REVIEW OF RESEARCH



ISSN: 2249-894X IMPACT FACTOR: 5.2331(UIF) VOLUME - 7 | ISSUE - 3 | DECEMBER - 2017



STUDIES ON THE APPLICATIONS OF BAMBOO PLANTS

Abha Jha Research Scholar, L.N.M.U., Darbhanga.

ABSTRACT:

This paper discusses the versatile uses of bamboo grass plant. Bamboo plants have some useful properties and having lot of beneficiary uses; these are using as pillar, fencing, housing, house hold products, raw materials of crafts, pulp, paper, boards, fabrics industry, fuel, fodder etc. The shoot of young bamboo grass can be processed into various delicious healthy foods and sometimes uses as medicines.

KEYWORDS: Bamboo, importance, medicinal value.

INTRODUCTION-

Bamboos is a large woody grasses that belonging to the family Poaceae. This ancient woody grass widely found in tropical, subtropical and mild temperate zones of the world. It is a tremendously diverse plant, which have the capacity to adapt any extreme climatic and soil conditions. There are about 90 genera and about 1200 species of bamboo found in the world. Most of the bamboos are found in forestry and it also widely spread outside forests usually farmlands, riverbanks, roadsides and rural areas. Bamboo is a long stick like non-wood forest product and sometimes used as wood substitute. Moreover, as it is found any regions of the world and plays an important economic role. Even though it is used for housing, crafts, pulp, paper, panels, boards, veneer, flooring, roofing, fabrics and vegetable (the bamboo shoot). Products of bamboos are using everywhere and bamboo industries are now thriving in Asia and are quickly expanding across the continents to Africa and America¹.

USES AS FOOD

A bamboo shoot is the new gentle growth of the stem apex into a young culm consisting of compressed internodes sheltered by a number of leathery sheaths. The shoots are usually harvested when they attain the height of 15-16 cm. After eliminating the fibrous sheaths the inner tender portion or meat has been thoroughly washed in water and then cut into pieces. The pieces are usually eaten as vegetable components in curry or soup by mixing with fish or meat and also as pickle. Shoots of both running (monopodial) and clump forming (sympodial) bamboos are utilized as food. In Northern China and Japan, the monopodial bamboo species such as *phyllostachys edulis*, *p. mitis*, *p. pubescens* are most common and



prepared delicious bamboo shoot². However, plantation of bamboo should be encouraged and promoted due to their high value, productivity, uniformity of crop, choice of species linked to peoples' and industrial need. It is estimated that bamboo plants constitutes about 13% of the total forest area of the India. About 50% of bamboo produced in North Eastern region and West Bengal of India. It is also estimated that India has the second largest bamboo reserves in the world after China³. Various palatable species and

interesting food products (fermented shoots, pickle, etc.) and guidelines of bamboo shoots (bamboo beer, bamboo cookies) are consumed all over the world. Different species of bamboo shoots have varieties of nutritional composition. Bamboo shoot used as food in traditional ways by the tribal community the in deferent countries. Bamboo shoots are used as a good source of dietary fiber, low in fat and calories for human being⁴. Bamboo shoots contain high protein but less fat, moderate dietary fiber, having essential amino acids, selenium, potassium, a potent antioxidant and minerals for healthy heart. Besides all the versatile uses of bamboo, people has been using shoots of this plant as one of his food items since prehistoric days when they were ignorant about vegetable growing. Young shoots of several species of bamboo are used as important vegetable in the daily meals in China, Japan, Taiwan and Thailand. These young bamboo shoots have been considered as gourmet items in the western world where these are available only as imported canned products.

