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
- Are low growing or a small species
- Easy to maintain and prune
- Have an open, loose branching pattern
- Burn less intensely when ignited, and spread the fire slower

- Have high moisture content; succulent plants
- Have stems or leaves that are not resinous, oily or waxy
- Have less accumulated debris and fewer dead branches
- Are drought resistant, requiring less irrigation