The ideal time to plant bamboo is at the onset of the rainy season. If this could not be done, planting bamboo can also be done even after the rainy season provided that the area for planting has been prepared. Regular watering is also necessary to keep the outplanted bamboo propagules from dying.

The most common practice in urban landscaping with bamboo is to plant two-to three-year old clumps grown in containers. Potted bamboo has greater chance of survival compared to newly separated (from the mother clump) planting propagule.

**Planting Procedure:**

1. Prepare the planting hole at least a day before planting. Medium-sized bamboo would need a 43-63 cm wide and 1 m deep planting hole. Tall growing ornamental bamboo (20m and above) are best planted in a 1m x 1m planting hole.
2. Be sure to soak the bamboo propagules in water for 15-20 minutes before removing it from the pot. Bamboo propagules in big containers maybe sprayed with water for 5 minutes.
3. Loosen the soil around the pot and keep the soil intact when removing the propagule from the pot for planting. Carefully place the propagule in the hole and cover it with the soil. Water the planted propagules regularly to keep them from drying up.
Planting monopodial or running type bamboos (single stemmed and common in temperate countries) need more preparation to keep the rhizome or the root system from running or spreading. A “rhizome barrier” or any material that will prevent or confine the root system within bounds is necessary. A tarpaulin or any plastic material such as fibro placed at least three-fourths of a meter in the ground could prevent the root from spreading.

**Maintaining the planted bamboo**

Bamboo needs a generous supply of water especially during summer when the leaves begin to curl and its tip dry up. Regular watering is necessary for healthy growth.

Fertilization is also necessary especially during the first year. The amount will depend on the need of the soil where the bamboo is planted.

Maintenance includes thinning or removal of dead or damaged culms that could hamper the productive growth of the clump.

**Bamboo as hedges**

Bamboos are used as hedges. It can be planted as hedges along pathways. It can also serve as dividers or partitions. Bamboo used as hedges is maintained by pruning the leaves usually at the end of summer.

Species commonly used for this purpose is Bambusa multiplex. Other species that belong to genus Pleioblastus may also be used.

**Bamboo as live fence**
Bamboo used as “live fence“ serves as a beautiful private screen. It gives the area privacy and serenity. It is maintained by employing top pruning which may be done at least once a year. Removal of unwanted and damaged old culms may also be done every two to three years.

Species appropriate for this purpose are: Thyrsostachys siamensis and Bambusa multiplex. They are closely spaced when planted.

**Bamboo for windbreak**

Tall bamboos are ideal for windbreaks. These are planted 3m x 3m in single row to form a fence. Thorny bamboos can also be used for this purpose.

Species good for this purpose are Bambusa blumeana and B. bambos.

**Bamboo in containers**

Many kinds of bamboo make wonderful indoor companions. These bamboos can also be grown in containers as indoor plants or as decorative plants inside the house and even in small parks. Medium-sized bamboos are the best kind for this purpose.

When growing bamboos in containers, it is important to put pebbles (2-3 cm in size) at the bottom of the pot to provide good drainage. Keeping the plants moist but not waterlogged is necessary in maintaining the good condition of the plants.

Phyllostachys aurea, P. nigra and bambusa multiplex f. variegata are some of the good bamboo species that can be grown for this purpose.