

Outline of this Presentation

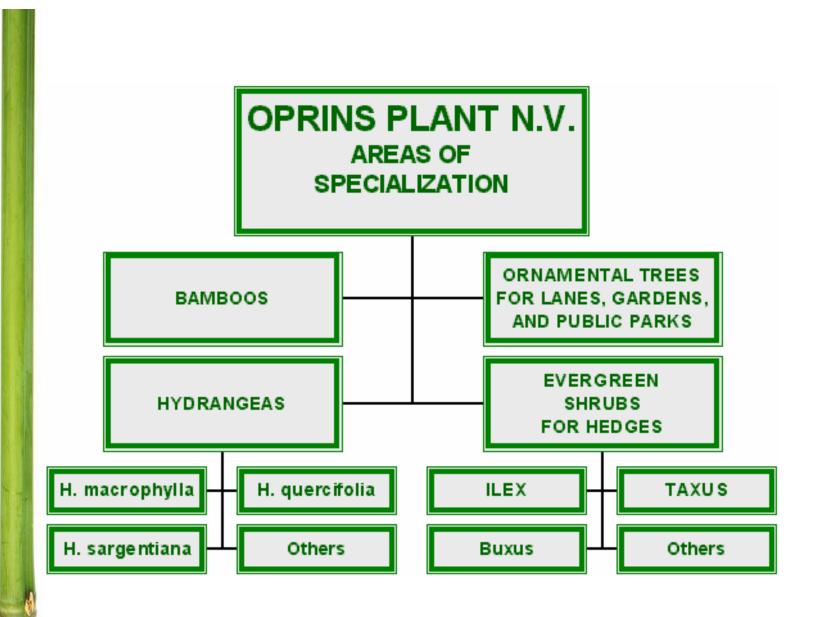
- 1. About Oprins
- 2. Our Products and Services
- 3. Bamboo Tissue Cuture
- 4. Ornamental Bamboo Applications
- 5. Bamboo for Plantations

About OPRINS PLANT N.V.

- Established in 1976 as a one man business
- Family Business with an orientation towards quality and innovation
- Expansion during the last 30 yrs.
 - Belgium: 105 ha open field production + 15 ha Greenhouses
 - Tissue Culture laboratories
 - Belgium (temperate bamboos)
 - Indonesia (tropical bamboos)
 - Subdiaries in France,
 Spain, South Africa, USA,
 Indonesia
 - 150 employees







Oprins: Bamboo Nurseries in Europe













Bamboo is our specialty...







Tissue Culture of Bamboo

Tissue Culture of Bamboo

- Motherplants with
 From one superior superior traits are selected and multiplied by means of tissue culture.
 - motherplant, thousands of elite clones are produced.



o Temperate bamboos

- Produced at TC lab in Belgium
- Mainly ornamental varieties
- See www.oprins.com

o Tropical bamboos

- Produced at Indonesian TC lab
- Mainly forestry/plantation species
- www.bambunusaverde.com





Bamboo Tissue Culture Production Process

- Stage 0 : Selection and Preparation
- Stage 1: Initiation in Tissue Culture
- Stage 2 : In vitro propagation
- Stage 3: Preparation for transplanting in greenhouse
- Stage 4 : Planting in Lab Greenhouse
- Stage 5 : Potting and Nursery Care
- Stage 6 : Finished Product

Stage 0: Selection and Preparation

- Selection of elite genotypes
- Preparation for in vitro culture







o Stage 1: Initiation

 Nodal pieces of mother plants are sampled, sterilized, and intiatiated in TC media



- Stage 2: TCpropagation via axillarybranching
 - Genetic stability ensures true-to-type plants
 - Application of precise cutting techniques
 - High efficiency















- bamboo plants are grown under controlled environmental conditions.
- On 1 m² shelf area in a conditioned growth room, up to 2000 plants can be grown at one time.





