

## Environmental Impact of Bamboo

The environmental impact of bamboo is what makes it ideal to be used as material for many fixtures and decors in the interior and exterior of any house. It is just logical that using bamboo is ideal if you intend to help preserve the environment. Compared to plastic, bamboo will not contribute to environmental degradation. Bamboo can also be a perfect replacement for wood so that demand for wood products will dwindle and many forests will be saved.

In reality, bamboo is not classified as wood. The plant is actually a rapidly growing and woody grass variety. When harvested, its root system remains ideally intact so that new shoots will sprout in no time. Replanting bamboo after harvesting will not be necessary anymore. Thus, a bamboo forest can possibly yield more than 20 times. This makes bamboo a more advantageous and productive building material compared to hardwood, which comes from forests.

Needless to say, bamboo can be re-harvested over and over without incurring any damage to the environment or to forests. Even if the plant is just a type of grass, the thick bamboo poles can be up to three times as strong as regular timber.

A typical bamboo grove can release up to 35% more oxygen into the atmosphere compared to similar-sized regular trees. A bamboo plant can mature and can be replanted in just seven years as opposed to about 30 years to 50 years for regular trees. It is fast-growing, yielding up to 20 times more timber compared to trees in the same area. Moreover, there are more than a thousand species or varieties of the plant that grow in diverse climates around the world.

The bamboo plant can grow to as fast as three to four feet daily. It can do so even without applying pesticides and fertilizer. It can even survive even with significantly less water supply. Planting bamboo can help improve overall soil condition in the area. Logically, bamboo groves also help prevent onset of erosion especially in sloped areas.