## **FireWise Landscaping Plants**



There is no such thing as a "fireproof" landscape (unless it is completely covered in concrete), but there are landscapes that are "Firewise" and can help prevent the spread of fire damage.

## General concepts to keep in mind when choosing and planting Fire-Wise species are:

A plant's moisture content is the single most important factor governing its volatility. However, oil and resin content plus other factors in some species render them flammable even when the plant is well-watered.

- 1. Deciduous plants tend to be more fire resistant because their leaves have higher moisture content and their basic chemistry is less flammable. When deciduous trees are dormant, there is less fuel to carry fire through their canopies.
- 2. In some cases, there is a strong correlation between drought tolerance and fire resistance. For example, a plant may shed its leaves or needles during extreme drought. Other drought-tolerant species may have smaller leaves or thick, succulent leaves. These plants offer less fuel or have a higher moisture content, both of which help reduce fire hazard.
- 3. During extended periods of drought, when the risk of wildfires is highest, your plant choices and their placement in the landscape could make your home vulnerable to fire damage.
- 4. While we do want to encourage the use of shrubs and brush around the home, we don't want to encourage it right up against the home. Especially things that are extremely flammable.

- 5. Consider the following when choosing plants and laying out landscaping:
  - **■** Plants that's have a higher water content.
  - Plants that don't tend to take fire from the ground towards windows or the roof, because these are the sensitive area in our homes.
  - Avoid tall grasses like Pampas grass, because they have a tendency to dry out and become easily ignitable.
  - Use the areas near your house for your hard scapes like rocks, fountains and walkways. These are a good barrier that the fire has difficulty jumping, unless you get high winds (forty mile per hour or higher).
  - Mulch to conserve moisture and reduce weed growth. Mulch can be organic (wood chips or small bark pieces) or inorganic (gravel or rock). Avoid pine bark, pine needles, or other materials that can easily carry fire.



Plants should be planted and trimmed away from the house.

Plants marked with \* on the Design Guidelines pre-approved list. Deer resistance ('deer'column) - N=none, M=medium, H= high

## Recommended large hardwood trees:

Sajantifia Nama	
Scientific Name	<u>deer</u>
Acer grandidentatum or A. rubrum	N
Platanus mexicana (more drought-tolerant)	Н
Quercus (Post-stellata, Texas	N
Red-texana, Shumard-shumardii)*	
Carya illinoinensis	N
Prunus serotina var. eximia	N
Celtis laevigata	M
Fraxinus texensis	N
Pistacia texana	M
Platanus occidentalis	Н
Juglans nigra or microcarpa	N
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Medium-sized trees could include:	
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Medium-sizea trees could			
Common Name	Scientific Name		<u>deer</u>
Mexican Buckeye*	Ungnadia speciosa		
Mexican Plum*	Prunus mexicana		N
Mexican redbud*	Cercis canadensis var. mexic	cana	M
Roughleaf Dogwood -	Cornus drummondii		N
Texas persimmon -	Diospyros texana		M
Texas redbud* -	Cercis canadensis var. texen	sis	M
Western soapberry -	Sapindus drummondii		Н
Recommended small trees	/shrubs are:		
Common Name	Scientific Name		deer
American beautyberry	Callicarpa americana	_	N
Anacacho Orchid	Bauhinia congesta		Н
Black Dalea	Dalea frutescens		M
Dessert Willow	Chilopsis linearis		M
Elbowbush	Forestiera pubescens var. pi	ıbescens	M
Esperanza (Yellow bells)	Tecoma stans		M
Evergreen Sumac	Rhus virens		M
Fragrant Sumac	Rhus trilobata (R. aromatica	2)	M
Flame Acanthus	Anisacanthus quadrifidus va		Н
Texas Mountain Laurel	Sophora secundiflora		Н
Recommended herbaceous	s nerennials:		
Common Name	Scientific Name		deer
Black-eyed Susan	Rudbeckia hirta		
Blanketflower	Gaillardia x grandiflora (soi	ne Native)	H M
Butterflyweed	Asclepias tuberosa	ne rvative)	Н
Columbine	Aquilegia (some Native)		M
Coreopsis - perennial species	Coreopsis		M
Englemann daisy	Engelmannia peristenia		N
Fleabane	Erigeron (some Native)		M
Lantana	Lantana horrida (some Nativ	we)	H
Lupine	Lupinus (some Native)	ve)	M
Primrose	Oenothera (some Native)		N
Penstemon	Penstemon (some Native)		N
Salvia, Sage	Salvia (some Native)		H
Shrubby boneset	Ageratina havanensis		M
Skullcap	=		Н
Turk's cap	Scutellaria (some Native) Malvaviscus arboreus var. drummondii		
Yarrow	Achillea (some Native)	rummonum	M H
Also Docomer J. J.			
Also Recommended:	G : JC N		
Common Name	Scientific Name		<u>deer</u>
Agave	Agave (some Native)	H	
Cactus	Cactaceae (some Native)	H	
Nolina	Nolinaceae (some Native)	H	
Yucca	Yucca (some Native)	Н	
Do not plant near the foun	dation:		
Common Name	Scientific Name		deer
Agarito	Mahonia trifoliolata	Н	
Ornamental Grasses	(native & non-native)	Н	
Possumhaw Holly <i>Ilex decidua</i> M	,		
Yaupon Holly	Ilex vomitoria	M	

## **AVOID** the following:

Common Name	Scientific Name	<u>deer</u>
Baldcypress	Taxodium distichum M	
	(& Montezuma - mucronatum)	
Juniper (Cedar)	Juniperus (native & non-native)	Н
Pampas grass	Cortaderia selloana H	
Pine	Pinus (native & non-native) H	
Upright rosemary	Rosmarinus officinalis (all varieties)	Н



Rosemary needs to be at least 3 feet from the foundation.

References: Texas Parks & Wildlife's 'Passport to Texas – Fire-wise Landscaping' and 'Wildscapes – Plant Guidance for Edwards Plateau'

Deer Resistance – www.wildflower.org/explore

For help with finding a landscape company, check the Vendor Notebook at the Monitor Desk in the Social Center and Cowan Creek Amenity Center.

Prepared by Members of the Firewise Group

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