- Stage 3:
 Preparation for transplanting in the greenhouse
 - Root induction in Tissue Culture



- Stage 4:Transplanting in the Greenhouse
 - in trays with peat
 - high relative humidity
 - controlled growing conditions



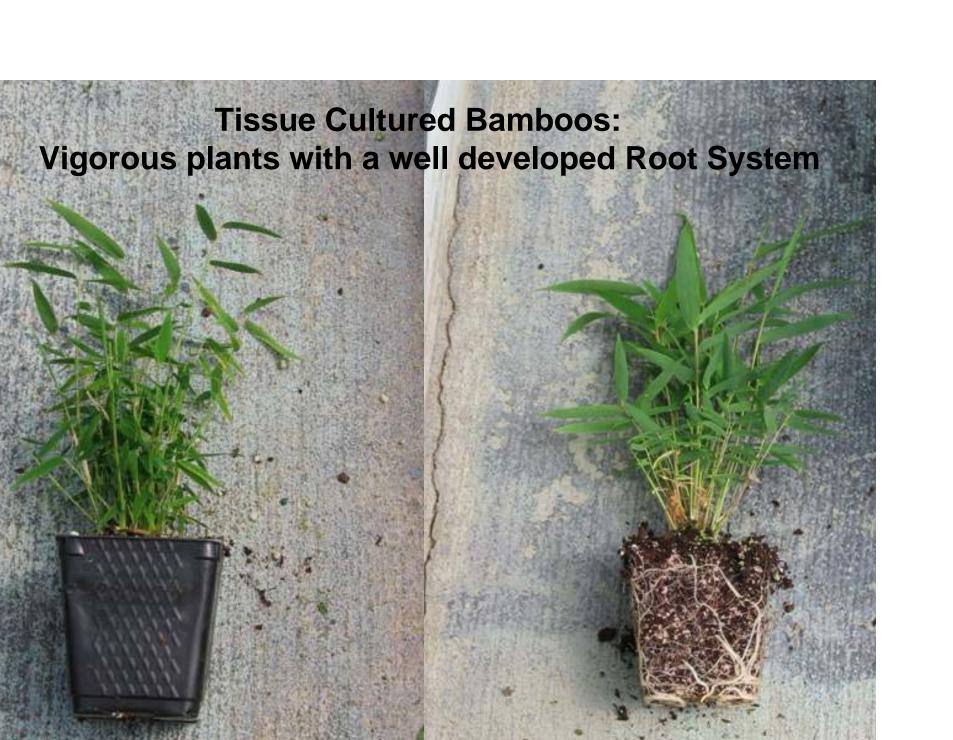






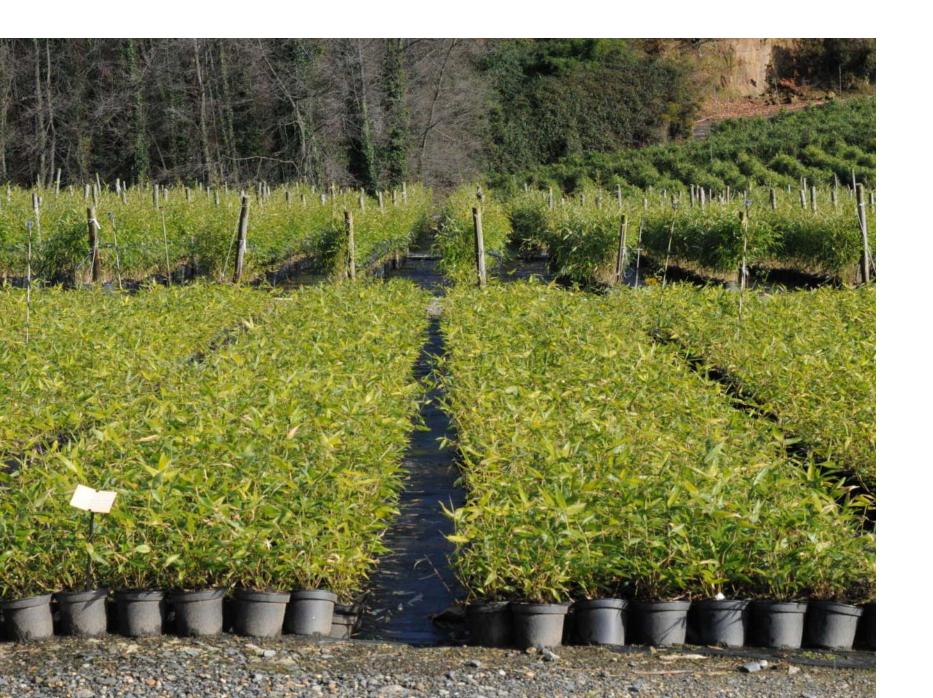
