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## Extractives, Holocellulose, $\alpha$ -Cellulose, Lignin, and Ash Contents in 3 Year-Old Bamboo Culms *Gigantochloa Brang*, *G. Levis*, *G. Scortechinii* and *G. Wrayi*

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### ABSTRACT

The chemical contents in cultivated 3 year-old bamboo culms of *Gigantochloa brang*, *G. levis*, *G. scortechinii* and *G. wrayi* were studied. Different composition were exhibited in the extractives, holocellulose,  $\alpha$ -cellulose, lignin, and ash contents between the four (4) bamboo species, location in the culms and position at the nodes and internodes. The extractive content in four species ranged from 8.30 to 9.23%. The extractive content of *G.brang*, *G.levis*, *G.scortechinii* and *G.wrayi* were 8.30%, 9.23%, 8.00% and 8.62% respectively. The holocellulose content for *G. levis* were 85.08%, *G. wrayi* 84.53%, *G. brang* 79.94% and *G. scortechinii* 74.62%. The holocellulose content for the cultivated bamboo genus *Gigantochloa* were 74% to 85%. The  $\alpha$ -cellulose is the chemical constituents in the holocellulose. The highest was *G.brang* (51.58%) followed by *G. scortechinii* (46.87%), *G.wrayi* (37.66%) and *G. levis* (33.80%). The lignin content ranged between 24.84 to 32.65%. The highest were obtained in *G. scortechinii* (32.55%), *G. wrayi* (30.04%), *G. levis* (26.50%) and lowest in *G. brang* (24.83%). The ash content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo ranged between 0.88 to 2.86%. The ash content is the highest in *G. scortechinii* (2.83%) follow by *G. levis* (1.29%), *G. brang* (1.25%) and the lowest in *G.wrayi* (0.88%).

**Keywords:** Bamboo species, holocellulose, hemicellulose, cellulose, lignin, extractives, ash contents.

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## INTRODUCTION

The bamboo cell walls consisting primarily of three polymeric materials: cellulose, hemicelluloses and lignin. These materials are composed of large molecules and constitute 90 - 98% of the cell wall. The remaining 2 to 10% composed of lower molecular weight compound called extractives. The main constituents of bamboo culms are holocellulose (60-70%), pentosans (20-25%), hemicelluloses and lignin (each amounted to about 20-30%) and minor constituents like resins, tannins, waxes and inorganic salts (Tomalang et al. (1980). The amount of each component, especially holocellulose, lignin and extractive, varies considerably between the materials. Variation in the chemical constituents occurred in different species, location of cell within the tree (Thomas, 1977; Browing, 1975).

The anatomical, chemical and physical-mechanical properties of bamboo exhibit no basic differences among genera and species compare to wood. Also, growth conditions and aging have apparently no significant effect on composition and structure of the bamboo tissue. In brief, the total culm comprises of about 60% parenchyma, 40% fibers and 10% conducting tissue (vessels and sieve tubes) (Razak et al., 2009; Liese, 1992 and 1985)

There exist relationships between the chemical composition and utilization, as bamboo consists of about 50-70% holocellulose, 30% pentosans and 20-25% lignin. There are some differences in these main constituents between species, but any influence on technological properties remains uncertain (Liese, 1992). Cellulose and hemicelluloses are carbohydrate polymers constituents of simple sugars monomers, and lignin is a polymer of phenylpropane units (Browing, 1975). Cellulose is long-chain polymer of glucose which differs from starch in configuration. The fibrous nature of the wood cells is the result of linear, oriented, crystalline arrangement of cellulose component. Hemicelluloses are shorter, or "branched polymers of five-carbon sugars (pentoses), such as xylose, or six-carbon sugars (hexoses) other than glucose. They are amorphous in nature and serve with the lignin to form the matrix, in which the cellulose fibrils are embedded. Although the cellulose structure is the same in different species, the hemicelluloses vary considerably among species and especially between hardwoods and soft-woods. Hardwood hemicelluloses are generally richer in pentoses while softwood hemicelluloses generally contain more hexoses.

Lignin, the third cell wall component, is a three-dimensional polymer formed from phenylpropane units which have randomly grown into a complicated large molecule with many different kinds of linkages between the building blocks. Lignin acts as cement between the wood fibres and as a stiffening agent within the fibers. In the production of chemical wood pulps, it is dissolved by various chemical processes, leaving the cellulose and hemicelluloses behind in fibrous form. Some hemicelluloses are lost in the process because of their lower molecular weight, greater solubility and easier hydrolysis.

