



CARPINTERIA - SUMMERLAND

FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT

Fire Hazard Reduction Checklist For Homeowners

- *Remove needles, leaves or other woody materials from the roof of any structure.*
- *Remove or trim all vegetation a minimum of ten feet from chimneys or stovepipes.*
- *Keep landscape clean, remove litter under trees and shrubs, prune out all dead wood.*
- *Leave space between plants to prevent fire spread; do not allow continuous tree or shrub canopies.*
- *Limit the number of specimen trees and shrubs within 30 feet of any structure.*
- *Tree canopies should not overhang the roof and should be limbed up enough to avoid ignition by a ground fire.*
- *Consider removing within 100 feet of any structure ornamental plants that have proven particularly flammable due to large fuel volume and foliage oils such as cypress, palms, pampas grass, junipers, eucalyptus, pines and other conifers.*



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Highly Flammable Plants

These plants are among those known for the amount of dead fuel that accumulates in them, and high oil, high resin, or low moisture content of their leaves and branches.

TREES

Acacia .. Arborvitae

California Bay .. Cedar .. Cypress .. Douglas Fir

Eucalyptus Globules .. E. Viminalis .. E. Camaldulensis .. E. Rudis

Fir .. Juniper .. Palm Pine .. Spruce .. Yew

GRASSES, SHRUBS, GROUND COVERS

California Buckwheat .. California Sagebrush .. Chamise or Greasewood

Dry annual grasses .. Juniper .. Laurel Sumac .. Manzanita

Pampas Grass .. Rosemary .. Scotch Broom .. Scrub Oak

Spanish Broom .. Sugar Bush .. Toyon

All plants are flammable if not pruned periodically and the risk attached to any one plant can be greatly diminished with maintenance.



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Hazardous Native Brush

<u>LATIN NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
1. Adenostoma fasciculatum	Chamise or Greasewood
2. Artemisia California	California sagebrush
3. Baccharis viminea	Mule fat
4. Cercocarpus betuloides	Mountain mahogany
5. Cytisus monsepuessulanus	Spanish Broom
6. Eriogonum fasciculatum	California Buckwheat
7. Lonicera johnstonii	Southern honeysuckle
8. Quercus demosa	California scrub oak
9. Rhus diversiloba	Poison Oak
10. Ricinus communis	Castor bean
11. Salvia apiana	White sage
12. Salvia leucophylla	Purple sage
13. Salvia mellifera	Black sage



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Fire Safe Landscaping

The following plant materials are recommended by Carpinteria-Summerland Fire:

<u>LATIN NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>
1. Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed
2. Lampranthus spectabilis	Trailing Ice Plant
3. Myoporum parvifolium	Prostate Myoporum
4. Delosperma "Alba"	White Tailing Ice Plant
5. Ceanothus gloriosus "Anchor Bay"	Anchor Bay Ceanothus
6. Salvia "Dara's Choice"	Salvia "Daria's Choice"
7. Baccharis pilularis "Twin Peaks"	Dwarf Coyote Bush
8. Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
9. Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle
10. Ganzania rigeno leucolaena	Trailing Gazania

Compiled by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. September 1995.



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Characteristics of Fire Resistive Vegetation

All plants will burn under extreme fire weather conditions such as a drought. However, plants burn at different intensities and rates of consumption. Fire resistive plants burn at a relatively low intensity, slow rates of spread and with short flame lengths. The following are characteristics of fire resistive vegetation.

- Growth with little or no accumulation of dead vegetation (either on the ground or standing upright)
- Non-resinous plants (willow, poplar or tulip trees)
- Low volume of total vegetation (for example, a grass area as opposed to a forest or shrub covered land)
- Plants with high level fuel moisture (plants that contain a large amount of water in comparison to their dry weight)
- Drought tolerant plants (deeply rooted plants with thick heavy leaves)
- Stands without ladder fuel (plants without small fine branches and limbs between the ground and the canopy of overtopping shrubs and trees)
- Plants requiring little maintenance (slow growing plants which, when maintained, require little care)
- Plants with woody stems and branches that require prolonged heating to ignite.



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The following plants represent some of the common species used in landscaping in the urban/wildland interface for fire protection.

Ground Covers and Sub-Shrubs

Achillea tomentosa (woolly yarrow)
Agave vilmoriniana (octopus agave)
Aloe brevifolia (short leaf aloe)
Arctotis (African daisy)
Arctostaphylos uva-uris (bearberry)
Atriplex canescens (four-wing saltbush)
Baccharis pilularis (coyote brush)
Ceanothus prostrates (squaw carpet)
Delosperma 'Alba' (white trailing ice plant)
Euonymus fortunei (common wintercreeper)
Hedera (ivy)
Hypericum calycinum (Aaron's beard)
Lantana montevidensis (trailing ice plant)
Osteospermum fruticosum (trailing African daisy)
Phyla nodiflora (lippia)
Rosmarinus officinalis prostrates (dwarf rosemary)
Santolina virens (green lavender cotton)
Senecio serpens (kleinia repens)
Thymus serpyllum (mother-of-thyme)
Vinca major (periwinkle)

Aeonium (succulent)
Aloe aristata (dwarf aloe)
Arctotheca calendula (cape weed)
Arctostaphylos hookeri (Monterey carpet)
Artemisia caucasica (silver spreader)
Atriplex semibaccata (Australian saltbush)
Carissa grandiflora (green carpet)
Cerastium tomentosum (sone-in-summer)
Drosanthemum (rosea ice plant)
Gazania (trailing gazania)
Helianthemum nummularium (sunrose)
Lampranthus (ice plant)
Myoporum parvifolium prostrate (myoporum)
Pelargonium peltatum (icy geranium)
Potentilla verna (spring cinquefoil)
Salvia sonomensis (creeping sage)
Sedum (stonecrop)
Teucrium chamaedrys (germander)
Verbena peruviana (Peruvian verbena)
Vinca minor (dwarf periwinkle)

Shrubs

Callistemon (bottle brush)
Cistus (rockrose)
Myoporum insulare
Pelargonium hortorum (garden geranium)
Rhamnus alaternus (Italian buckthorn)
Rhus laurina (laurel sumac)
Solanum jasminoides (potato vine)

Ceanothus (wild lilac)
Heteromeles arbutifolia (toyon)
Nerium oleander (oleander) dwarf type
Portulacaria afra (elephant's food)
Rhamnus californica (coffee berry)
Senecio cineraria (dusty miller)

Trees

Ceratonia siliqua (carob)
Platanus (sycamore)
Prunus lyonii (Catalina cherry)
Rhus laurina (African sumac)
Schinus molle (California pepper)
Umbellularia californica (California laurel)

Cercis occidentalis (western redbud)
Populus (poplar)
Prunus caroliniana (Carolina laurel cherry)
Robinia (locust)
Schinus terebinthifolia (Brazilian pepper)
Tamarix tamarisk