o Stage 5: Potting and Nursery Care







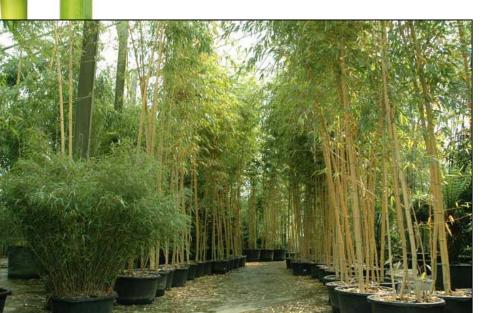






Bamboo TC Production Process

- Stage 6: Finished Product
 - ornamentals
 - Plantation species





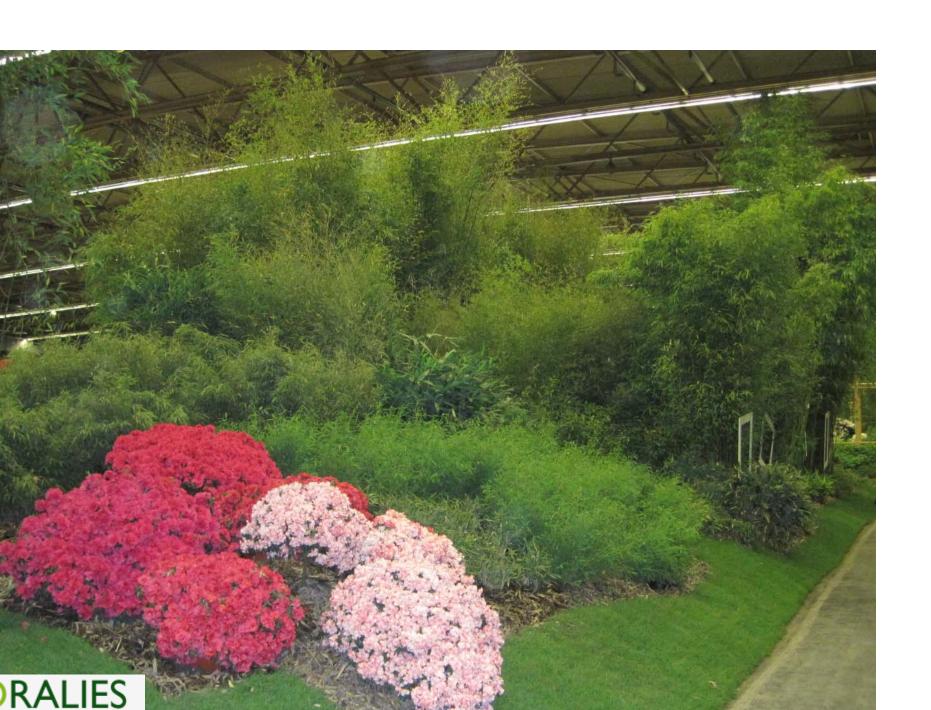




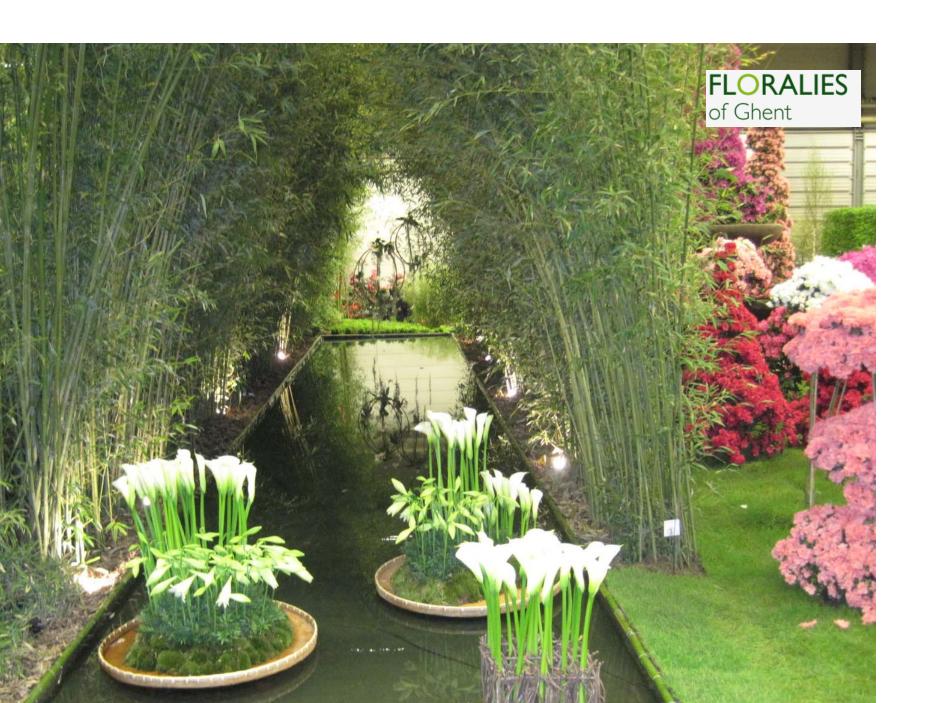


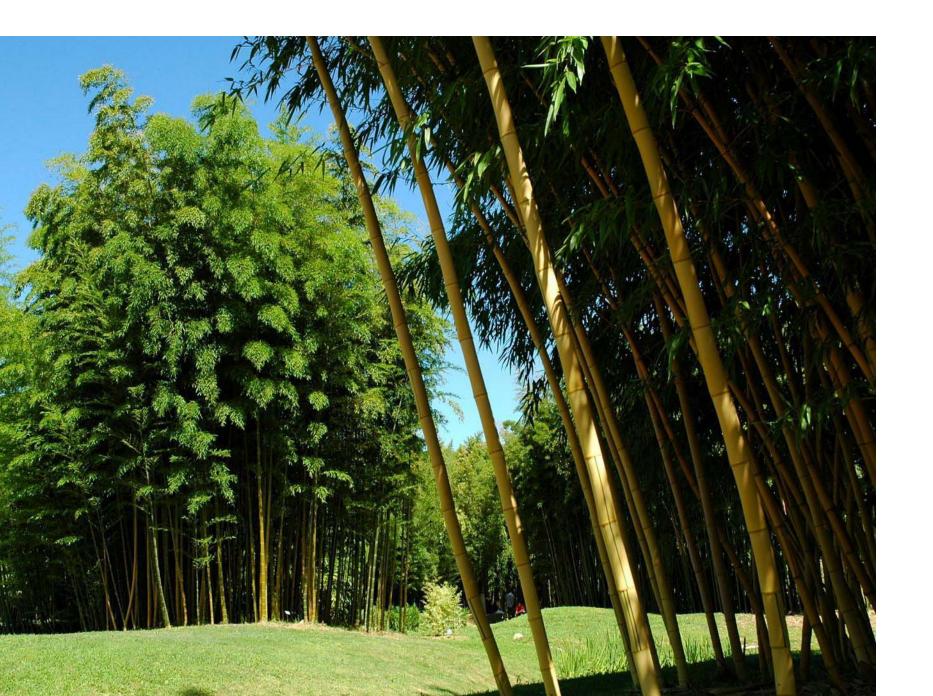