Chemical composition of cultivated bamboo under genus *Gigantochloa* (*Gigantochloa brang*, *G. levis*, *G. scortechinii* and *G. wrayi*) were studied to determine the percentage contents of extractives,  $\alpha$ -cellulose, lignin and ash contents between them. A comprehensive knowledge of the chemical components in the bamboo species will facilitate

the use of the materials in the industrial forestry sector and help to enhance their utilization in the chemical and bio-chemical industrial.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Raw Material Preparation

Four (4) species of bamboo namely *G. levis*, *G. scortechinii* and *G. wrayi* were used in this study. The chemical composition of bamboo was determined following the standard outlined in the TAPPI test method T257 (Anon. 1993). Bamboo samples were divided according to species. Every species were divided according to location of the sample which is node and inter node and also, on the basis of position which is outer, middle and inner layer of the bamboo culms. Samples were chipped and dried in an oven at 50°C for three (3) days. The dried sample were ground into powder with Willey mill in order to pass BS 40-mesh (425 µm) sieve and retained on BS 60-mesh (250 µm) sieved. The size of the sample must be small to make sure the reaction reagent and fibres are occurring with optimum during the analysis. The chemical composition analysis were used on the bamboo fibre. This method were divided into five stages namely, the material preparation, determination of extractive, holocellulose, cellulose and lignin content.

### Determination of Organic and Ash

The major chemical constituents of bamboo from genus *Gigantochloa* were determined. These include holocellulose, lignin,  $\alpha$ -cellulose and extractives. The chemical characteristics of bamboo were determined in accordance with the standards outlined in TAPPI test methods. The determination of extractive content were carried out in according to the T204 cm-88 and T264 cm-88 methods (Anon. 1999). The procedure for the ethanol-benzene solubility followed T204 cm-97 (Anon. 2002) for 6 h. Holocellulose were determined following the procedure of Wise et al. (1946) and  $\alpha$ -cellulose base by T203 cm-74 (Anon. 1999). The lignin content were carried out following the T222 cm-88 method (Anon. 2002). The inorganic constituent of lignocellulosic material (referred to its ash content) was considered being the residue remaining after combustion of the organic matter at a temperature of 525±25°C. The ash content was determined by followed the procedure outlined in T 211 cm-93 method (Anon. 1999).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Extractive content

Table 1 shows the results of the extractive content for various bamboo species at different location (internodes and nodes) and different position ( inner, middle and outer layer of the culm). The extractive content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo ranged between 8.30 to 9.23%. Hisham et al. (2006) obtained the extractive content of *G.scortechinii* from 3.4 to 5.8%. Mahanim et al. (2008) on their study on *G.scortechinii* and *G. lagulata* obtained the extractive content ranging from 3.74 to 4.45% and 2.95 to 3.20% respectively. The result obtain from this study was higher compared with previous studies. Softwoods constitute 3% and the hardwoods 5% extractives (Thomas, 1977). The extractive

content of *G.brang*, *G.levis*, *G.scortechinii* and *G.wrayi* were 8.30%, 9.23%, 8.00% and 8.62% respectively (Table 1). The extractive may constituted roughly from 5% to 30% of wood substance in wood, depending on factors such as species, growth conditions, and time of year when the tree were cut.

Results shows that the extractive content in bamboo were less than 10% and were higher than those found in softwoods and hardwoods. The analysis of Variance (ANOVA) on extractive content (Table 6) showed significant differences on extractive content within the various bamboo culms. The extractive content were noted to be higher in *G. levis* (9.23%), followed *G. wrayi* (8.62%), *G. brang* (8.30%) and lowest in *G. scortechinii* (8%). At the internodes, the extractive content was 8.46%, while at nodes was 8.63% for all species. This showed a significant difference between the internodes and nodes in the bamboo culm.

Both the internodes and the nodes have higher extractives content in the inner layers compared to the outer layers of the bamboo. The inner layers of the internodes contains about 12.32% to 14.17% and the nodes at 11.90 to 16.41%, compared with *Phyllostachys pubescens* at inner layer at 5.78%. Middle position for the internodes was from 5.15 to 9.74% and for nodes at 5.71 to 7.57 % Compared to *P. pubescens* at middle layer was 4.25% . For the outer layers for internodes was from 3.65 to 4.75% and for nodes was 4.71 to 6.66%, compared with *P. pubescens* at outer layer was 3.15% The extractive contain for different layers shows significant differences between the bamboo position for all species (Table 6). The highest extractive content was at 13.42 % inner layer, 7.21% at the middle layer and 4.99% at outer layer. A similar trend of extractive content at inner, middle and outer position in bamboo culm was reported by Li et al. (2007). It showed that the extractive composition between sympodial and monopodial type of bamboo exhibit the similar trend. Li et al. (2007) noted that the inner part has higher extractive content due to wax like materials attached to the inner layer and may have contributed to higher extractive content, compared with the middle and outer layer.