USES AS MEDICINE

From the ancient and using the traditional knowledge, pharmaceutical preparations of bamboo shoots like bamboo salt, bamboo vinegar, bamboo extracts are using to control diabetes and keep the cholesterol level within normal limit⁵. Bamboos and bamboos extract has been utilized in Korea for traditional treatment to relieve hypertension, sweating and paralysis. It has been established that bamboo extract have antioxidant activities and anti-inflammatory effects^{6, 7}. Bambusa arundinacea is highly reputed ayurvedic medicinal plant. Various parts of this plant such as leaf, root, shoot and seed possess antiinflammatory, antiulcer, anti-diabetic, anti-oxidant, anthelmintic and astringent activity. Various phytopharmacological evaluations have been reported for the important potential of the Bambusa arundinacea⁸. The root (burnt root) is applied to ringworm, bleeding gums and arthritis. Bark is used for skin eruptions. Leaf has a property of antileprotic and anticoagulation activities that can be used in haemoptysis⁹. Seeds are acrid, laxative, said to be beneficial in strangury and urinary discharges¹⁰. The combination of herbal product (methanol extract of Bambusa arundinacea) with modern medicine (NSAIAs) will produce the best antiinflammatory drug and will be useful for long-term treatment of chronic inflammatory conditions like rheumatoid arthritis with peptic ulcer¹¹. Bambusa arundinacea seed has shown statistically significant antidiabetic activity as like the standard glibenclamide¹². Furthermore, bamboo-derived pyrolyzates have been proposed to have antimicrobial and antifungal activities¹³ and to protect neurons from oxidative stress¹⁴. Bamboo extract pyrolyzates may have anti-apoptotic effects and can be useful as a supplement for ischemic injury treatment¹⁵. The tender shoots of *Bambusa bambos* are reported to enhance appetite and help in digestion. Buds of Bambusa bambos are reported to have estrogenic activity. Extract of the bud has shown antifertility activity in rats¹⁶ and very soft shoots of this species are used for birth control¹⁷ in north Lakhimpur, Assam, India. It is also reported that bamboo shoots have cancer prevention properties and effective in decreasing blood pressure, cholesterol and increasing appetite¹⁸. Bambusa bambose L. leaves extract possess broad spectrum antibacterial properties and can be used for the most common bacterial diseases. These promissory extracts open the possibility of new clinically effective antibacterial compounds¹⁹. Modern research has revealed that bamboo shoots have a number of health benefits such as: improving appetite and digestion, weight loss, curing cardiovascular diseases, antioxidant activities and antiinflammatory effects²⁰.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITIONS

The different parts of this plant contain silica, cholin, betain, cynogenetic glycosides, albuminoids, oxalic acid, reducing sugar, resins, waxes, benzoic acid, arginine, cysteine, histidine, niacin, riboflavin, thiamine, protein, gluteline, lysine, methionine, proteolytic enzyme, nuclease, urease. The silicious substance found inside the bud joint and it is white camphor like crystalline in appearance, slightly sticky to the tongue and sweet in taste^{21,22}. Moreover, shoot has active constituents those are oxalic acid, reducing sugar, resins, waxes, HCN, benzoic acid²³. Seed contain arginine, cysteine, histidine, isoleucine, leucine, lysine, methionine, phenylamine, threonine, valine, tyrosine, niacin, riboflavin and thiamine. Similarly, leaves mainly contain protein, gluteline, lysine, methionine, betain, cholin, proteolytic enzyme, nuclease, urease²⁴. It has been noted that the bamboo plant has unusually high levels of acetylcholine (which acts as a

neurotransmitter in animals and humans; its role in plants is as yet unknown), especially in some portions of the plant (e.g., upper part of the bamboo shoot). Occurrence of taxiphyllin, a cyanogenic glycoside in raw shoots, and it have harmful effect on human health calls for the demand to innovate processing ways using scientific input to eliminate the toxic compound without disturbing the nutrient reserve.

CONCLUSION

Bamboo plant usually uses for making houses in sub-urban and rural areas. It is also, used as raw materials of different house hold products, production of paper and useful handicrafts. Bamboo shoot has been suing one of the delicious vegetable in different countries.

