.F.</i> | <i>Distribuição geográfica</i> | <i>Ref.*</i> |
|---|------------------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------|
| <i>G. amplexifolia</i> | Monocárpico ^c | 16 anos | Sul do México ao norte da Colômbia e Venezuela | 2,9 |
| <i>G. angustifolia</i> | Policárpico ^a | 1 ou 2 vezes por ano | Venezuela, Colômbia e Equador | 1, 10 |
| <i>G. angustifolia</i> var. <i>angustifolia</i> | - | - | Venezuela, Colômbia e Equador | 2 |
| <i>G. angustifolia</i> var. <i>bicolor</i> | - | - | Centro da Colômbia | 2 |
| <i>G. angustifolia</i> var. <i>nigra</i> | - | - | Centro da Colômbia | 2 |
| <i>G. chacoensis</i> | Monocárpico ^c | - | Sul do Brasil. N da Argentina, SE da Bolívia e sul do Paraguai, em florestas de galeria | 3, 13 |
| <i>G. macrospiculata</i> | Policárpico ^b | bienal | Oeste da Amazônia, no SE da Colômbia, NO do Brasil e N do Peru, nas florestas de terras baixas, principalmente nos bancos de rios e em Igapós. | 4 |
| <i>G. sarcocarpa</i> | Monocárpico ^c | 28 a 30 anos | Sul da Amazônia, incluindo o Peru, Brasil e Bolívia. Forma florestas de bambu** | 5, 6 |
| <i>G. sarcocarpa</i> subsp. <i>sarcocarpa</i> | - | - | Florestas de bambu do Peru ao Acre. | 5 |
| <i>G. sarcocarpa</i> subsp. <i>purpuracea</i> | - | - | Províncias peruanas de Paucartambo, Quispicanchis, Gran Pajonal e Manú; e na província de Ichilo, Bolívia. | 5 |
| <i>G. tagoara</i> | Monocárpico ^c | - | Brasil, da Bahia a Santa Catarina. | 4, 11, 12 |



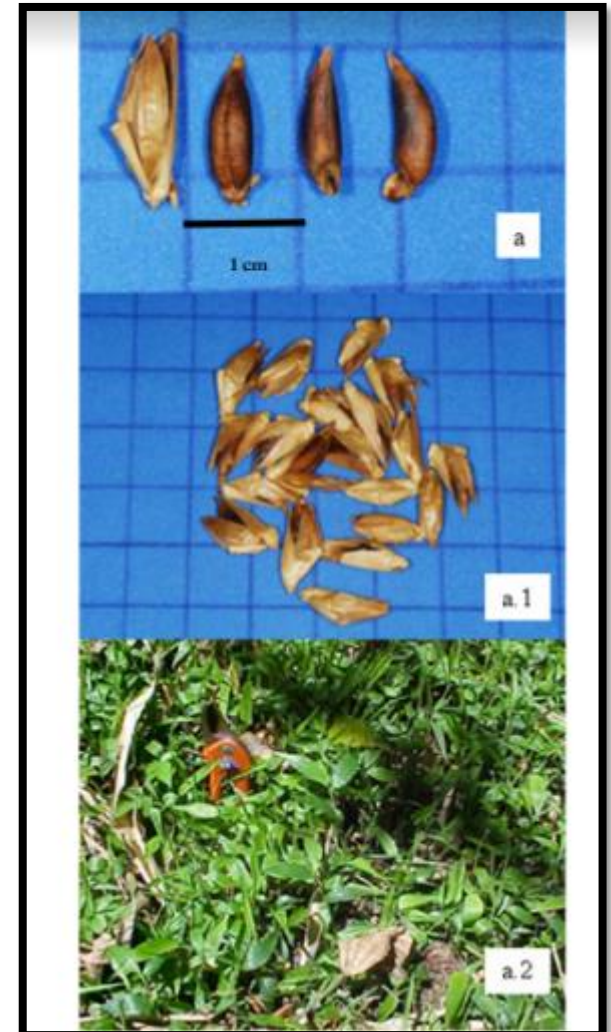
| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--|---------|
| <i>G. tagoara subsp. glaziovii</i> | - | - | Brasil, apenas na Floresta Atlântica do estado do Rio de Janeiro | 4 |
| <i>G. tagoara subsp. tagoara</i> | - | - | Brasil, da Bahia a Santa Catarina. | 4 |
| <i>G. trini</i> | Monocárpico ^c | 30 anos | Sul do Brasil, norte da Argentina e Uruguai | 4, 7 |
| <i>G. uncinata</i> | Policárpico ^b | 10 anos | Sul da Colômbia e centro-leste do Equador, na face leste dos Andes | 4 |
| <i>G. weberbaueri</i> | Monocárpico ^c | 28 a 30 anos | Amazônia venezuelana, surinamense, peruana, boliviana e brasileira. Forma florestas de bambu** | 2, 6, 8 |