**Table 1: Average extractive content various species genus Gigantochloa**

Sample Location	Position	<i>G. brang</i>	<i>G. levis</i>	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	<i>G. wrayi</i>
	Outer	4.42 (±0.34)	4.76(±0.38)	3.62 (±0.16)	4.54 (±0.47)
Internode	Middle	5.16(±0.05)	9.89(±0.27)	6.58(±0.28)	9.57 (±0.19)
	Inner	12.32(±0.24)	14.03(±0.40)	14.17(±0.18)	12.40(±0.48)
	Average	7.30(±0.21)	9.53(±0.35)	8.16(±0.21)	8.80 (±0.38)
	Outer	5.25(±0.04)	5.90(±0.80)	4.72(±0.30)	6.66 (±1.19)
Node	Middle	6.27(±0.42)	7.53(±0.47)	7.01(±0.15)	5.71(±0.88)
	Inner	16.41(±0.25)	13.27(±0.20)	11.91(±0.18)	12.88(±2.61)
	Average	9.31(±0.24)	8.93(±0.49)	7.80(±0.21)	8.41(±1.56)
	Total average	8.30(±0.23)	9.23(±0.42)	8.00(±0.21)	8.62(±0.97)

The data presented in this report are average values of at least 5 samples

### Holocellulose content

The result of the chemical analysis shown in Table 3 indicated only a small difference exist in the holocellulose content between the bamboo species. The highest was *G. levis* (85.08%) followed by *G. wrayi* (84.53%), *G.brang* (79.94%) and *G. scortechinii* (74.62%)

respectively. Based on this result, the mean average of holocellulose content for the cultivated bamboo genus *Gigantochloa* were 74% to 85%. Tamalong et al. (1980) and Chen et al. (1985) reported that the holocellulose content in bamboo normally consists about 50-70%. The analysis of variance (ANOVA) on holocellulose are tabulated in Table 6 showed that there exist significant different between species. The highest holocellulose contents was 84.53% found in *G. wrayi* and 84.52% in *G. levis*, *G. brang* 79.70% and *G. scortechinii* has the lowest value at 74.62%. An earlier studies by Hisham et al. (2006) found the holocellulose content of *G. scortechinii* was in the range of 78.60 to 82.30%. Ireana (2010) reported that the holocellulose content in *B. blumeana* was 74.56 %. Li et al. (2007) on their study on *P. pubescens* bamboo showed that the holocellulose content was 63.14 to 69.94%. The value of holocellulose content in bamboo fiber was higher compared to holocellulose content in *P. pubescens* bamboo and almost similar to softwood fiber (60-80% ) (Tsoumis, 1991; Ashori, 2006).

The holocellulose content in bamboo was 74-85% and it higher than softwood (67%) and also similar and higher then hardwood (75%). The holocellulose content for *G.levis* was the higher 85.08 % followed by *G.wrayi* (84.53%), *G.brang* (79.94%) and *G.scortechinii* (74.62%). The holocellulose content does not shows much significant differences at the internodes and nodes of the bamboo culms between the various bamboo species. The content of holocellulose at internodes was 73.48% to 86.74% and for the nodes 76.76% to 85.65%. The holocellulose content were higher at the outer position, and its lower in inner position of the bamboo culms (Table 2).

Outer layer for the internodes possess about 75.36 % to 91.13% and for the nodes was 77.80 to 88.55% of holocellulose, compared with *Phyllostachys pubescens* at outer layer 69.94%, middle position for internodes were from 71.40 to 84.92% and the nodes at 77.26 to 88.29%. For the inner layer of internode were 70.69 to 84.17% and at node was 75.23 to 81.97%. At the inner layer the holocellulose content were 64.54%, the outer layer has 82.99%, middle layer 80.89% and the inner layer 78.65%.

Similar trend of holocellulose content at inner, middle and outer position in the monopodial type of bamboo culm was observed by Li et al. (2007). This shows that the holocellulose composition between sympodial and monopodial bamboo exhibit similar trend. The outer layer possess higher holocellulose content due to heavy distribution of vascular bundle compared to the inner layers.

