



FIRE IN THE WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE: Preparing a Firewise Plant List for WUI Residents

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FLAMMABILITY IS COMPRISED OF THESE FOUR COMPONENTS

Ignitability



The time to ignition once exposed to an ignition source such as an ember or flame.

Combustibility



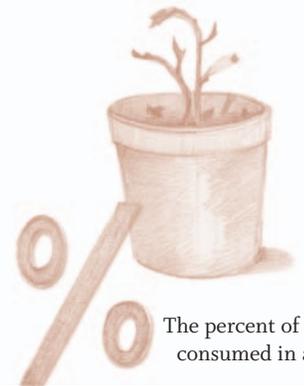
The rate of spread and rate of heat (or energy) given off from a burning plant.

Sustainability



The duration a plant will sustain a fire.

Consumability



The percent of a plant consumed in a fire.

Introduction

This is a guide for making local firewise plant lists that can assist local homeowners with firewise landscaping. It includes a step-by-step method for determining whether or not a particular plant is appropriate for firewise landscaping. Extension agents, nursery personnel, landscape architects, and urban foresters can use this publication for preparing local firewise plant lists.

Firewise Landscaping Through Defensible Space

In the South, there are many homes adjacent to fire-prone natural areas in the wildland-urban interface (WUI). A wild-

fire risk/hazard assessment can assist homeowners and extension personnel in first identifying if firewise landscaping is necessary for an individual home (visit http://www.interfacesouth.org/products/wildfire_ra.html for more information). To be “firewise” is to be adequately prepared for the possibility of wildfire. Firewise has many components including community design, escape routes and plans, construction materials, and the landscaping around a home. The creation of defensible space is a landscape strategy for reducing the risk of damage from wildfires. Defensible space surrounding a home allows for easy access by firefighting equipment and personnel, but also increases the chance of a home surviving even if firefighters are unable to reach each home.



This is a joint product of the University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS) and the USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station, Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information.



In high-risk areas, creating defensible space generally includes maintaining vertical and horizontal separation of plants surrounding a home. Branches of trees should be separated from plants beneath them by at least 10 feet. There should also be at least a 10-foot separation between branches of individual trees, and between branches and structures. Landscape plantings should be grouped into isolated landscape islands separated by less flammable materials such as maintained lawn, pathways, or gravel. Any landscape beds next to a home should consist of sparse, low-growing ground cover that has low flammability and is separated from the home by gravel or stones. No flammable landscaping materials should be in contact with the home. Flammability of plant arrangements is an important factor affecting the survivability of a home during a wildfire.

firewise landscaping. Homeowners that are interested in implementing firewise landscaping commonly look for a list of firewise landscape plants to guide their selections. Equally important is informing homeowners about the plants that are highly flammable and should be avoided in firewise landscaping. The preparation of outreach materials on firewise plants may present a challenge to natural resource professionals since information on flammability may be unavailable, particularly for local circumstances.

Firewise plant lists are most helpful when they include local plants adapted to local climate and soils. Also, cultural, social, and aesthetic factors dictate what kinds of plants and landscaping are locally desirable. Homeowner association by-laws and neighborhood covenants can also influence what types of plants you can consider in your landscape and how you can manage them.

Firewise Plant Lists

The flammability of plant species within a firewise landscaping arrangement is important as well. Although all plants burn, some species are less flammable than others (**Box 1**). These less flammable plants are more desirable for

Creating Your Own Firewise Plant List

Many characteristics influence how plants burn and not all of them are easy to assess. The step-by-step method in

BOX 1. Defining plant flammability

In a firewise landscaping context, flammability refers to the ability of a plant to ignite and transfer heat and/or flames to surrounding plants or structures. Plants are flammable for different reasons; some plants are highly ignitable, but burn quickly. Other plants are not easily ignitable, but can burn for a long time once ignited. Flammability is comprised of four components:



Ignitability: The time to ignition once exposed to an ignition source such as an ember or flame.



Combustibility: The rate of spread and rate of heat (or energy) given off from a burning plant.



Sustainability: The duration a plant will sustain a fire.