Terra, 2007

Referências bibliográficas e bancos de dados: (1) Marín & Henao (2004); (2) Judziewicz *et al.* (1999); (3) Londoño & Peterson (1992); (4) Londoño & Clark (2002); (5) Londoño & Peterson (1991); (6) Nelson & Bianchini (2005); (7) Parodi (1955); (8) Silveira (1999); (9) Kennard (1955); (10) Londoño 1998; (11) Londoño (2001); (12) Este estudo; (13) CNWG (2007)

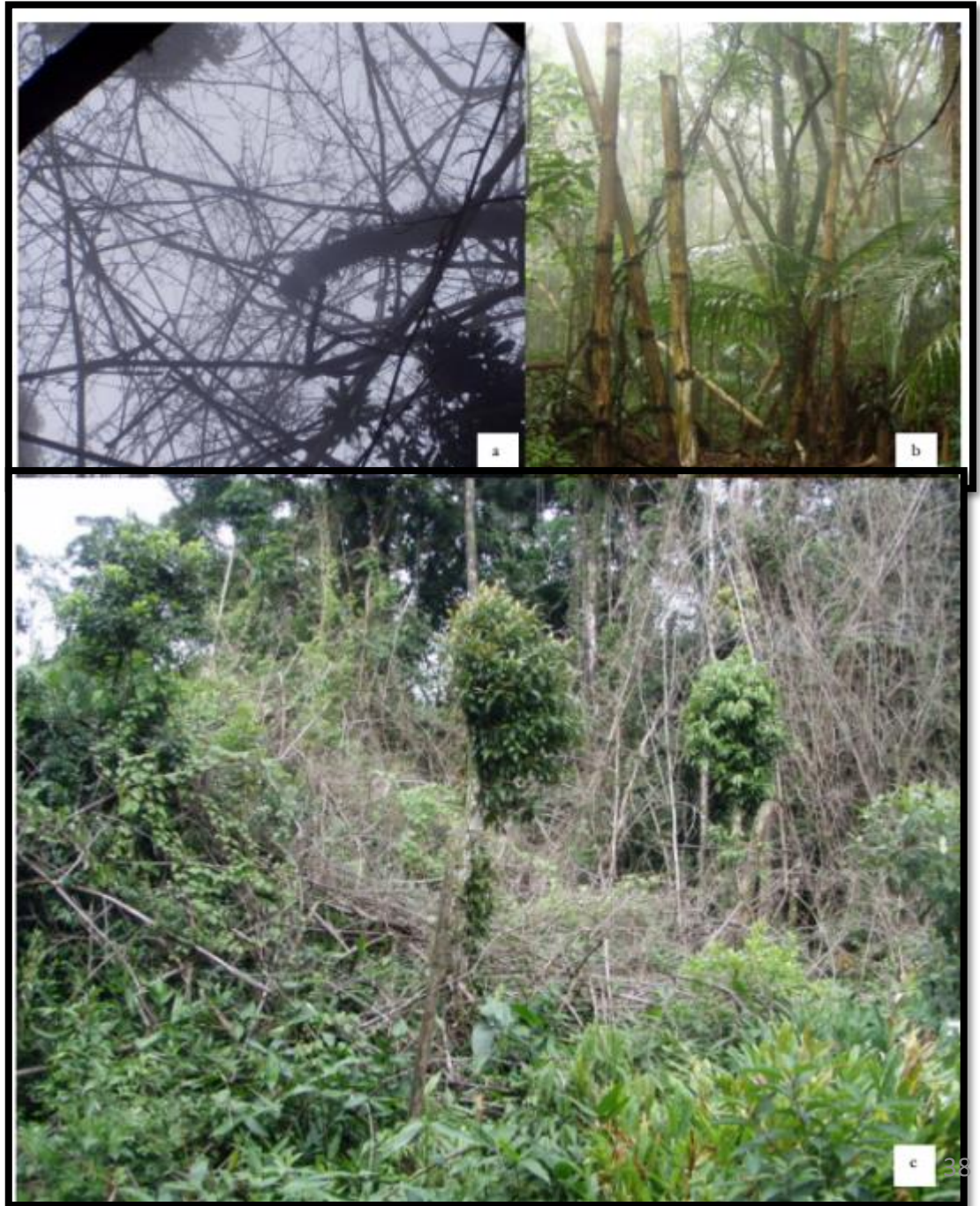
** Floresta Ombrófila Aberta de Bambu, segundo o sistema fitogeográfico do IBGE (1991).