**Table 2:** Average holocellulose content of *genus Gigantochloa*

Sample Location	Position	<i>G. brang</i>	<i>G. levis</i>	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	<i>G. wrayi</i>
	Outer	80.05(± 0.93)	89.80(± 0.92)	75.35(±0.21)	84.49(±1.45)
Internode	Middle	78.29(± 0.48)	83.83(±2.55)	71.41(± 0.45)	82.75(±0.76)
	Inner	76.64(±0.34)	84.08(±0.68)	70.67(±0.27)	82.98 (±1.34)
	Outer	83.72(± 0.55)	84.13(±0.81)	77.84(±0.28)	88.55 (±0.77)
Node	Middle	81.97(±1.00)	83.33(±0.21)	77.26(±0.41)	88.28 (±1.98)
	Inner	77.53(± 0.51)	81.97(±0.71)	75.24(±0.29)	80.11 (±1.84)

The data presented in this report are average values of at least 6 samples

**α-cellulose content**

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) on α-cellulose content is showed in Table 6. Significant difference were noted in the α-cellulose content between the various bamboo species. The highest α-cellulose content were observed in species *G.brang* (51.58%) followed by *G. scortechinii* (46.87%), *G.wrayi* (37.66%) and *G. levis* (33.80%). The α- cellulose is one of the chemical constituents in the holocellulose. The α-cellulose content for the cultivated bamboo genus *Gigantochloa* ranged from 33.79 to 51.76%. A similar pattern was obtained by Mahanim et al. (2008) reported that the α-cellulose contents in bamboo *G.scortechinii* and *G. lagulata* consists about 46.14-46.53% and 48.4 -56.45% respectively. Other studies on the α-cellulose content of *G. scortechinii* was in the range of 63.30 to 64.60% (Hisham et al. (2006). Ireana (2010) reported that the α- cellulose content in bamboo (*Bambusa blumeana*) consist of 58.72 %. Li et al. (2007) on their study on *P. pubescens* bamboo showed that the α- ellulose content was 41.71 to 49.02%. The value of α-cellulose content in bamboo fiber studied was similar compared to α- cellulose content in *P. pubescens* bamboo and almost similar to softwood fiber (42% ) (Thomas, 1977). The α-cellulose content in bamboo (33.79 – 51.76%) were higher than softwood (42%) and hardwood (45%).

The α- cellulose content at difference location internode and node in bamboo culm for this genus, did not shows much difference between internodes and nodes. The content of α- cellulose at internode was 31.76% to 50.82% and for the node 33.79% to 51.76%.

**Table 3: Average α-cellulose content genus *Gigantochloa***

Sample Location	Position	<i>G. brang</i>	<i>G. levis</i>	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	<i>G. wrayi</i>
Internode	Outer	56.94(±0.41)	36.96(±0.54)	61.31(±0.43)	44.20(± 0.90)
	Middle	48.98(±0.27)	32.87(±1.25)	41.59(±0.73)	38.10(±1.42)
	Inner	46.34(±0.63)	25.54(±0.52)	39.16(±0.49)	34.62(±1.37)
Node	Outer	57.98(±0.79)	46.46(±0.68)	50.02(±0.76)	38.72(±2.39)
	Middle	52.71(±1.06)	32.02(±0.20)	46.18(±0.48)	37.80(±2.70)
	Inner	46.54(±0.43)	29.00(± 0.47)	42.95(±0.23)	32.55(±1.40)

The data presented in this report are average values of at least 6 samples

The ANOVA in Table 6 shows no significant difference in α-cellulose content between the internodes and nodes. The value of α- cellulose content at internodes was 42.22% and for the nodes was 42.74%.

The outer position for the internodes contains 36.99 % to 61.24% and for the nodes at 38.74 to 58.15%, compared with *P. pubescens* (Moso bamboo) which has 49.02% at outer layer. At the middle position the α- cellulose content for internode was from 32.72 to 49.08% and for node was 32.06 to 53.33% , compared with *P. pubescens* at middle layer was. 45.08%. The inner position, the α- cellulose content for internodes was from 25.56 to 46.32% and for the nodes was 28.95 to 46.61%, compared to 42.84%. in inner layer of *P. pubescens*.

## Lignin content

The Klason lignin or acid insoluble lignin values are shown in Table 4. The results show the lignin content of various bamboo species under genus *Gigantochloa* at difference location (internode and node) and difference position (inner, middle and outer layer) of the culm. The lignin content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo is in the ranged of 24.84 to 32.65%. Hisham et al. (2006) Previous obtained lignin content of *G.scortechinii* at range of 23.40 to 29.00%. Mahanim et al. (2008) on their study on *G. scortechinii* observed that the lignin content was 16.12–12.48% and *G. lagulata* 12.02–11.69%. Ireana (2010) reported that the lignin content in bamboo (*B. blumeana*) consist of 28.86 %. Data obtains from Ireana (2010) study almost comparable with result from this study. Miller et al. (1999) studied on wood and reported that the lignin constitute 23% to 33% of wood substance in softwood and 16% to 25% in hardwoods, Although lignin occurs in wood throughout the cell wall, it is concentrated toward the outside of the cells and between cells.