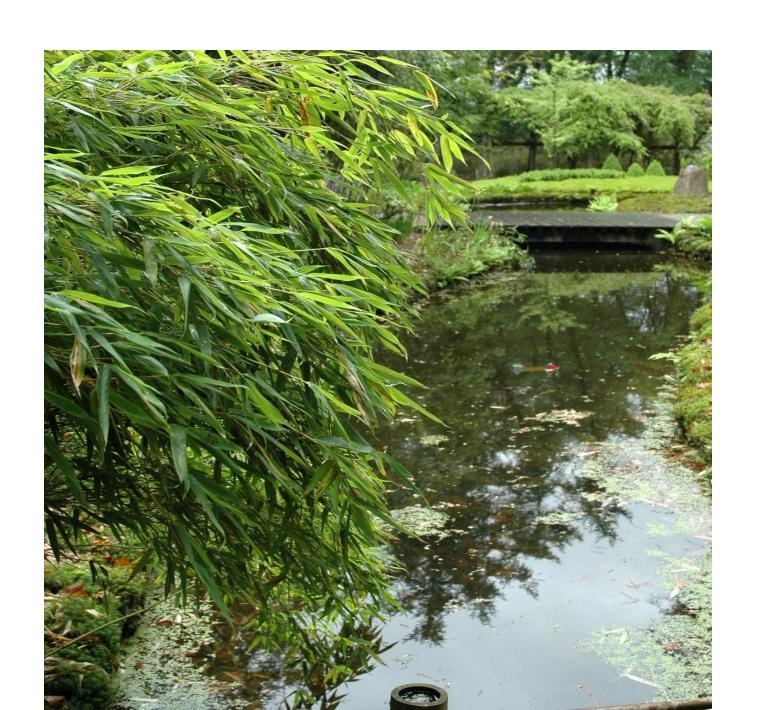


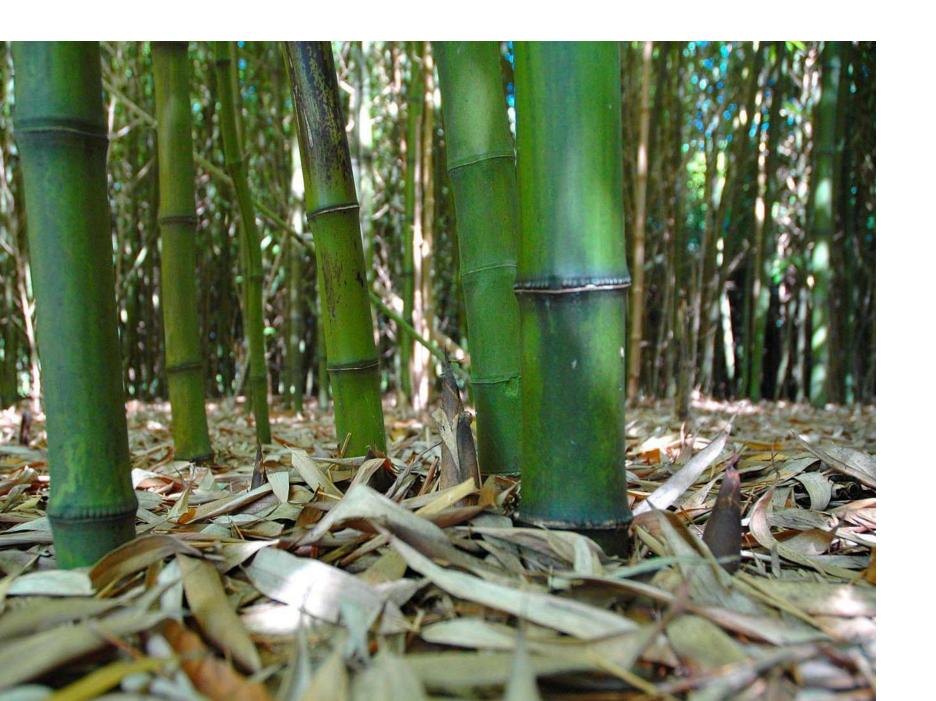




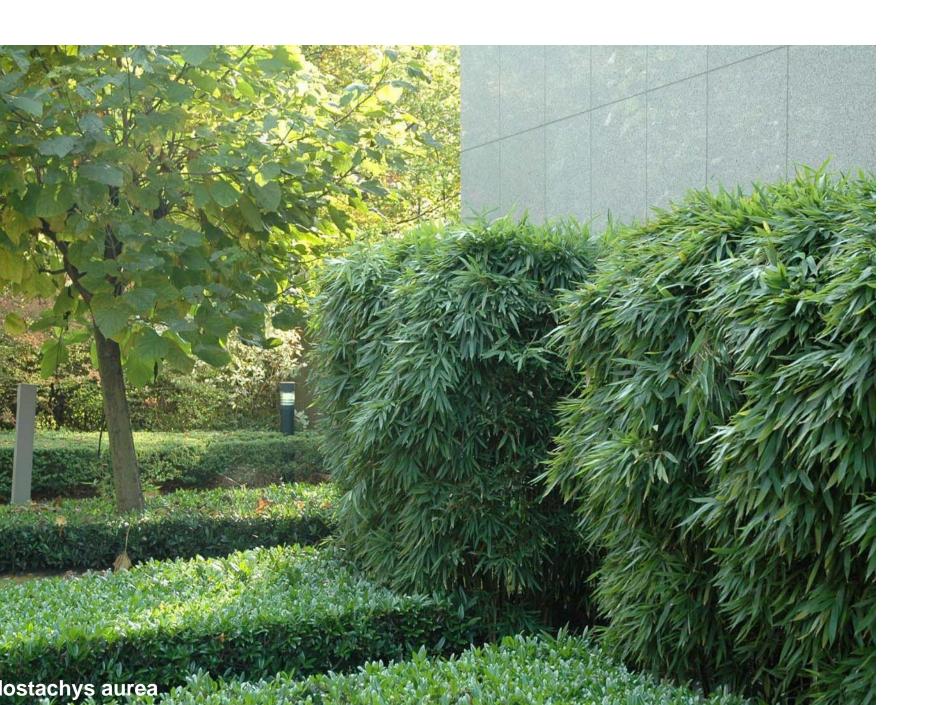




















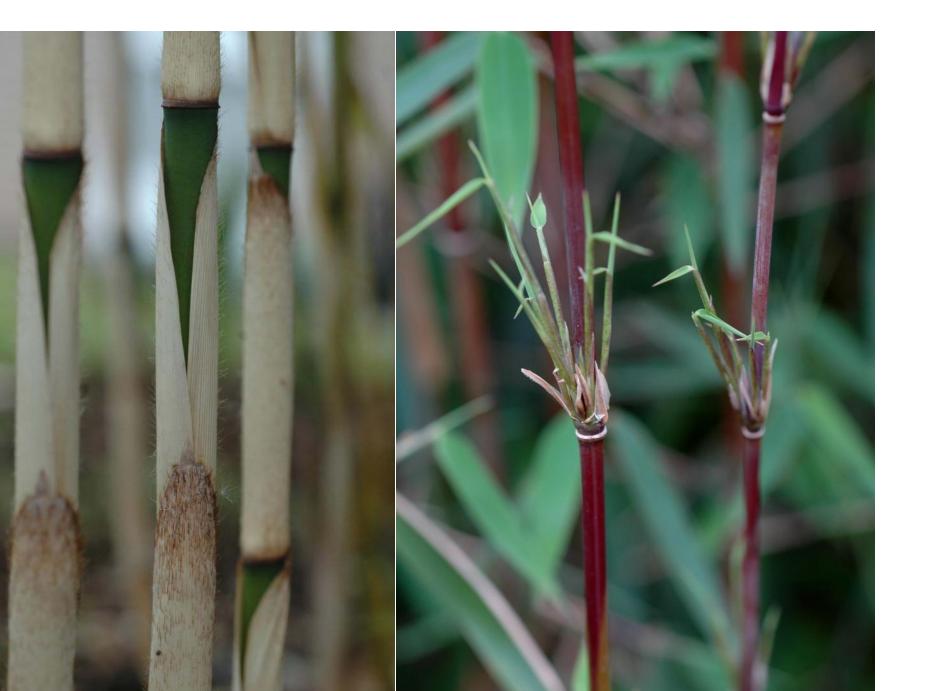


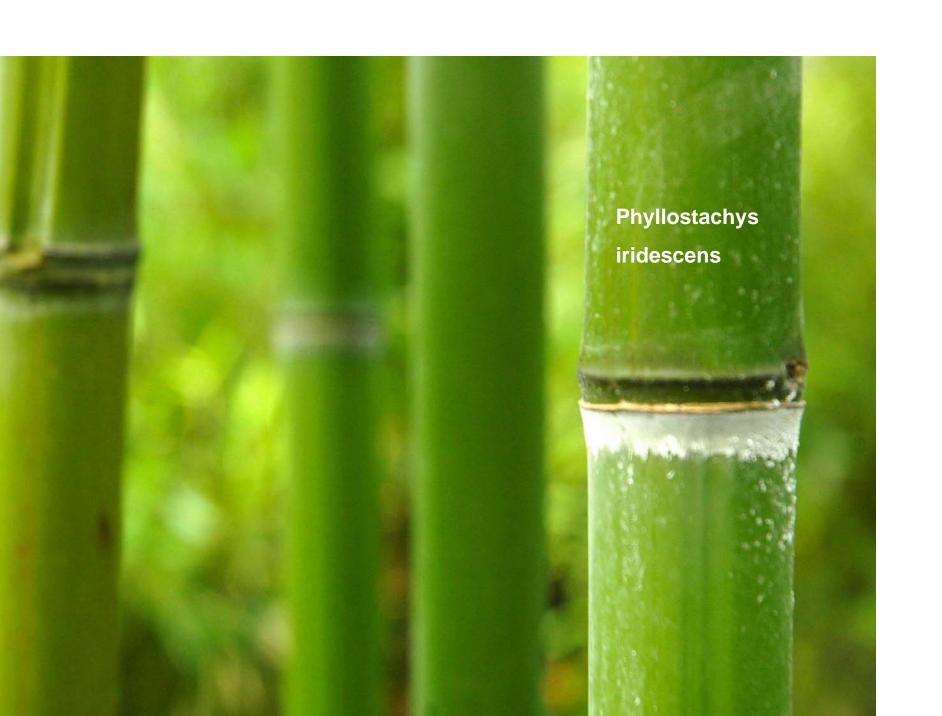










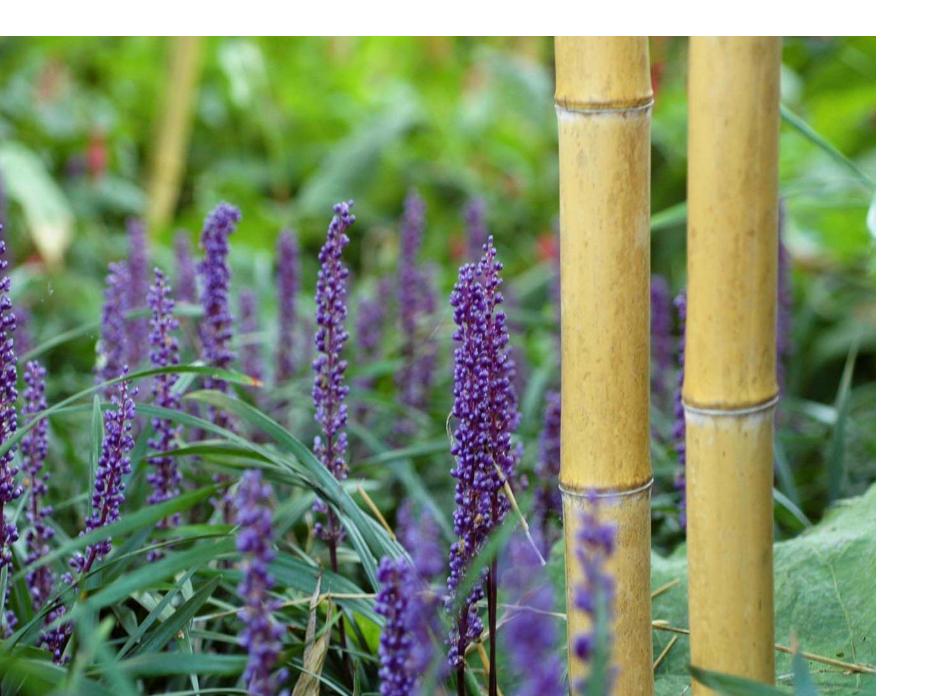


























Bamboo for Plantations

