**BAMBOO PLAITING TECHNIQUES**

**DHLRANTHEMUM BASE PLAITING**
Base made by laying strips in radiant arrangement and plaiting (usually mat plaiting or twining) around them in spiral pattern. Common on baskets dating from three to early 18th century, especially from Western Japan.

**CIRCULAR PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Spiral pattern incorporating three extra strips into each cell of basic hexagonal plaiting. Plaiting in an different directions from central hexagonal cell results in hexagonal star pattern said to resemble the shape of a lamp-leaf.

**CLETMIS PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Variation on hexagonal plaiting obtained by pressing six strips of hexagonal cell together tightly, creating radial, almost floral arrangement. Named the same. Relatively opaque surface practical for basket bases or trays.

**COMPOUND LOZENGE PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Diagonally oriented squares plaiting supplemented with vertical and horizontal elements. Commonly seen in Western Japan, where horizontal strips are often replaced with rows of twisting.

**DIAMOND TWILL PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Called floral twill plaiting because the design of repeated design over a large area. "Diamond" pattern incorporating three extra strips into each cell of basic hexagonal plaiting. Plaiting in different directions from central hexagonal cell results in hexagonal star pattern said to resemble the shape of a lamp-leaf.

**HEMP LEAF PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Triangular pattern incorporating three extra strips into each cell of basic hexagonal plaiting. Plaiting in different directions from central hexagonal cell results in hexagonal star pattern said to resemble the shape of a lamp-leaf.

**HEXAGONAL PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Openwork pattern of hexagonal cells, each formed from six strips. Also the foundation for techniques such as hemp leaf plaiting and other techniques.

**IRREGULAR PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Openwork pattern of hexagonal cells, each formed from six strips. Also the foundation for techniques such as hemp leaf plaiting and other techniques.

**MAT PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Also called simple plaiting. One of the most common basketry techniques. Differs from square plaiting in that horizontal elements are narrower and more closely spaced than vertical elements, creating horizontally fixed outline.

**OCTAGONAL PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Openwork pattern of octagonal cells, each formed from eight strips—two creating square pattern and four creating lozenge pattern. As plaiting proceeds, each strip of the right goes over one strip and under the next.

**PINE NEEDLE PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Variations on mat plaiting using three horizontal elements in a row. "Y"-like arrangement reminiscent of pine needlework created by changing orientation of pattern in alternate rows, giving a serrated effect. Called "pine plaiting" (松編織) or "sake am$\text{m}$." When same orientation used for every row.

**FLOWER PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Type of mat plaiting in which each row is supplemented by two extra strips that interlace and cross one another as they zigzag above and below horizontal strip. Creates delicate curves resembling tiny bird tracks on sand, hence the name.

**SQUARE PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Type of simple plaiting with balanced vertical and horizontal elements. Often results in openwork because of stiffness of material. Can be used on baskets or walls of hurdles. Variations formed by changing width of vertical and horizontal strips.

**THOUSAND-LINE CONSTRUCTION**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Technologically not plaiting. Involves not intertwining various elements but aligning relief elements in parallel and securing them using any of a variety of methods. Also "parallel constructions." (W. Iwai)

**TWILL PLAITING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Diagonally oriented technique in which steps of one direction are overlain by multiple steps of other directions in regular pattern. Variations made by changing orientation or length of rows, or width, color, or texture of strips.

**TWISTING**
DHLRANTHEMUM base am$\text{m}$. Also called 'radiating'.
Linearly "twist plaiting."Five steps—either three or four—are alternately lifted up and around all the others and inserted into vertical elements in staggered half-pattern. Distinctive diagonal rows-like effect. Useful, suitable for openwork.

Illustrations by Toshikazu Odaka

*WJ = Western Japan*  
*EJ = Eastern Japan*  
*K = Kyushu*