Highly Flammable Plant List:

PLANTS THAT WILL IGNITE QUICKLY AND BURN READILY

When living in a Wildfire Hazard Zone, it is recommended that these plants NOT be used within 30 ft of any structures, fenced outbuildings or decks. This list is NOT all-inclusive as other plants with similar characteristic, such as: low moisture, dry limbs and needles and abundant oils are potentially hazardous. Plant smart and use fire-resistant vegetation to create defensible space around all structures.

TREES

Acacia (Acacia sp.)
Arborvitae (Thuja sp.)
Cedar (Cedrus sp.)

Cedar/Cypress (Chamaecyparis sp.)
Cypress (Cupressus sp.)

Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesi)

Fir (Abies sp.)
Hemlock (Tsuga sp.)
Juniper (Juniperus sp.)
Pine (Pinus sp.)
Sequoia (Sequoia sp.)
Spruce (Picea sp.)
Yew (Taxus sp.)

SHRUBS

Blackberry (Rubus armeniacus)
Bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata)
Juniper (Juniperus sp.)
Laurel sumac (Malosma laurina)

Manzanita* (Arctostaphylos sp.) *except for Kinnikinnick
Oregon grape* (Mahonia aquifolium) *except for 'Compacta'
Rosemary* (Rosmarinus sp.) *except for 'Prostratus'

Sagebrush (Artemisia sp.)
Scotch broom (Cytisus scoparius)
Scrub oak (Quercus sp.)
Wild Lilac (Ceanothus sp.)

GRASSES AND GROUND COVER

Dry annual grasses Large bark mulch

Pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana)

Remember, there are **NO fire-proof plants**, but some are more fire-resistant that others. Fire-resistant plants have the following characteristics:

-Are less flammable and likely to ignite in a wildfire

-Have high moisture content; succulent plants

-Are low growing or a small species

-Have stems or leaves that are not resinous, oily or waxy

-Easy to maintain and prune

-Have less accumulated debris and fewer dead branches

-Have an open, loose branching pattern

-Are drought resistant, requiring less irrigation

-Burn less intensely when ignited, and spread the fire slower