Central Oregon Highly Flammable Plant List:

PLANTS THAT WILL IGNITE QUICKLY AND BURN READILY

When living in a Wildfire Hazard Zone, it is recommended that new plantings of these species NOT be used within 5 ft of any structures, fenced outbuildings or decks. This list is NOT all-inclusive as other plants with similar characteristics, 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.)

* When mature and properly limbed, these species are appropriate 5-30 feet from a structure limited to small clusters with adequate spacing.

SHRUBS

Arborvitae (Thuja sp.) Bitterbrush (Purshia tridentata) Deer Brush (Ceanothus integerrimus) Juniper (Juniperus sp.) Manzanita* (Arctostaphylos sp.) *except for Kinnikinnick Rosemary* (Rosmarinus sp.) *except for 'Prostratus' Sagebrush (Artemisia sp.) Scotch Broom (Cytisus scoparius)

GRASSES AND GROUND COVER

Dry annual grasses (Cheatgrass) - Bark mulch - Pampas grass (Cortaderia selloana)

Remember, there are **NO fire-proof plants**, but some are more fire-resistant than 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
- -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

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

