

Utah Forest Facts

Utah State
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EXTENSION

Wildland-Urban Interface

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Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes

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This fact sheet describes characteristics of firewise plants and firewise landscapes, and lists examples of firewise plants that can be used in Utah land-

Wildland/Urban Interface Fire Hazards

Fire is an important part of many of Utah's natural landscapes, including landscapes in fringe or interface areas near rapidly growing cities, towns, and recreational developments. But when people build homes in these areas, a minor fire that might have burned a few trees and shrubs in a natural area instead can become a major disaster. Throughout Utah wildland/urban interface fires are becoming more of a problem as people choose to live in previously undeveloped areas on the edges of cities, areas with trees, shrubs, and grasses that often are very flammable.

Firewise Landscaping

Firewise landscaping is the practice of designing, installing, and maintaining a landscape to minimize fire hazard to structures, residents, and neighbors, while maintaining components of the native ecosystems that attracted people to live in such areas in the first place. Such landscaping uses appropriate plants, then places and maintains them so that fuel loads decrease in zones between an area to be protected (like your home) and the surrounding wildland.

Use of firewise plants alone does not guarantee fire safety for you or your home. But firewise plants coupled with good design and maintenance help establish a defensible space around your home or neighborhood that assists firefighters in their protection efforts. Native vegetation around homes and neighborhoods also can be managed in a firewise manner through pruning, thinning, and occasional clearing.

This fact sheet mainly covers selection of firewise plants for use in Utah landscapes. Other elements of firewise landscape design, installation, and maintenance will be covered in other fact sheets.



House in dense Gambel oak stand

Firewise Plant Characteristics

Firewise plants have a number of characteristics in common, but also can vary considerably. Following are some important points about these plants and their management.

✓ *No plant is fireproof. All will burn in a very intense fire.*

✓ Firewise plants all have one or more of these firewise characteristics:

✗ Tissues contain more moisture, especially during the fire season.

✗ Tissues contain low amounts of volatile oils and other readily flammable chemicals.

✗ Plants provide less fuel, either by producing less litter or by staying small.

✗ Plants are compact or low to the ground, allowing them to be used in the landscape to interrupt fire pathways.

✓ All trees provide large amounts of fuel to a fire, so they should be carefully placed and maintained. Broadleaved trees generally are less flammable than conifers (pines, firs, spruces, junipers).

✓ Most of the firewise plants listed in this publication do well in open, sunny areas typical of most fire-prone sites.

✓ Some firewise plants need minimal or no irrigation to remain green and healthy; over-irrigation may harm such plants or may cause them to grow too fast and become hazardous. Other plants will need supplemental water to survive. Know your plants' needs and habits so you can use and manage them appropriately.

✓ When choosing a particular plant species or cultivar for a firewise planting, favor those that are low to the ground, compact, and that stay green and healthy with low maintenance and minimal water.

✓ All firewise plants should receive periodic maintenance, including removal of dead leaf and stem material within the crown and on the ground, pruning to keep crowns thinner and to keep tree crowns high, and removal of individual plants to break up fuel continuity.

✓ Make sure that the plants you are considering are cold-hardy (check the USDA hardiness zone for the plant and compare it to the zone for your area) and otherwise well-suited for your locale and the specific planting site.

✓ Some plants are weedy and may even be illegal to plant or cultivate.

Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes

The following table lists plants and groups of plants that can be firewise if used properly in the landscape and properly maintained. Plants or groups of plants marked with an * can become weedy in certain circumstances, and may even be noxious weeds with legal restrictions against their planting and cultivation. Check with your local Extension office or State Department of Agriculture office for information on noxious weeds in your area.

Most of these plants are fairly commonly available in the nursery trade, and cultivars and hybrids usually are available. All of these plants should be cold-hardy in most of Utah (USDA hardiness zones 4 or 5). Some need considerable supplemental irrigation, while others need very little water. Be sure to learn about the plants you use and know their requirements.

Where no particular species or cultivar is listed, or when considering plants not listed here, pick one that has firewise characteristics as described above. Don't assume that a plant is firewise just because it is closely related to one in the list or because it has a similar name.