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) on lignin contents (Table 6) shows significant differences between the bamboo species. The results showed the highest value in *G. scortechinii* i.e. 32.55%, *G. wrayi* i.e. 30.04%, *G. levis* i.e. 26.50% and lowest value in *G. brang* i.e. 24.83%. The lignin contents in bamboo is almost similar with that of the softwood and hardwood. The lignin content at internodes was 15.72% to 43.68%, while at nodes was 18.28% to 33.33% for all species. The lignin content at the internode was 32.19% and at the node was 24.76%. There was a significant different between location in bamboo culm. It's clear that internode content higher lignin amount compare to node.

The inner position for the internode contains about 29.88% to 35.36% and for the node at 19.66 to 29.93%. In comparison with *P. pubescens* (Moso bamboo) at inner layer of internodes was 22.57%, the middle layer at 15.70 to 39.40% and for the nodes was 18.28 to 27.74 %, the middle layer was 21.79%. The outer position for the internodes was from 35.98 to 43.68% and for the nodes was 21.01 to 33.33%, compared with *P. pubescens* at outer layer was 24.30%. The analysis of variance showed there was a significant difference of lignin content between positions of bamboo culm thickness. The value was highest at outer-layer which was 33.43%, inner layer 30.03% and the lowest at middle layer which was 21.98%. Similar trend were obtained by Li et al. (2007) on lignin content at inner, middle and outer position in bamboo culm. There was a clear relationship between the lignin content with the fiber length. The middle position has a long fibre. The outer and inner positions having short fibres possess higher lignin content. Lignin is often called the cementing agent that binds individual cells together (Miller et al, 1999).

## Ash content

Table 5 showed the ash content for various bamboo species under genus *Gigantochloa* at difference location (internodes and nodes) and difference position which is inner, middle and outer layer of the culm. As it is shown in the table, the mean average of the ash content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo, which are in the range of 0.88 to 2.86%. Hisham et al (2006) found that the ash content of *G. scortechinii* was the ranged of 1.90 to 3.50%. Ireana (2010) reported that the ash content in *B. blumeana* consist of 1.67%. Both results obtained are comparable with the result obtained from this study.

**Table 4: Average lignin content of Genus Gigantochloa**

Sample Location	Position	<i>G. brang</i>	<i>G. levis</i>	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	<i>G. wrayi</i>
	Outer	38.75(±0.45 )	35.98(±0.42)	43.68(±0.47)	38.90(±0.20)
Internode	Middle	15.72(± 0.41)	20.34(±0.98 )	28.68(±0.40)	22.39(±0.44)
	Inner	35.60(±0.66)	33.32(±0.43)	33.57(±0.22)	39.40(±1.12)
	Outer	21.01(±0.66 )	25.42(±0.84)	33.33(±0.19)	30.34(±2.43)
Node	Middle	18.28(±0.53)	21.67(±0.37)	27.61(±1.04)	21.04(±0.83)
	Inner	19.69(±0.62)	22.30(±0.10)	28.42(±1.04 )	28.15(±3.80)

The data presented in this report are average values of at least 6 samples

The highest value for *G. scortechinii* was 2.83% follow by *G. levis* 1.29%, *G. brang* 1.25% and the lowest value for *G.wrayi* 0.88%. Several common wood species have ash contents ranging from 0.43% (aspen) to 0.87% (white oak) (Misra et. al. 2004). The bamboo genera *Gigantochloa* had significantly higher ash content than these common wood species, but similar with kenaf form 1.6 -22 % (Ashori, 2006).

The inorganic components of wood are generally expressed as percentage of ash, based on dry weight of the sample. The normal levels of occurrence appear to be from approximately 0.1% to about 0.5% ash, for most domestic timbers. Scurlock et al. (2000) reported that *Phyllostachys nigra*, *P. bambusoides*, *P. bissetii* bamboo species from 1 to 4.5 years old have ash content 0.41 to 0.87%, 0.53 to 0.84%, and 0.78 to 1.14% respectively.

The results in Table 5 showed the ash contents at internodes was 1.00% to 2.32%, while at nodes was 0.88% to 2.86% for all species. There is no significant difference of ash content between the internodes and nodes in the culm.