Consumability: The percent of a plant consumed in a fire.

this publication will assist you with determining whether or not different plant species are appropriate for firewise landscaping (**Box 2**). This method was developed from the findings of a three-year plant flammability project conducted by the University of Florida and the Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information, as well as from related research from around the country.

This step-by-step method was tested for repeatability and accuracy in the spring of 2004 through expert review, classroom testing, and results from comprehensive burn trials of southern landscape plants. The burn trials, conducted in March and May of 2004, tested the flammability of 34 southern shrub species at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Many measurements of flammability were taken, including: time until ignition, heat release rate, and maximum flame height (**Figure 1**). Rankings of the 34 species were related to peak heat and total energy release rates.

BOX 2. Step-by-step method for creating a firewise plant list

Step 1: Identify the Plant Species

Step 2: Select Representative Plants

Step 3: Use the Flammability Key

Step 4: Rate the Species and Prepare your Document

Step 5: Compare the Results

STEP 1: Identify the plant species

Think about what types of plants you would like to include in your list. For example, do you want to focus on native species, low-maintenance species, or flowering shrub species? Once you identify the plant species that would be most appropriate for the type of list you would like to make, you must then properly identify the plant species that you want to include in your firewise plant list, including both the common (including cultivar) and scientific names. The full scientific name is needed because not all species within the same genus have the same flammability and the same common name may be used for different

species. Utilize plant identification keys, landscaping books (see list of examples below), nursery personnel, and/or expert identification to help with proper identification.

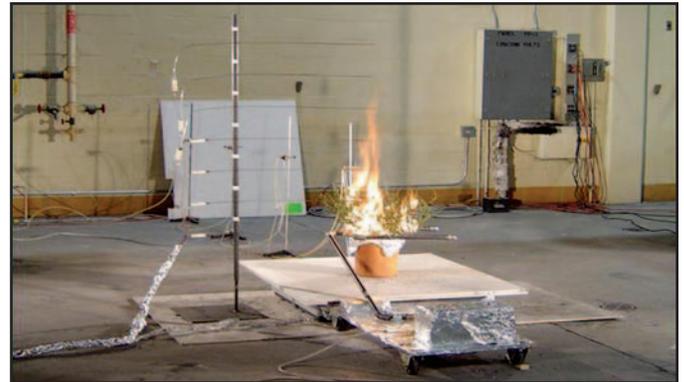


FIGURE 1: Controlled burn tests of shrubs were conducted at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

STEP 2: Select representative plants

Each species, or cultivar of a species, will have its own rating. To make a thorough assessment of flammability, select three individual plants of each species you would like to include in the final list. These plants should be mature, free of disease, and appear healthy. Landscape plant books can be helpful in describing the overall shape, average size, and growing conditions for different plant species. This information is also needed to complete the inserted flammability key. Landscape plant books generally identify many of the characteristics needed to make the flammability assessment. In addition, information on the light, soil, and water requirements of different species is helpful to include in the final firewise plant list. It is important to consider the plant as it exists throughout the year and especially during your local fire season.

Examples of southern landscape plant identification books include:

Arnold, M. A. 2002. *Landscape Plants for Texas and Environs*. Stipes Publishing L.L.C., Champaign, IL.

Batson, W. T. 1984. *Landscape Plants for the Southeast*. University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC.

Dehgan, B. 1998. *Landscape Plants for Subtropical Climates*. University Press of Florida, Gainesville, FL.

Halfacre, R. G. and A. R. Shawcroft. 1989. Landscape Plants of the Southeast, 5th edition. Sparks Press, Inc., Raleigh, NC.

STEP 3: Use the flammability key

The inserted flammability key can be used to determine if a species is appropriate for a firewise plant list or not. Start with Number 1 and then move on to the indicated number once you find the option that best describes the species you are assessing. Be sure to keep track of how many “LESS FIREWISE” results you get for each species before reaching the end; ranking will depend on the number of “LESS FIREWISE” results that you find. If you reach a “NOT FIREWISE” result, you can immediately move to Step 4; a “NOT FIREWISE” result overrides any other results from the key. You can laminate the flammability key and check the boxes with wipeable markers in order to use the key repeatedly in the field. An optional form to record data is also included as an insert to this document.

