

HortScript



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PYROPHYTIC VS. FIRE RESISTANT PLANTS



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Pyrophytes (plants that ignite readily and burn intensely) typically share certain characteristics:

- They are usually blade-leaf or needle-leaf evergreens.
- They have stiff, leathery, small or fine lacey leaves.
- Their leaves and wood usually contain volatile waxes, fats, terpenes or oils.
- They are typically aromatic (crushed leaves have strong odors).
- Their sap is usually gummy, resinous and has a strong odor.
- They usually contain plentiful fine, twiggy, dry or dead materials.
- They may have pubescent (hair covered) leaves.
- They may have loose or papery bark.

- They are cured and dry.
- Water-stressed plants that are in poor condition are more pyrophytic.
- Plants that flame (not smolder) when preheated and ignited with a match.

FLAMMABILITY & CONDITION

The condition of the plant is as important as its species. Even some "pyrophytic" species can be quite fire-resistant if properly maintained.

Depending on its growth form and access to water, the same species may be fire resistant in one environment and pyrophytic in another.

A pyrophytic species becomes explosively flammable when poorly maintained. South-facing slopes, windy areas, sites with poor soils and urban landscapes are more stressful for plants.

PYROPHYTIC VEGETATION TYPES :

Grasses: Any cured (dry) grass. Nonirrigated, annual grasses are typically more flammable than perennial grasses. Irrigated grasses are fire resistant.

Herbs: Any cured herb.

Ferns: Any dry or cured fern, particularly cured bracken and sword ferns.

Brush: Any brush with excessive deadwood. Any over-mature, dying or dead brush.

Trees: Any forest, stand or urban forest that is over-dense, under stress or over-mature.

PYROPHYTIC SPECIES: High Fire Hazard Native Shrubs

Latin name	Common Name	Latin name	Common Name
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise, Greasewood	<i>Erigonum fasciculatum</i>	California Buckwheat
<i>Arctostaphylos spp.</i>	Manzanitas (some twiggy) ^b	<i>Pickeringia montana</i>	Chaparral Pea
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	Sagebrush (California)	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Scrub Oak (brushy oaks) ^b
<i>Baccharis spp.</i>	Coyote Brush ^{ab}	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black Sage
<i>Castanopsis chrysophylla</i>	Chinquapin, Giant	<i>Vaccinium</i>	Huckleberry ^b

High Fire Hazard Native Trees:

<i>Cupressus sargentii</i>	Sargent Cypress	<i>Pinus radiata</i>	Monterey Pine ^b
<i>Lithocarpus densiflora</i>	Tan Oak, Tanbark Oak	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir ^b
<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	Coulter Pine	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>	California Bay ^b
<i>Pinus attenuata</i>	Knobcone Pine		

High Fire Hazard Ecological Weeds:

<i>Acacia spp.</i>	Acacia species ^b	<i>Eucalyptus spp.</i>	Eucalyptus ^b
<i>Cortaderia jubata</i>	Jubata Grass ^b	<i>Pennisetum</i>	Fountain Grass
<i>C. Selloana</i>	Pampas Grass ^b	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broomb
<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch Broom ^b	<i>Ulex europea</i>	Gorse ^b
<i>Cytisus monspessulanus</i>	French Broom ^b		

Fire Hazardous Introduced (Exotic) Plants:

<i>Abies spp.</i>	Firs	<i>Picea spp.</i>	Spruces
<i>Bambusa spp.</i>	Bamboo ^b	<i>Pinus spp.</i>	Pines
<i>Cedrus spp.</i>	Cedars	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	False Cypress	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Juniperus spp.</i>	Junipers	<i>Taxus spp.</i>	Yew
<i>Larix spp.</i>	Larch	<i>Thuja spp.</i>	Arborvitae
<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Tsuga spp.</i>	Hemlock
Palms	Palm (if dry fronds)	<i>Ulex europea</i>	Gorse
<i>Pennisetum spp.</i>	Fountain Grass		

^a Good for erosion control; ^b Invasive Species

FIRESCAPE PLANT SELECTIONS

Fire-resistant Plants (These plants also tend to have certain typical characteristics)

- Most are broad-leaf deciduous (lose their leaves) trees but some thick-leaf evergreens are also fire-resistant.
- Leaves tend to be supple, moist and easily crushed.
- Trees tend to be clean, not bushy, and have little deadwood.
- Shrubs are low-growing (2') with minimal dead material.
- Tall shrubs are clean, not bushy.
- Sap is water-like and typically does not have a strong odor.