Botanical Name

Common Name

Grasses

Agropyron cristatum Crested Wheatgrass
♦resists fire spread due to growth form

Agropyron smithii Western Wheatgrass
♦low fuel loads; regrows quickly after fire

Buchloe dactyloides Buffalograss
♦low growing without mowing; moist through summer with minimal irrigation

Dactylis glomerata Orchardgrass
♦must be mowed or grazed

Festuca cinerea and other species Blue Fescue
♦most low growing; may need to mow; stays moist with irrigation

Lolium species Rye Grass
♦stays green with less irrigation than some; need to mow or graze

Poa pratensis Kentucky Bluegrass
♦low growing; may need to mow; stays moist with irrigation

Poa secunda Sandberg Bluegrass
♦low growing without mowing; low fuel loads

Herbaceous Perennials

Achillea clavennae Silvery Yarrow
♦small plants for dry sites

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Achillea filipendulina</i>	Fernleaf Yarrow
♦large; likes dry sites; moist in summer	
<i>Achillea</i> —other species & hybrids	Yarrow*
♦some are volatile; good for dry sites	
<i>Aquilegia</i> species & hybrids	Columbine
♦likes moisture and some shade	
<i>Armeria maritima</i>	Sea Pink, Sea Thrift
♦low growing; dry, infertile sites only; salt tolerant	
<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	Beach Wormwood, Dusty Miller
♦needs very well-drained soil; moist in summer	
<i>Artemisia</i> —other species & hybrids	Various names*
♦some are volatile; all like dry soils	
<i>Bergenia</i> species & hybrids	Bergenia
♦moisture loving; medium-sized; semi-evergreen	
<i>Centranthus ruber</i>	Red Valerian, Jupiter's Beard
♦gets fairly large; moist in summer	
<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Snow-in-summer
♦low growing; moist in summer	
<i>Coreopsis auriculata</i> var. <i>Nana</i>	Dwarf Mouse Ear Coreopsis
♦needs moisture; fairly low growing	
<i>Coreopsis</i> —other perennial species	Coreopsis
♦more drought tolerant; larger plants	
<i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	Hardy Ice Plant
♦also other ice plants; very drought tolerant; low growing	
<i>Dianthus plumarius</i> & others	Pinks
♦use perennials; needs moisture; moist in summer	
<i>Erigeron</i> hybrids	Fleabane*
♦moist through summer	
<i>Gaillardia</i> × <i>grandiflora</i>	Blanket Flower
♦drought, heat tolerant; moist in summer; large	
<i>Geranium cinereum</i>	Hardy Geranium
♦low growing; cool sites	
<i>Geranium sanguineum</i>	Bloody Cranesbill, Bloodred Geranium
♦low/medium growing; partial shade or sun	
<i>Geranium</i> species	Geranium
♦use perennials; most low growing; need shade where hot	
<i>Hemerocallis</i> species	Daylily
♦green and moist through summer	
<i>Heuchera sanguinea</i>	Coral Bells, Alum Root
♦also other species, hybrids; low growing foliage	
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Evergreen Candytuft
♦fairly low growing; evergreen	
<i>Iris</i> species & hybrids	Iris
♦green and moist through summer	
<i>Kniphofia</i> species & hybrids	Red-hot Poker
♦large plants; moist in summer	
<i>Lavandula</i> species	Lavender
♦moist in summer; compact; cut to ground regularly	
<i>Leucanthemum</i> × <i>superbum</i>	Shasta Daisy
♦green and moist through summer	

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Limonium latifolium</i>	Sea-lavender, Statice
♦low growing leaves; salt resistant; dry soils	
<i>Linum</i> species	Flax
♦good for tough sites & soils	
<i>Liriope spicata</i>	Lily-turf
♦fairly low growing; moist or dry sites; evergreen	
<i>Lupinus</i> species & hybrids	Lupine*
♦some are annuals; poisonous to livestock; good for poor soils	
<i>Medicago sativus</i>	Alfalfa
♦green & moist through summer; low growing	
<i>Oenothera</i> species	Primrose
♦fairly low growing; best on poor soils	
<i>Papaver</i> species	Poppy
♦easy to grow; cut back regularly	
<i>Penstemon</i> species & hybrids	Penstemon
♦use on well-drained soils	
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage, Azure Sage
♦moist through summer; cut back yearly	
<i>Potentilla nepalensis</i>	Nepal Cinquefoil
♦prostrate form	
<i>Potentilla tridentata</i>	Wineleaf Cinquefoil
♦prostrate, spreading form	
<i>Potentilla verna (tabernaemontani)</i>	Spring Cinquefoil, Creeping Potentilla
♦very low growing	
<i>Potentilla</i> —other non-shrubby species & hybrids	Cinquefoil, Potentilla*
♦sulfur cinquefoil is weedy; full sun; moist through summer	
<i>Salvia</i> species & hybrids	Salvia, Sage*
♦some are annuals; Mediterranean sage is weedy; only use low growing, small plants	
<i>Sedum</i> species	Stonecrop, Sedum
♦very low growing; fleshy, moist leaves; drought tolerant	
<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	Hen and Chicks
♦very low growing; succulent; good on droughty, poor soils	
<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's Ear
♦moist through summer; good on poor soils	
<i>Yucca filamentosa</i>	Yucca
♦evergreen; very drought tolerant	
Shrubs and Woody Vines	
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Bearberry, Kinnikinnick, Manzanita
♦very low and spreading; evergreen; use on poor soils; needs little pruning; salt tolerant	
<i>Atriplex</i> species	Saltbush
♦very drought tolerant; low maintenance	
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea
♦low, dense form; evergreen; fairly trouble free; drought tolerant	