STEP 4: Rate the species and prepare your document

Once you have finished ranking your species using the flammability key, rate your species by selecting from one of the following four categories. If after finishing the key you...

...had any “NOT FIREWISE” result (regardless of any “LESS FIREWISE” results), then that species is...

NOT FIREWISE (extreme flammability): These species should not be placed on firewise plant lists. These species could be placed on a list of flammable plants to be avoided in firewise landscaping.

...had three or more “LESS FIREWISE” results, then that species is...

AT-RISK FIREWISE (high flammability): Avoid placing these species on firewise plant lists. Only place them on the list if you have ample personal wildfire experience with these species indicating that they do not readily burn in wildfire conditions. These species could be placed in the landscape beyond the defensible space.

...had one or two “LESS FIREWISE” results, then that species is...

MODERATELY FIREWISE (moderate flammability): These species can still be placed on a firewise plant list. Any routine maintenance needed to keep the plant less flammable should be noted with the entry of this species. Personal wildfire experience can also be utilized with these species to more strongly rank the species as firewise.

...had no “LESS FIREWISE” results, then that species is...

FIREWISE (low flammability): These species have no known characteristics of high flammability. These species are very appropriate for placement on firewise plant lists.

If you still desire plant species of extreme, high or moderate flammability ratings in your landscape, plant them more than 30 feet from any structure or flammable material, such as woodpiles and fences.

The Problem with Moisture Content

The moisture content of leaves is a major contributor to how the plant is going to burn when exposed to fire; the more water contained in the leaves, the less flammable the plant. However, moisture content is a difficult thing to measure accurately, and especially difficult to assess quickly. This is because moisture content may change throughout the life span of a plant, over seasons, and even throughout the day. Moisture content is not used in this key to rank the flammability of a species, but it remains an important variable. Deep and infrequent irrigation during establishment can encourage a plant to grow deeper roots, reducing plant stress during dry periods. Keeping plants vigorous and healthy helps to maintain moisture content in the leaves. Some plants, especially many succulents, have high moisture content in their leaves. Examples of succulents include aloe (*Aloe*), moss rose (*Portulaca*), stonecrop (*Sedum*), and hens and chicks (*Echeveria*). These species are firewise plants that can be placed on a firewise plant list if available and suitable for your area.

Keep in Mind

 The term “fire resistance” in fire ecology literature refers to the ability of a plant to survive a fire. This

term may apply to native plants that are highly flammable, but generally resist being killed by wildfire.

- 🔥 There are no “fireproof” plants and all plants will burn in extreme weather or fire conditions.
- 🔥 Diseased plants are more flammable because of the loss of vigor and increased amount of dead (and therefore dry) plant material. It is important to express the need for the “right plant, right site” concept in plant selection.
- 🔥 Species within the same genus DO NOT always have the same flammability. Assess each species individually.
- 🔥 The flammability of a given plant will change over time as the seasons change and the species matures.
- 🔥 Evergreen plants tend to have lower moisture content, and higher flammability, than deciduous plants in the spring. This is because the previous year’s leaves of evergreen plants begin to dry out and fall off the plant.
- 🔥 It is important to state clearly how the list was prepared. If this methodology was used, this publication should be cited. This will assist potential users in establishing how the list was developed.
- 🔥 It is important to include the following information for each species because it gives the information that would be necessary in selecting an appropriate species:
 - Common and scientific names
 - USDA Plant Hardiness Zone (<http://www.usna.usda.gov/Hardzone/>)
 - Flowering season and flower color
 - Light requirements
 - Soil requirements
 - Water requirements
 - Native or non-native
 - Wildlife benefits
 - Routine maintenance needed to maintain low flammability
 - Additional comments (showy flowers, poisonous to pets, messy fruits, etc.)

STEP 5: Compare the Results

The method outlined in this publication is a general guide for identifying firewise plants (also highly flammable plants) for lists to be made available to homeowners. However, we recommend using multiple sources of information (**Box 3**) to develop your final list. Any discrepancies should be evaluated. There may also be benefits to organizing local focus groups to create a firewise plant list with input from many different experts.