DOMESTIC GARDEN

Succulents (These are among the most fire-resistant plants.)

Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Aeonium</i> spp.	Aeonium	<i>D. pulverulenta</i>	Dudleya
<i>Agave</i> spp.	Agave	<i>Lampranthus</i> spp.	Bush Ice Plant
<i>Aloe</i> spp.	Aloe	<i>Echeveria</i> spp.	Hen and Chicks
<i>Carpobrotus</i> spp.	Ice Plant ^b	<i>Malephora crocea</i>	Croceum Ice Plant ^b
<i>Cotyledon</i> spp.		<i>Malephora luteola</i>	Yellow Trailing Ice Plant ^b
<i>Crassula</i> spp.	Crassula ^b	<i>Portulacaria afra</i> "Variegata"	Elephant's Food
<i>Delosperma</i> "Alba"	White Trailing Iceplant	<i>Sedum confusum</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Drosanthemum floribunda</i>	Rosea Ice Plant ^b	<i>Sedum rubrotinctum</i>	Brown Bean (Pork and Beans)
<i>D. hispidum</i>	Rosea Ice Plant ^b	<i>Senecio serpens</i>	
<i>Dudleya farinosa</i>	Dudleya or Cliff Lettuce		

Groundcovers:

<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	Woolly Yarrow	<i>Festuca rubra</i>	Creeping Red Fescue ^b
<i>Ajuga reptans</i>	Carpet Bugle	<i>Fragaria californica</i>	Wood Strawberry
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Common Thrift	<i>Fragaria chiloensis</i>	Beach Strawberry
<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>	Silver Spreader	<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>	Trailing Gazania
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-Summer	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Candytuft
<i>Coprosma kirkii</i>	Creeping Coprosma	<i>Liriope gigantea</i>	Giant Turf Lily
<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Mock Strawberry	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Myoporum
<i>Eounymus Fortunei coloratus</i>	Winter Creeper	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Trailing African Daisy

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FIRESCAPE PLANT SELECTIONS (Continued)

DOMESTIC GARDEN

Groundcovers (Continued):

Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Pelargonium peltatum</i>	Ivy Geranium	<i>Santolina virens</i>	Green Lavender Cotton
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Lippia Repens	<i>Thymus praecox arcticus</i>	Creeping Thyme
<i>Potentilla tabernaemontanii</i>	Spring Cinquefoil	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i>	O'Connor's Legume
<i>Pyracantha "Santa Cruz"</i>	Firethorn	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>	Perennial Verbena
<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Lavender Cotton	<i>Vinca spp.</i>	Periwinkle ^a

Perennials:

<i>Achillea spp.</i>	Yarrow	<i>Iris spp.</i>	Iris
<i>Agapanthus spp.</i>	Lily-of-the-Nile	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker (Torch Lily) ^a
<i>Bergenia spp.</i>	Bergenia	<i>Lantana montevidensis</i>	Lantana
<i>Centaurea cineraria</i>	Dusty Miller	<i>Lavandula spp.</i>	Lavender
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian (Jupiter's beard)	<i>Limonium perzil</i>	Sea Lavender
<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Coreopsis	<i>Mimulus spp.</i>	Monkey Flower
<i>Dietes bicolor</i>	African Iris	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>	Mexican Evening Primrose
<i>Dietes vegeta</i>	Fortnight Lily	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	Beard Tongue
<i>Erigeron karvinskianus</i>	Fleabane (Mexican Daisy)	<i>Sisyrinchium spp.</i>	Blue-Eyed Grasses ^a
<i>Erysimum linifolium</i>	Wallflower	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's Ears
<i>Geranium spp.</i>	Geranium	<i>Strelitzia reginae</i>	Bird of Paradise
<i>Helichrysum petiolatum</i>	Curry Plant	<i>Tulbaghia violacea</i>	Society Garlic
<i>Hemerocallis hybrids</i>	Daylily	<i>Zantedeschia aethiopica</i>	Common Calla ^b
<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	Red Yucca	<i>Zauschneria californica</i>	California Fuchsia
<i>Heuchera maxima</i>	Island Alum Root		

Vines:

<i>Rosa Banksiae</i>	Lady Banks' Rose	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Solanum jasminoides</i>	Potato Vine	<i>Wisteria spp.</i>	Wisteria
<i>Tecomaria capensis</i>	Cape Honeysuckle		