The ash contents at the inner position for the internode were about 1.38% to 3.39% and for the node was 0.53 to 4.79%, compared with *Phyllostachys pubescens* (Moso bamboo) at inner layer was 0.88%, At the middle layer position for the internode was from 0.86 to 2.03% and for the node was 0.64 to 2.62 % compared with *P. pubescens* at middle layer was 0.65%. For the outer layer position for the internode was from 0.78 to 1.53% and for the node was 0.71 to 2.80%, compared with *P. pubescens* at outer layer was 0.54%. Li et al. (2007) from their study showed the similar trend of ash content at inner, middle and outer position in bamboo culm. It's showed that the ash composition between sympodial and monopodial type of bamboo, has a similar trend.

**Table 5: Average Ash content Genus Gigantochloa**

Sample Location	Position	<i>G. brang</i>	<i>G. levis</i>	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	<i>G. wrayi</i>
	Outer	0.78 (±0.04)	1.19 (±0.14)	1.50 (±0.11)	0.97 (±0.12)
Internode	Middle	0.84(±0.06)	1.26 (±0.18)	2.04 (±0.06 )	0.97 (±0.13)
	Inner	1.38 (±0.12)	1.41 (± 0.11)	3.35 (± 0.23)	1.41 (± 0.18)
	Outer	1.26 (±0.24)	1.66 (± 0.26)	2.80(±0.14)	0.72 (± 0.14)
Node	Middle	0.83 (±0.06)	1.03 (± 0.02)	2.63(±0.11)	0.66 (± 0.12)
	Inner	1.13(±0.11)	1.24(± 0.15)	4.70 (±0.28)	0.53(± 0.24)

The data presented in this report are average values of at least 6 samples

### Comparison of chemical composition

**Table 6: Summary Result for Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) for Chemical composition between species, location and position.**

	Chemical Composition				
	Extractive	Holocellulose	α-Cellulose	Lignin	Ash
SPECIES					
<i>G.brang</i>	8.30 <sup>b</sup>	79.70 <sup>b</sup>	51.58 <sup>a</sup>	24.83 <sup>c</sup>	1.26 <sup>cb</sup>
<i>G.levis</i>	9.23 <sup>a</sup>	84.52 <sup>a</sup>	33.81 <sup>d</sup>	26.50 <sup>c</sup>	1.30 <sup>b</sup>
<i>G.scortechinii</i>	8.00 <sup>b</sup>	74.63 <sup>c</sup>	46.87 <sup>b</sup>	32.55 <sup>a</sup>	2.84 <sup>a</sup>
<i>G.wrayi</i>	8.62 <sup>ab</sup>	84.53 <sup>a</sup>	37.66 <sup>c</sup>	30.04 <sup>b</sup>	0.88 <sup>c</sup>
LOCATION					
Internode	8.46 <sup>b</sup>	80.03 <sup>b</sup>	42.22 <sup>a</sup>	32.19 <sup>a</sup>	1.54 <sup>b</sup>
Node	8.63 <sup>a</sup>	81.66 <sup>a</sup>	42.74 <sup>a</sup>	24.76 <sup>b</sup>	1.60 <sup>a</sup>
POSITION					
Outer layer	4.99 <sup>c</sup>	82.99 <sup>a</sup>	49.07 <sup>a</sup>	33.43 <sup>a</sup>	1.52 <sup>b</sup>
Middle layer	7.21 <sup>b</sup>	80.89 <sup>b</sup>	41.28 <sup>b</sup>	21.98 <sup>c</sup>	1.28 <sup>c</sup>
Inner layer	13.42 <sup>a</sup>	78.65 <sup>c</sup>	37.09 <sup>c</sup>	30.03 <sup>b</sup>	1.89 <sup>a</sup>

Means followed by the same letter in a column is not significant different at 0.05 probability level.

### Comparison between chemical composition with moisture content and specific gravity

Moisture content were proportional to the extractive content. The higher the moisture content, the higher the extractive content. Lignin content does not show significantly correlation with moisture content. The correlation was rather weak and the moisture content has no direct relationship with lignin content in bamboo. Holocellulose and alpha-cellulose content has significant correlation with moisture content. They correlate quite well where the location and position with high moisture content, it related directly with low contents of holocellulose and alpha-cellulose.

The ash content has a positive correlation with moisture content. This means that the location and position that contains a high moisture content, ash directly a rate that is higher. Water contents were most likely contained minerals or inorganic materials. Ash was an indicator of the presence inorganic materials in the lignocellulose material.

Table 7 shows correlation between chemical compositions with specific gravity. Extractive content has a significant correlation with specific gravity of bamboo. This shows the inverse relationship which a higher specific gravity, extractive content was low.

