Abstract
One of bamboo forest which are located in conservation are in Indonesia is Mount Baung Natural Tourism Park, East Java. Bamboo forest is a uniqueness/distinctiveness in this area. Study of bamboo ecology in Mount Baung Natural Tourism Park was very important in conservation purposes. The objectives of research were to assess the distribution pattern, association and abundance of bamboo species at Mount Baung Natural Tourism Park. A systematic quadrat method was used in this study. The distribution pattern of bamboo was calculated using Morisita Index by calculating the Chi-square formula while plant association was calculated using the contingency table. The results indicated that: (1) there were 11 plant species (bearing the Importance Value Index>10 persen) associated with bamboo, and showing a clumped distribution pattern, (2) bamboo supported the highest importance value, in which Bambusa blumeana was the dominant. The population structure of bamboo in this area showed a pre-reproductive phase, indicating the dominance of young stage (D clump< 5m).