BOX 3. Sources of information for lists

Wildfire Professionals

- Professionals have fire knowledge of local plants based on personal experience
- Examples:
 - USDA Forest Service (<http://www.fs.fed.us>)
 - State forestry agencies (http://www.southernforests.org/sgsf_members.aspx)
 - Local fire fighting agencies

Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information, USDA Forest Service

- <http://www.interfacesouth.usda.gov> or <http://www.interfacesouth.org>
- Center website contains relevant brochures, web links, and fire research updates
- Email Annie Hermansen-Báez to request specific information, such as a local “Firewise” contact in your area (ahermansen@fs.fed.us).

Cooperative Extension Service

- Information on local horticulture, landscaping, fire behavior, and fire ecology
- Contact your local Cooperative Extension Service office (<http://www.csrees.usda.gov/Extension/index.html>).

Conclusion

Firewise plant lists are increasingly requested by residents and other interested groups in the WUI. These lists can be a helpful educational tool for use with the general public when they inquire about wildfire preparedness and fire-wise landscaping. By using this tested methodology to rank the flammability of landscape plants, you can create a publication listing firewise plants specific for your local area. Citing this methodology will also prove very helpful for other extension agents or professionals who may use your list. Including horticultural requirements and landscaping attributes can assist residents and landscape professionals in selecting the “right plant” for the “right site.”

Other fact sheets in the series “FIRE IN THE WILDLAND-URBAN INTERFACE” (http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/TOPIC_SERIES_Fire_in_the_Wildland_Urban_Interface)

Circular 1431: Fire in the Wildland-Urban Interface: Considering Fire in Florida's Ecosystems

Circular 1432: Fire in the Wildland-Urban Interface: Understanding Fire Behavior

Circular 1445: Fire in the Wildland-Urban Interface: Selecting and Maintaining Firewise Plants for Landscaping

Circular 1478: Fire in the Wildland-Urban Interface: Reducing Wildfire Risk While Achieving Other Landscaping Goals

This fact sheet is available on-line on the Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information's website, InterfaceSouth, at http://www.interfacesouth.org/products/fact_sheets/Preparing_Firewise_Plant_List.pdf. It can also be found on the UF/IFAS EDIS website as Circular 1453. An on-line, interactive version of the flammability key can be found at http://www.interfacesouth.org/products/flammability_key.html.

Permissions and Acknowledgements

The authors of this publication give permission to reproduce this fact sheet. Anna L. Behm is a former research

associate, Alan J. Long is a Professor, Cotton K. Randall is the former Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Project Coordinator, and Martha C. Monroe is a Professor at the School of Forest Resources and Conservation, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences, University of Florida. Wayne C. Zipperer is a Research Ecologist and L. Annie Hermansen-Báez is the Center Manager/Technology Transfer Coordinator for the USDA Forest Service, Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information.

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For more information

or questions contact Annie Hermansen-Báez of the USDA Forest Service, Southern Research Station at (352) 376-3271, ahermansen@fs.fed.us or Alan Long of the University of Florida at (352) 846-0891, ajl2@ufl.edu.

After completing your list

please send a copy to the Southern Center for Wildland-Urban Interface Research and Information, P.O. Box 110806, Building 164, Mowry Rd., Gainesville, FL 32611. The list can also be sent by email (ahermansen@fs.fed.us) or fax (352-376-4536). This will assist us with becoming a clearinghouse for southern WUI information, enabling us to share your information with others.



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Flammability Key

Number

If YES, Go to Number

First choose the type of plant it is (tree, palm or palm-like, shrub, vine, or herbaceous ornamental). Then move on to the number indicated to the right to begin the process. For example, if you were assessing the flammability of saw palmetto, you would then move to Number 5 for the next selection.