@ (a) policárpico, com florescimento anual contínuo ou sazonal; (b) principalmente policárpico, com florescimento esporádico (não anual) em intervalos irregulares. Geralmente ocorre a regeneração de parte do geneta, mas pode haver também a morte completa do mesmo; (c) monocárpico com floração periódica em massa, em intervalos aproximadamente regulares. Em alguns casos há sobrevivência parcial do rizoma.



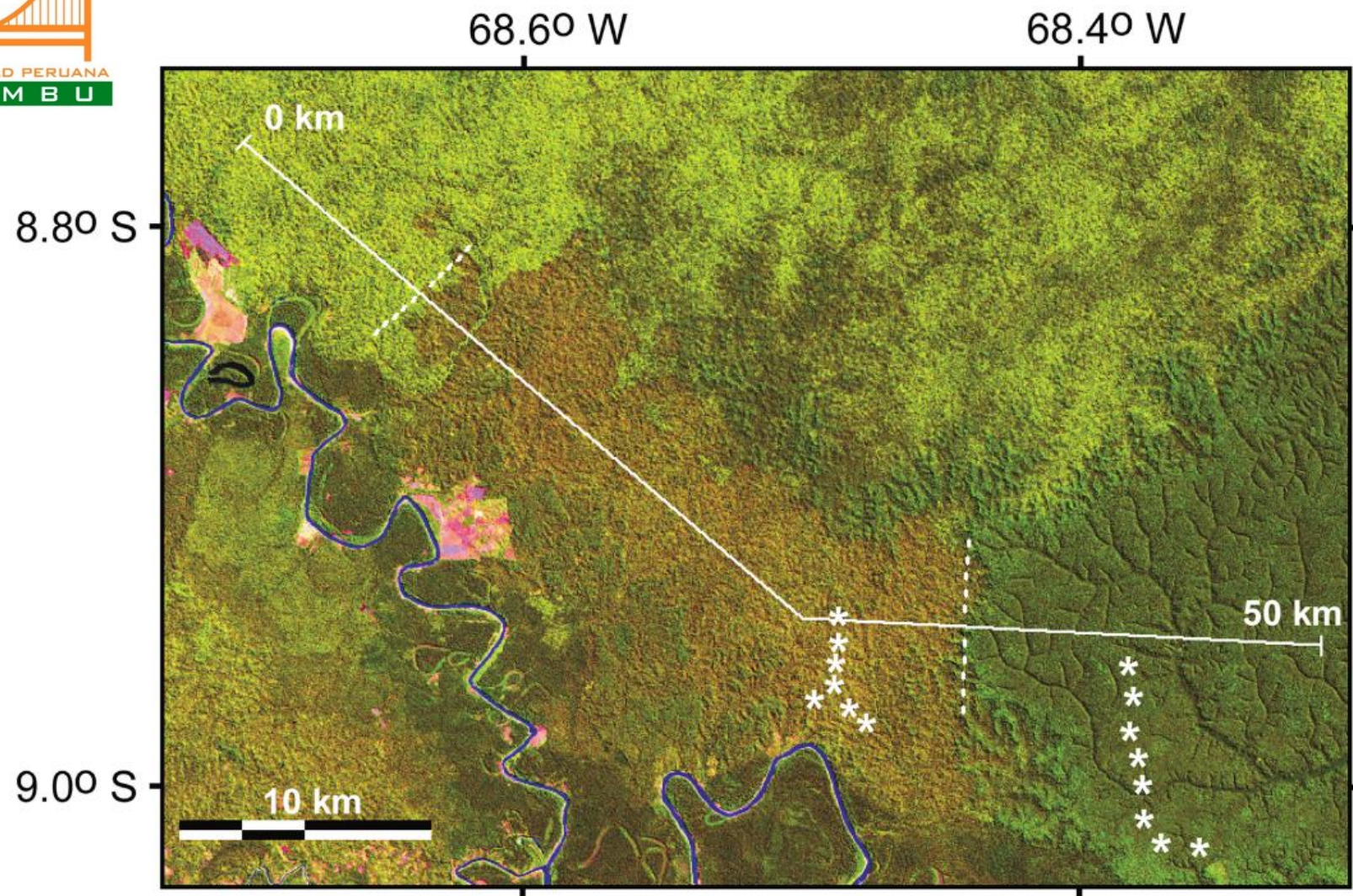


Terra, 2007





Terra, 2007





- Bambúes tienen un comportamiento oportunista



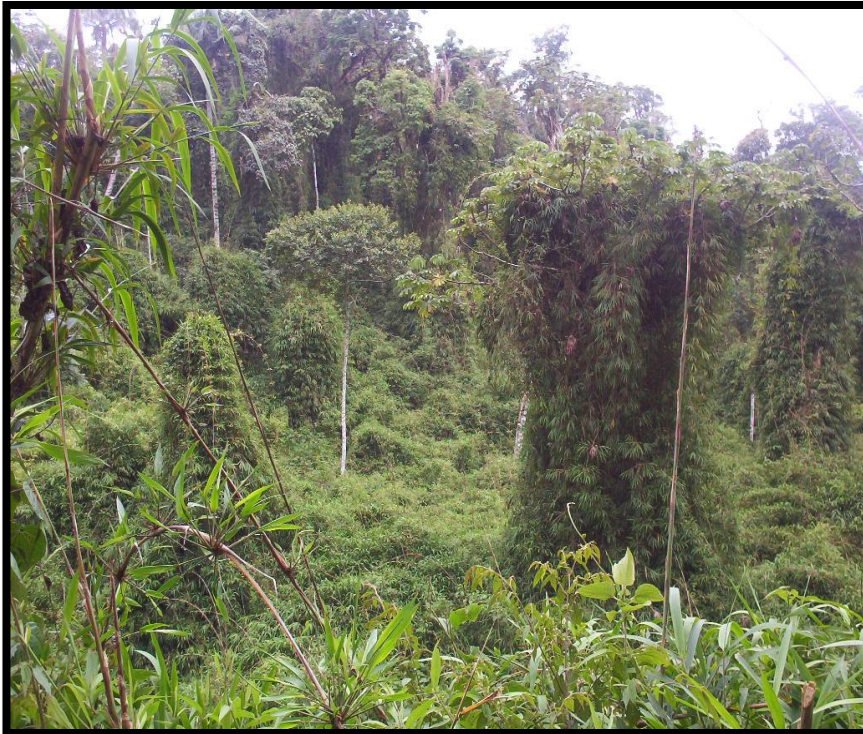
- Bambúes tienen un comportamiento oportunista



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