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FIRESCAPE PLANT SELECTIONS (Continued)

DOMESTIC GARDEN

Shrubs:			
Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Brugmansia</i> spp.	Angel's Trumpet	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Mahonia
<i>Buddleia</i> spp.	Butterfly Bush	<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander
<i>Carpantria californica</i>	Bush Anemone	<i>Nolina</i> spp.	Nolina (related to Yucca)
<i>Coleonema caka</i> "Diosma"	Brush of Heaven	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Dwarf Karo
<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Bush Morning Glory	<i>Pittosporum tobira</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Cotoneaster congestus</i>	Likiano ^a	<i>Prunus lyonii</i>	Catalina Cherry
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rock Cotoneaster ^{ab}	<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate
<i>Cotoneaster microphyllus</i>	Rockspray Cotoneaster ^a	<i>Rhapiolepis</i> spp.	India Hawthorn
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster ^{ab}	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Italian Buckthorn
<i>Echium</i> spp.	Echium or Priderot	<i>Rhododendron (Azalea)</i> spp.	Rhododendrons and Azaleas
<i>Escallonia</i> spp.	Escallonia	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonade Berry
<i>Lavatera assurgentiflora</i>	Malva Rose (Tree Mallow)	<i>Simmondsia chinensis</i>	Jojoba
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanease Privet	<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Star Jasmine
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Glossy Privet	<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca
<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Texas Privet		
Trees:			
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple	<i>Macadamia</i> hybrids	Macadamia Nut
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	<i>Metrosideros excelsus</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	<i>Myoporum</i> spp.	Myporum
<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western Redbud	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mountain Ironwood	<i>Pittosporum</i> spp.	Mock Orange
<i>Citrus</i> spp.	Citrus	<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak ^a
<i>Fagus</i> spp.	Beech	<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African Sumac
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Locust, Black
<i>Fraxinus</i> spp.	Ash	<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper Tree ^a
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Honey Locust	<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper ^a

^a Good for erosion control; ^b Invasive Species

FIRESCAPE PLANT SELECTIONS (Continued)

DOMESTIC GARDEN

Moderate Fire Retarding Plants:			
Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Ajuga crispa</i>	Giant Ajuga	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>	St. Johnswort ^b
<i>Aloe aristata</i>	Dwarf Aloe	<i>Phyla nodiflora</i>	Lippia
<i>Aloe breviolia</i>	Shortleaf Aloe	<i>Myoporum parvifolium</i>	Myoporum
<i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	Australian Saltbush	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	African Daisy
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-Summer	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Prostrate Germander
<i>Coprosma kirkii</i>	Creeping Coprosma	<i>Trifolium fragiferum</i> var <i>O'Connor's</i>	Legume (Strawberry clover)
<i>Gazania rigens leucolaena</i>	Trailing Gazania		
Low Fuel Volume Native Plants:			
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i>	Monterey Carpet (Manzanita) ^a	<i>Ceanothus maritimus</i>	Maritime Ceanothus
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry ^a	<i>Cistus crispus</i>	Rockrose
<i>Ceanothus gloriosus</i>	Point Reyes Ceanothus ^a	<i>Cistus salvifolius</i>	Sageleaf Rockrose
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> 'Anchor Bay'		<i>Digitalis</i> spp.	Foxglove
<i>Ceanothus griseus horizontalis</i>	Carmel Creeper ^a	<i>Grindelia stricta venulosa</i>	Coastal Wild Gum
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> 'Emily Brown'		<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Creeping Sage ^a
<i>Ceanothus griseus</i> 'Ray Hartman'		<i>Symphoricarpos mollis</i>	Creeping Snowberry
Low Fuel Volume Native Perennials:			
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	<i>Eriogonum</i> spp.	Wild Buckwheat
<i>Aquilegia formosa</i>	Western Columbine	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow
<i>Asarum caudatum</i>	Wild Ginger	<i>Eriophyllum stachaedifolium</i> var. <i>artemisaefolium</i>	Lizardtail
<i>Aster chilensis</i>	Wild Aster	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i>	Foothill Wallflower
<i>Brodiaea laxa</i>	Grass Nut	<i>Erysimum concinnum</i>	Fragrant Wallflower
<i>Dicentra formosa</i>	Western Bleeding Heart	<i>Eschscholzia</i> spp.	California Poppy
<i>Epipactis gigantea</i>	Stream Orchid	<i>Grindelia stricta</i>	Coastal Wild Gum
<i>Erigeron glaucus</i>	Beach Aster	<i>Heuchera micrantha</i>	Coral Bells