Lignin content has a significant correlation with specific gravity. This means that the location and position has a high specific gravity, the lignin content was relatively high. It shows the role of lignin as cement for cell bonding. This clearly shows a weak correlation between specific gravity and lignin content.

Holocellulose and alpha-cellulose has a significant correlation with specific gravity. This shows a strong and positively relationship, meaning a high specific gravity, which was

attributed to the presence of a high holocellulose and alpha-cellulose. The ash content with specific gravity relationship is not consistent and not significant.

**Table 7: Correlation Coefficients of Different Chemical Composition with bamboo in genus *Gigantochloa* moisture content and specific gravity**

Properties	Species	MC	SG
Extractive	<i>G. brang</i>	0.69*	-0.77*
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.75*	-0.83*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.84*	-0.83*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.50*	-0.73*
Lignin	<i>G. brang</i>	0.09 <sup>n</sup>	0.24*
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.01 <sup>n</sup>	0.18*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.09 <sup>n</sup>	0.38*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.09 <sup>n</sup>	0.22*
Holocellulose	<i>G. brang</i>	-0.77*	0.79*
	<i>G. levis</i>	-0.34*	0.48*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	-0.61*	0.49*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	-0.39*	0.56*
α-Cellulose	<i>G. brang</i>	-0.83*	0.94*
	<i>G. levis</i>	-0.71*	0.81*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	-0.70*	0.78*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	-0.43*	0.74*
Ash	<i>G. brang</i>	0.35*	-0.16*
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.20*	-0.22*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.38*	-0.24*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.25*	-0.08 <sup>n</sup>

MC=moisture content, SG= specific gravity

### Comparison between chemical composition with anatomy and fiber morphology

Table 8 shows that the extractive content has a clear relationship with the number of vascular bundle. This means that the number of vascular bundle increases, depleted extractive content. This means that the larger size of the vascular bundle, the higher the extractive content in bamboo.

Lignin content had a significant correlation with the number of vascular bundle. This indicates heavy distribution of the vascular budle. The was a weak correlation between vascular bundle size (length and width) with lignin content.

The correlation between fiber morphology (Table 8) shows no relationship exist between lignin content and the fiber fiber length, but there was a clear correlation on the lignin content and fiber diameter. Lignin content increases when the fiber diameter were smaller, this confirms the presence of lignin as binder to bind the fibers. Small diameter fibers need a lot of binder (lignin) to form a combined cell structure of bamboo.

The lumen diameter has a negative relationship with lignin content. Lignin content had a significant correlation with the wall thickness. This means the fiber has a thin wall thickness has higher lignin content at that area.

Table 8 shows the holocellulose contents and alphacellulose was positively correlate with the number of vascular bundle. Instead, it has a negative relationship with the vascular bundle size (length and width). Holocellulose and alphacellulose content was not showing a clear relationship with the fiber morphology properties. Similarly, ash content of the relationship, it was also not clear.

**Table 8: Correlation coefficients of different chemical composition with anatomical and fibre properties of various bamboo species genus *Gigantochloa***

