

Erratum to: Effects of peeling and steam-heating treatment on basic properties of two types of bamboo culms (*Phyllostachys makinoi* and *Phyllostachys pubescens*)

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After online publication of the paper, some errors were found in the abstract, The following changes should be made in the original publication of the paper.

Abstract Epidermal peeling (EPT) and steam-heating (SHT) treatments are two widely processing methods in bamboo industry. Moso bamboo (*Phyllostachys pubescens* Mazel) and makino bamboo (*Phyllostachys makinoi* Hayata) are important economical bamboo species in Taiwan and China. The subject of this study was to access the changes of chemical and mechanical properties in moso and makino bamboo culms, which were collected from Taiwan and China after EPT and SHT. As regard to chemical properties, the amounts of extractives and ash were increased both in moso and makino bamboos after EPT and SHT. In contrast, the contains of holocellulose and α -cellulose were decreased after EPT and SHT for two

bamboos. Moso bamboo collected from China contained the lowest cellulose content but the higher amount of hemicellulose by SHT. The lignin contents of all samples were no significant different after SHT, and it might due to the structure of lignin did not destroy at 120 °C. For the mechanical properties, the density of all makino and moso bamboo samples was reduced after SHT; moreover, the decreasing trend of density was similar to the reducing of holocellulose, α -cellulose, hemicellulose, and equilibrium moisture content (EMC). Moso bamboo samples without EPT presented the higher modulus of elasticity (MOE) and modulus of rupture (MOR) than EPT. Besides makino bamboo sample, both MOE and MOR of all moso bamboo samples were decreased after SHT. The integrity of the bamboo skin is important for the dimensional stability of the bamboo, and the water absorption ability would be increased after EPT; however, SHT decreased the water absorption of bamboo.

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