ADVANTAGES of Tissue Cultured Bamboo

True-to-type plants

Vigorous growers

Smaller planting materials

Available in large quantities

Better field establishment

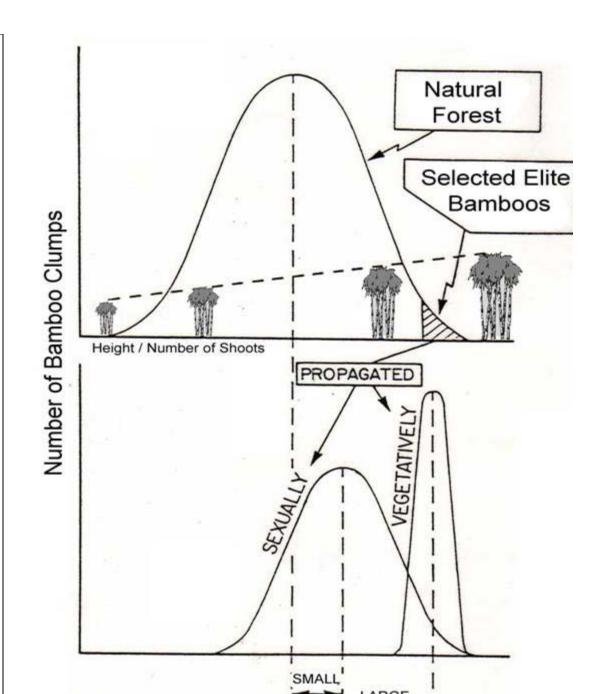
Potentially higher yield

Importance of Mother Plant ection

TC (and Vegetative propagation in general) offers the