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Ceanothus ovatus</i> & others	Ceanothus
♦fairly low growing; evergreen; low maintenance	
<i>Cistus</i> species	Rock-rose
♦not all are cold hardy; evergreen; dry sites; size varies	
<i>Cotoneaster dammeri</i>	Bearberry Cotoneaster
♦low growing; evergreen; minimal maintenance; dry sites	
<i>Cotoneaster horizontalis</i>	Rockspray or Rock Cotoneaster
♦very low and spreading; evergreen	
<i>Cotoneaster</i> —other compact species	Cotoneaster
♦low growth form; low maintenance; tough	
<i>Hedera helix</i>	English Ivy
♦evergreen vine; low growing, spreading, climbing; prune to control spread; sun or shade	
<i>Lonicera</i> species & hybrids	Honeysuckle
♦shrubs or vines; use low growing species, cultivars	
<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Creeping Oregon Grape
♦very low growing, spreading shrub; evergreen; needs some shade	
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Virginia Creeper
♦vine; tough and vary adaptable; prune to control spread	
<i>Prunus besseyi</i>	Sand Cherry
♦small, spreading shrub for dry, tough sites	
<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Bitterbrush, Antelope Bitterbrush
♦low maintenance; good for tough, dry sites	
<i>Pyracantha</i> species	Firethorn, Pyracantha
♦evergreen shrub; use low growing selections; prune regularly	
<i>Rhamnus</i> species	Buckthorn
♦tough shrub; low maintenance	
<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Skunkbush Sumac
♦easy to grow shrub; fairly small; low maintenance	
<i>Rhus</i> —other species	Sumac
♦fairly tough and drought tolerant; some get large; thin or prune periodically	
<i>Ribes</i> species	Currant, Gooseberry
♦use low growing dwarf forms; fairly tough, adaptable	
<i>Rosa rugosa</i> & other hedge roses	Rugosa Rose
♦medium shrub; tough, fairly drought and salt tolerant	
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Russet Buffaloberry
♦does well on very poor soils; drought tolerant; fixes nitrogen; salt tolerant	
<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>	Lilac
♦small to large shrubs; stays green through summer with irrigation; thin and prune regularly	
<i>Vinca major</i>	Large Periwinkle
♦low growing, prostrate groundcover; sun or shade	

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Vinca minor</i>	Dwarf Periwinkle, Common Periwinkle
♦similar to large periwinkle, but very low to the ground	
Trees	
<i>Acer</i> species	Maple
♦needs supplemental moisture	
<i>Betula</i> species	Birch
♦needs supplemental moisture; use borer resistant selections	
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud
♦small tree; needs supplemental moisture; shade tolerant	
<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Quaking Aspen
♦needs supplemental moisture; good if maintained in young clumps, otherwise not suitable for valleys	
<i>Populus</i> —other species	Poplar, Cottonwood
♦needs supplemental moisture; most need plenty of space	
<i>Salix</i> species	Willow
♦needs supplemental moisture; disease prone; some good shrubs	

For More Information

Dirr, Michael A. 1990. Manual of Woody Landscape Plants. Stipes Publ., 10-12 Chester St., Champaign, IL 61820. 1007 pp.

Still, Steven M. 1994. Manual of Herbaceous Ornamental Plants. Stipes Publ., 10-12 Chester St., Champaign, IL 61820. 814 pp.

You also may want to visit the firewise home page at [<http://www.firewise.org/>] for general information and sources of educational materials. An on-line newsletter, "Wildfire News and Notes," is available at [<http://www.firewise.org/pubs/wnn/>].

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