REFERENCES

- **1.** FAO, World bamboo resources: A thematic study prepared in the framework of the Global Forest Resources Assessment. Non-wood forest products-18, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Rome (**2007**)
- 2. McClure F.A., Bamboos: A Fresh perspective, Harvard university press, Cambridge, Mas, USA, 347 (1996)
- 9. Panda H., Bamboo Plantation and Utilization. Handbook, Publisher: Asia Pacific Business Press Inc, (2011)
- **3.** Bal M.L., Singhal P., Satya S., Naik S.N. and Kar A., Bamboo Shoot Preservation for Enhancing its Business Potential and Local Economy: A Review, 2012, *Critical Reviews in Food Science and Nutrition*, **52(9)**, 804-814 (**2012**)
- **4.** Singhal P, Lalit Mohan Bal, Santosh Satya P., Sudhakar and Naik S.N., Bamboo Shoots: A Novel Source of Nutrition and Medicine, **53(5)**, 517-534 **(2013)**
- **5.** Hu C., Zhang Y. and Kitts D.D., Evaluation of antioxidant and pro-oxidant activities of bamboo *Phyllostachys nigra* var, *henonis* leaf extract in vitro, *J. Agril. Food Chem.*, **48**, 3170–3176 (2000)
- **6.** Jung H.J., Nam J.H., Choi J., Lee K.T. and Park H.J., Anti-inflammatory effects of chiisanoside and chiisanogenin obtained from the leaves of Acanthopanax chiisanensis in the carrageenan-and Freund's complete adjuvant-induced rats, *J. Ethno pharmacology*, **97**, 359-367 **(2005)**
- **7.** Rathod Jaimik D, Pathak Nimish L, Patel Ritesh G, Jivani N.P. and Bhatt Nayna M., Phyto-pharmacological Properties of *Bambusa arundinacea* as a Potential Medicinal Tree: An Overview, *J. Applied Pharmaceutical Sci.*, **01(10)**, 27-31 **(2011)**
- **8.** Khare C.P., Indian Medicinal Plants, An Illustrated Dictionary, Springer publication, New Delhi, India, 90 **(2007)**
- **9.** Chopra R.N., Chopra I.C., Handa K.L. and Kapur L.D., Indigenous Drugs of India, U.N. Dhur and Sons Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta. pp. 289, 665 (1958)
- **10.** Muniappan M. and Sundararaj T., Anti-inflammatory and antiulcer activities of *Bambusa arundinacea*, *J. Ethnopharmacology*, **88**, 161–167 **(2003)**
- **11.** Macharla S.P., Goli V., Gowrishankar N.L., Dinakaran S.K., Dasarapu S. and Malothu N., Anti-diabetic activity of *Bambusa arundinaceae* seed extracts on alloxan induced diabetic rats, *International Journal of Pharmaceutical Research and Development*, **3(5)**, **(2011)**
- **12.** Fujimura M., Ideguchi M., Minami Y., Watanabe K. and Tadera K., Amino acid sequence and antimicrobial activity of chitin-binding peptides, Pp-AMP 1 and Pp- AMP 2, from Japanese bamboo shoots (*Phyllostachys pubescens*), *Bioscience, Biotechnology and Biochemistry*, **69**, 642–645 **(2005)**
- **13.** Akao Y., Seki N., Nakagawa Y., Yi H., Matsumoto K., Ito Y., Ito K., Funaoka M., Maruyama W., Naoi M. and Nozawa Y.A., highly bioactive lignophenol derivative from bamboo lignin exhibits a potent activity to suppress apoptosis induced by oxidative stress in human neuroblastoma SH-SY5Y cells, *Bioorganic and Medicinal Chemistry*, **12**, 4791–4801 **(2004)**
- **14.** Hong E.J., Jung E.M., Lee G.S., Kim J.Y., Na K.J., Park M.J., Kang H.Y., Choi K.C., Seong Y.H., Choi I.G. and Jeung E.B., Protective effects of the pyrolyzates derived from bamboo against neuronal damage and hematoaggregation, *J. Ethno-pharmacology*, **128**, 594–599 **(2010)**
- **15.** Sethi N., Nath D. and Singh R.K., Teratological evaluation of some commonly used indigenous antifertility plants in rats, *International Journal of Crude Drug Research*, **27(2)**, 118-120 **(1989)**
- 16. Tewari D.N., A Monograph on Bamboo, International Book Distributors, Dehra Dun, India, 498 (1992)

- 17. http://www.technopreneur.net/ScienceTechMag/may07/Bamboo_processin g.pdf, (2015)
- **18.** Durgesh D. and Wasnik P.M. Tumane., Antibacterial Activity of *Bambusa bambose* L. against Multiple Drug Resistant (MDR) Bacteria Isolated from Clinical Specimen, *Int. J. Pharm. Sci. Rev. Res.*, **25(1)**, 215-218 **(2014)**
- **19.** Lu B.Y., Wu X., Tie X., Zhang Y. and Zhang Y., Toxicology and safety of antioxidant of bamboo leaves, Part I: acute and sub chronic toxicity studies on antioxidant of bamboo leaves, *Food Chem. Toxicol.*, **43(5)**, 783-792 **(2005)**
- **20.** Vaidya B., Some Controversial Drugs in Indian Medicine, *Chaukhambha Orientalia*, Varanasi, 203-207 **(1982)**
- **21.** Watt G.A., Dictionary of the Economic Products of India, reprinted edition, volume-I, Periodical Expert, Delhi, 383-391 (1972)
- **22.** Ghosh N.N., Ghosh S. and Chopra R.N., Chemical and pharmacological examination of the young sprouts of *Bambusa arundinacea*, Arch Pharm Berl, 276- 351 **(1938)**
- **23.** Chatterjee A. and Pakrashi S.C., The Treatise on Indian Medicinal plants, National Institute of Science communication, New Delhi, **6**, 50-51**(2001)**
- 24. http://www.itmonline.org/(bamboo as medicine), (2015)