possibility of selecting plants with desired traits

This results in reduced variance of traits compared to sexually propagated plants (e.g. bamboo seedlings from natural forests)

Cloning of selected of elite plants results in a genetic gain which may be expressed in larger or more productive plants and overall increased yield in plantations.









Collection of chips in Big Bags



Bamboo as Biomass Crop





- o From a « combustion » point of view : Bamboo is nearly the same as wood :
 - Ash content ± 1 % (similar to wood)
 - NCV (Net Calorific Value) dry basis : 18,16 MJ/kg (wood : 18,55)
 - NCV (Net Calorific Value) at 40 % moisture : 9,7 MJ/kg

















Bambu Nusa Verde – Yogjakarta Transfering TC Bamboos into Plug Trays



Bambu Nusa Verde – Yogjakarta







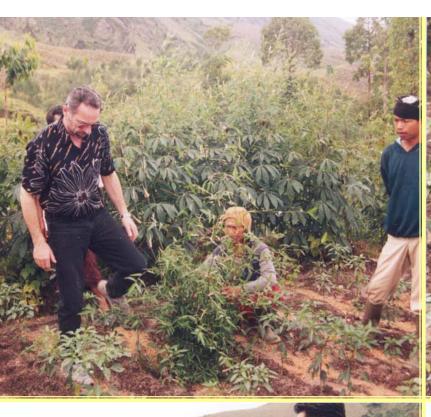




































Oprins Plant NV – Rijkevorsel (Antwerp), Belgium www.oprins.com www.bambooselect.com www.viverosbotanica.com