Bamboo crystal is a decoration pollution control product, when bamboo crystal adsorption, it has already decomposed formaldehyde, which will not cause secondary pollution, and can be recycled many times.

Its main ingredient is pure natural bamboo extract, where there is bamboo, the air is good, because bamboo is rich in unique air purification factors, which can effectively adsorb and decompose polluting gases in the air, even if it is not cleaned for a long time, there is no need to worry about secondary pollution.

In autumn and winter, the bamboo shoots have not yet grown out of the ground, and when they are dug up, they are called winter bamboo shoots. In spring, bamboo shoots grow out of the ground, and they are called spring shoots. Both winter and spring bamboo shoots are common foods in Chinese cuisine. In spring, bamboo shoots wait for spring rain in dry soil, and if it rains thoroughly, spring shoots will grow out of the ground at a very fast rate.

When bamboo photosynthesizes, it inhales carbon dioxide and releases 35% more oxygen than trees. Therefore, in terms of carbon absorption ability, bamboo's carbon absorption ability is much higher. If bamboo is widely cultivated and continuously cut down, it can contribute to reducing carbon emissions globally. Bamboo is also good for the soil. The roots of bamboo have dense fibrous roots, which can firmly grasp the ground under their feet, which can effectively purify the soil and prevent soil erosion;

Bamboo plays a crucial role in sustainable development and environmental protection due to its numerous benefits. Here are some key points to explain its impact:

Renewable Resource: Bamboo is a highly renewable and fast-growing natural resource. It can be harvested in 3 to 5 years, making it an excellent alternative to timber for various applications. Its rapid growth helps in preventing deforestation and contributes to sustainable resource management.

CO2 Sequestration: Bamboo has the ability to sequester carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release a significant amount of oxygen. This makes it an effective tool in reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Protection: Bamboo forests provide habitats for a diverse range of wildlife, contributing to the preservation of biodiversity. The deep and extensive root system of bamboo helps in preventing soil erosion and stabilizing slopes, thereby protecting natural ecosystems.

Versatile and Sustainable Products: Bamboo is used in the production of sustainable and eco-friendly products such as furniture, flooring, textiles, and construction materials. Its versatility and strength make it an attractive and sustainable alternative to many traditional materials.

Water and Soil Conservation: Bamboo has a high water utilization efficiency and can thrive in a variety of soil types. Its extensive root system aids in watershed protection and soil conservation, reducing the risk of landslides and maintaining water quality.

Overall, bamboo’s role in sustainable development and environmental protection lies in its renewable nature, carbon sequestration capability, support for biodiversity, and its wide range of eco-friendly applications, making it an essential resource for the advancement of a greener and more sustainable world.