^a Good for erosion control; ^b Invasive Species

FIRESCAPE PLANT SELECTIONS (Continued)

DOMESTIC GARDEN

Low Fuel Volume Native Perennials (Continued):

Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Iris douglasiana</i>	Douglas Iris	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Bracken Fern ^b
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	Long-petaled Iris	<i>Ranunculus californica</i>	Buttercup
<i>Iris macrosiphon</i>	Ground Iris	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Matilija Poppy
<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	Pink Honeysuckle	<i>Satureja douglasii</i>	Yerba Buena
<i>Lupinus spp.</i>	Lupine ^a	<i>Sidalcea malvaeflora</i>	Checkerbloom
<i>Mimulus spp.</i>	Monkey Flower	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue-eyed Grass ^a
<i>Monardella vellosa</i>	Coyote Mint	<i>Sisyrinchium californicum</i>	Yellow-eyed Grass
<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	Beard Tongue	<i>Solanum xanti</i>	Purple Nightshade
<i>Polystichum munitum</i>	Sword Fern	<i>Zigadenus fremontii</i>	Star Lily

NATIVE WILDLAND PLANTS — Valued Native Watershed Species

Trees:

<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big Leaf Maple	<i>Fraxinus oregona</i>	Oregon Ash
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	Buckeye	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	California Black Walnut
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder ^a	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western Sycamore
<i>A. rubra</i>	Red Alder	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont's Poplar
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	Mtn. Mahogany	<i>Quercus spp.</i>	Oaks ^a
<i>Cornus nuttalli</i>	Pacific Dogwood	<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow
<i>Corylus cornuta</i>	Hazel	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast Redwood

Shrubs:

<i>Ceanothus (some) spp.</i>	(Some) Wild Lilac ^a	<i>Penstemon corymbosus</i>	Thymeleaf Penstemon, Redwood Penstemon
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush Poppy	<i>Penstemon breviflorus</i>	Bush Beardstongue, Gaping Penstemon
<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	Yerba Santa	<i>Solanum umbelliferum</i>	Nightshade, Blue Witch
<i>Galtheria spp.</i>	Salal	<i>Rhamnus spp.</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Garrya spp.</i>	Silk Tassel ^a	<i>Rhus spp.</i>	Sumac
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon, Christmas Berry ^a	<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>	Red Flowered Currant
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky Monkey Flower		

^a Good for erosion control; ^b Invasive Species

FIRE-RESISTANT PRIVACY SCREEN PLANTS:

WARNING: Planted densely and with close spacing, hedges, screens and espaliers, by function and design, tend to be fire hazardous plantings. They produce excessive "twiggyiness" and fine deadwood in the planting interior. Additionally, when a wildfire nears to tall hedges and screens, they create windbreak turbulence on the lee side of the row. Firebrands are sucked down onto the enclosed property or lee side structure. Regular shearing to create a tight outer crown makes hedges and screens more flammable because their internal branches and twigs die due to the lack of light. **REMEMBER:** All plants are flammable to some extent! More Plants With Poor Care = More Fuel!

Densely planted hedges and screens compete for the limited water and nutrients on the site and are in poor health. Resulting dieback makes these plantings more flammable.

Sheared hedges and screens have more fine, dry tin-

der deadwood under the dense green, outer crown.

More often than not espaliers are planted with pyrophytic species that can easily ignite structures.

Below are some "relatively more fire-resistant" species, if properly maintained:

Screen Plants			
Latin name	Common name	Latin name	Common name
<i>Acer ginnala</i>	Amur Maple	<i>Ligustrum spp.</i>	Privet
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	<i>Lonicera spp.</i>	Honeysuckle Bush
<i>Berberis spp.</i>	Barberry	<i>Malus spp.</i>	Apple
<i>Buxus spp.</i>	Boxwood	<i>Myrica californica</i>	Pacific Wax Myrtle
<i>Camellia spp.</i>	Camellia	<i>Photinia x fraseri</i>	Photinia
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal plum	<i>Pittosporum crassifolium</i>	Karo
<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	Carob	<i>P. eugenoides</i>	Lemonwood
<i>Citrus spp.</i>	Citrus	<i>P. tobira</i>	Mock Orange Pittosporum
<i>Cocculus laurifolius</i>		<i>P. undulatum</i>	Victorian Box
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red-osier Dogwood	<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Cape Plumbago
<i>C. mas</i>	Cornelian Cherry, Sorbet	<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine
<i>Crateagus phaenopyrum</i>	Washington Thorn	<i>P. macrophyllus</i>	Yew Tree
<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>	Hopbush	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Cherry Laurel
<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	<i>P. ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf Cherry
<i>E. pungens</i>	Silverberry	<i>P. laurocerasus</i>	English Laurel
<i>Eriobotrya japonica</i>	Loquat	<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear
<i>Escallonia rubra</i>	Escallonia	<i>Rhamnus spp.</i>	Buckthorn
<i>Eugenia spp.</i>	Eugenia	<i>Rhododendron spp.</i>	Rhododendron / Azealea
<i>Euonymus spp.</i>	Euonymus	<i>Vaccinium spp.</i>	Blueberry
<i>Hibiscus rosa-sinensis</i>	Tropical Hibiscus	<i>Viburnum tinus</i>	Viburnum
<i>H. syriacus</i>	Rose of Sharon	<i>Xylosma congestum</i>	Xylosma

A KEY TO PYROPHYTIC VS. FIRE-RESISTANT PLANTS

“PYRO (fire)-PHYTES (plants)” — plants that ignite readily and burn intensely. Characteristics:

- They are usually blade-leaf or needle-leaf evergreens.
- Their leaves are typically stiff, leathery, small or fine lacey.
- Their leaves and wood usually contain volatile waxes, fats, terpenes or oils.
- They are typically aromatic (crushed leaves have strong odors).
- The sap is usually gummy, resinous and has a strong odor.
- They usually contain plentiful fine, twiggy, dry or dead materials.
- They may have pubescent (hair covered) leaves.
- They may have loose or papery bark.
- They are cured and dry.
- Water-stressed plants that are in poor condition are more pyrophytic.
- Plants that flame (not smolder) when preheated and ignited with a match.

FLAMMABILITY AND CONDITION

The condition of the plant is as important as its species. Even some “pyrophytic” species with proper care can be quite fire-resistant.

The same species may be fire-resistant in one environment and pyrophytic in another, depending on its growth form and access to water.

A pyrophytic species becomes explosively flammable when poorly maintained. South-facing slopes, windy areas, sites with poor soils and urban landscapes are more stressful for plants.

PYROPHYTIC VEGETATION TYPES: *(includes plants from other lists and our own experience)*

Grasses: Any cured (dry) grass. Nonirrigated, annual grasses are typically more flammable than perennial grasses. Irrigated grasses are fire-resistant.

Herbs: Any cured herb.

Ferns: Any dry or cured fern, particularly cured bracken and sword ferns.

Brush: Any brush with excessive deadwood. Any over-mature, dying or dead brush.

Trees: Any over-dense forest, stand or urban forest planting when under stress or over-mature.

Fire-resistant Plants: *(These plants also tend to have certain typical characteristics)*

- Most are broad-leaf deciduous trees.
- Leaves tend to be supple, moist and easily crushed.
- Trees tend to be clean, not bushy and have little deadwood.
- Shrubs are low-growing (2') with minimal dead material.
- Tall shrubs are clean, not bushy.
- Sap is water-like and typically does not have a strong odor.

Recommended Source Materials:

Native Trees of the San Francisco Bay Region; Metcalf, Woodbridge; U.C. Berkeley Press.

Native Shrubs of the San Francisco Bay Region; Metcalf, Woodbridge; U.C. Berkeley Press.

Native Plants for UAS in the California Landscape; Labadie, Emile.

Introduced Trees of Central California; Metcalf, Woodbridge; U.C. Berkeley Press (Plant List).



FIRE

Safe

M A R I N

FireSafe Marin and University of California Cooperative Extension Cooperating

FireSafe Marin is a non-profit association of government agencies, the fire service, private companies and citizens devoted to fire prevention throughout Marin County.

This project was partially supported with the personal funds of Marin County Supervisor Harold Brown. Supervisor Brown is a founder and chairman of FireSafe Marin and the Marin County "Fire Flow Committee"—a multi-agency organization to improve fire safety and risk-reduction programs in Marin County.

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