



Research Article

Micropropagation of bamboo (*Bambusa vulgaris*) through nodal segment

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ABSTRACT : Worldwide interest in bamboo as a source of biomass in sustainable agriculture and agro forestry system has increased rapidly in recent years. An efficient and reproducible procedure for the large scale propagation of *Bambusa vulgaris* is described. Nodal segments from field grown culms were used as explants to develop a method of *in vitro* regeneration in *Bambusa vulgaris*. Optimum bud spread development was after 25 – 28 days cultivation of Murashige and Skoog medium supplemented with 2.5 mg/ l of BAP (Benzyl Amino Purine) and 2.5 mg/l kinetin. The MS medium supplemented with 7.5 mg/ l IBA (Indole Butyric Acid) was most suitable for rooting of shoots. The *in vitro* regenerated plantlets, after hardening and acclimatization, showed 80% survival when transferred to the field.

KEY WORDS : Bamboo, Micropropagation, Tissue culture

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