Properties	Species	Anatomical Properties			Fibre Properties			
		No. Vascular Bundle	Vascular bundle length	Vascular bundle width	Fibre length	Fibre diameter	Lumen diameter	Wall thickness
Extractive	<i>G. brang</i>	-0.64*	0.68*	0.48*	0.01 <sup>n</sup>	0.09*	0.13*	-0.07 <sup>n</sup>
	<i>G. levis</i>	-0.65*	0.77*	0.65*	0.08 <sup>n</sup>	0.16*	0.09*	-0.15*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	-0.84*	0.65*	0.49*	0.06 <sup>n</sup>	0.10*	0.12*	-0.12*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	-0.37*	0.67*	0.32*	0.01 <sup>n</sup>	0.09 <sup>n</sup>	0.09 <sup>n</sup>	-0.14*
Lignin	<i>G. brang</i>	0.35*	0.01 <sup>n</sup>	-0.42*	-0.05 <sup>n</sup>	-0.47*	-0.23*	-0.41*
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.37*	0.11*	-0.23*	-0.03 <sup>n</sup>	-0.35*	-0.23*	-0.31*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.72*	0.14*	-0.59*	-0.09 <sup>n</sup>	-0.30*	-0.37*	-0.38*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.38*	0.21*	-0.32*	-0.07 <sup>n</sup>	-0.36*	-0.22*	-0.37*
Holo cellulose	<i>G. brang</i>	0.30*	-0.44*	-0.13*	-0.00 <sup>n</sup>	-0.35*	-0.04 <sup>n</sup>	0.23*
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.54*	-0.33*	-0.12*	-0.03 <sup>n</sup>	-0.34*	-0.18*	0.29*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.40*	-0.13*	-0.06*	-0.02 <sup>n</sup>	-0.35*	-0.13*	0.36*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.31*	-0.43*	-0.16*	-0.05 <sup>n</sup>	-0.34*	-0.07 <sup>n</sup>	0.10*
α-Cellulose	<i>G. brang</i>	0.65*	-0.66*	-0.40*	-0.30*	-0.08 <sup>n</sup>	-0.21*	-0.02 <sup>n</sup>
	<i>G. levis</i>	0.57*	-0.75*	-0.76*	-0.28*	-0.14*	-0.03 <sup>n</sup>	-0.14*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	0.86*	-0.60*	-0.47*	-0.28*	-0.04 <sup>n</sup>	-0.24*	-0.15*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	0.55*	-0.75*	-0.53*	-0.27*	-0.00 <sup>n</sup>	-0.14*	-0.05 <sup>n</sup>
Ash	<i>G. brang</i>	-0.23*	0.27*	-0.03 <sup>n</sup>	-0.18*	-0.08 <sup>n</sup>	-0.08 <sup>n</sup>	-0.14*
	<i>G. levis</i>	-0.12*	-0.05 <sup>n</sup>	-0.07 <sup>n</sup>	-0.02 <sup>n</sup>	-0.11*	-0.03 <sup>n</sup>	-0.10*
	<i>G. scortechinii</i>	-0.22*	0.26*	-0.13*	-0.06 <sup>n</sup>	-0.13*	-0.14*	-0.25*
	<i>G. wrayi</i>	-0.26*	-0.27*	-0.23*	-0.12*	-0.17*	-0.10*	-0.16*

## CONCLUSION

The extractive content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo is in the range of 8.30 to 9.23%. The extractive content of *G.brang*, *G.levis*, *G.scortechinii* and *G.wrayi* are 8.30%, 9.23%, 8.00% and 8.62% respectively. The extractive content was higher in *G. levis* (9.23%), followed *G. wrayi* (8.62%), *G. brang* (8.30%) and lowest value in *G. scortechinii* (8%). The extractive content at internode was 8.46%, while at the node was 8.63% for all species.

Inner position for the internodes the extractives contains were 12.32% to 14.17% and for the node were 11.90 to 16.41%. The middle position for internode were from 5.15 to 9.74% and node were 5.71 to 7.57 %. The extractive content was at 13.42 % (inner layer), 7.21% (middle layer) and 4.99% (outer layer).

The holocellulose content for *G. levis* was 85.08%, *G. wrayi* 84.53%, *G. brang* 79.94% and *G. scortechinii* 74.62%. The holocellulose content for the cultivated bamboo genus *Gigantochloa* were 74% to 85%. The content of holocellulose at internode was 73.48% to 86.74% and for the node 76.76% to 85.65%. The holocellulose content is highest at internode (81.65%) compared to node (80.02%).

The highest was *G.brang* (51.58%) followed by *G. scortechinii* (46.87%), *G.wrayi* (37.66%) and *G. levis* (33.80%). Based from the result, the average of  $\alpha$ -cellulose content for the cultivated bamboo genus *Gigantochloa* were 33.79 to 51.76%. The  $\alpha$ - cellulose content at difference location internode and node in bamboo culm for this genus, showing not much differences between internodes and nodes. The content of  $\alpha$ - cellulose at internodes was 31.76% to 50.82% and for the nodes 33.79% to 51.76%. The average value of  $\alpha$ - cellulose content at internodes was. 42.22% and for the nodes was 42.74%.

The lignin content in the four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo ranged between 24.84 to 32.65%. The highest were obtained in *G. scortechinii* (32.55%), *G. wrayi* (30.04%), *G. levis* (26.50%) and lowest in *G. brang* (24.83%). The lignin content at the internodes were 15.72% to 43.68%, while at nodes were 18.28% to 33.33% for all species.

The ash content in four species of *Gigantochloa* bamboo ranged between 0.88 to 2.86%. The ash content is the highest in *G. scortechinii* (2.83%) follow by *G. levis* (1.29%), *G. brang* (1.25%) and the lowest in *G.wrayi* (0.88%). The ash content at internodes ranged from 1.00% to 2.32%, while at nodes was 0.88% to 2.86% for all species. The ash content were higher at nodes compared to internodes. The ash contents at the inner position for the internodes ranged between 1.38% to 3.39% and the nodes was 0.53 to 4.79.

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