- 1. Tree..... 2
Trees maintain vertical height in a landscape and can provide shade, windbreak, energy savings, wildlife habitat, and erosion control.
- 1. Palm or palm-like..... 5
Palms are typically found in the coastal plains of the South, bringing unique aesthetic value to home landscapes. Palms have leaves called fronds.
- 1. Shrub..... 9
Shrubs serve as privacy hedges, living fences, accent plants, wildlife habitat, erosion control, and a backdrop for herbaceous ornamentals.
- 1. Vine..... 13
Vines can be either herbaceous or woody and require a trellis, plant, or building for support.
- 1. Herbaceous ornamental, groundcover, or grass..... 14
Low-growing plants add color and variety to a landscape. Groundcovers are typically placed in landscape or foundation beds.
- 2. Conifer..... 3
Conifers have needle-like or scale-like leaves and include pines, hemlocks, spruces, junipers, cedars, and cypress.
- 2. Broadleaf..... 7
Broadleaves have wide, broad leaves and include maples, oaks, elms, and many more.
- 3. Conifer sheds large amounts of leaves or needles (many pine species)..... 4
- 3. Conifer does not regularly shed leaves or needles..... 5
- 4. LESS FIREWISE; pine needles need to be periodically removed from roofs, other landscape plants, and ground near structures..... 5
- 5. Branches or fronds are low (less than 3 meters, or 10 feet above ground)..... 6
- 5. Good separation between ground and branches or fronds (at least 3 meters, or 10 feet)..... 7
- 6. LESS FIREWISE; trees must be pruned and dead branches and fronds removed to have a more firewise habit (up to 3 meters, or 10 feet if possible)..... 7
- 7. Trunk has papery bark or loose fibers..... 8
- 7. Trunk does not have papery bark or loose fibers..... 16
- 8. LESS FIREWISE; papery bark or loose fibers may act as ladder fuels, proper placement is necessary..... 16
- 9. Plant has fine texture..... 10
Texture is a term used to describe the overall appearance of a plant from a distance. From a distance, about 3 meters (10 feet), it is not easy to distinguish each individual leaf or branches on plants with a fine texture. Examples include boxwood, dwarf yaupon, spirea, and junipers.
- 9. Plant has medium texture..... 11
Many azalea and holly species are in this plant texture category.
- 9. Plant has course texture..... 11
From a distance, about 3 meters (10 feet), it is easy to distinguish each individual leaf or branch. Examples include hydrangea, beauty-berry, and witch hazel.

<input type="checkbox"/>	10. LESS FIREWISE; proper placement and routine pruning necessary.....	11
11.	Plant is very dense.....	12
	These shrubs are so dense that it is very difficult to place your hand in the shrub and touch a main stem. These plants have dense branches and include plants like boxwood and junipers.	
11.	Plant is moderately dense.....	16
	These shrubs are so dense that it is very difficult to place your hand in the shrub and touch a main stem. These plants have dense branches and include plants like boxwood and junipers.	
11.	Plant is moderately dense.....	16
	These shrubs are dense enough that you can't clearly see through them, but it is reasonably easy to place your hand in the shrub and touch a main stem.	
11.	Plant is sparsely dense.....	16
	Some plants have open branching patterns, making it easy to see through the shrub. Shrubs in this category include American beauty-berry, fatsia, and some hydrangeas.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	12. LESS FIREWISE; proper placement and routine pruning necessary.....	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	13. NOT FIREWISE; GO TO STEP 4 OF FACT SHEET. Vines are extremely flammable as they typically add fuel directly to a structure, or make ladder fuels connecting surface fuels to aerial fuels.	
14.	Grass (in family Poaceae or Gramineae) > 1 foot tall.....	15
14.	All other herbaceous ornamentals, short grasses, or grass-like herbs.....	16
<input type="checkbox"/>	15. NOT FIREWISE; GO TO STEP 4 OF FACT SHEET. Regardless of how many "LESS FIREWISE" results you may get, tall grasses are extremely flammable because of their ability to rapidly carry fire.	
16.	Plant retains dead leaves for more than two months of the year.....	17
16.	Plant does not usually retain dead leaves, except when in the process of shedding leaves.....	18
<input type="checkbox"/>	17. NOT FIREWISE; GO TO STEP 4 OF FACT SHEET. Regardless of how many "LESS FIREWISE" results you receive for this species, plants that retain dead foliage throughout the year are extremely flammable. Dead foliage has very low foliar moisture content and is therefore highly susceptible to ignition.	
Make sure leaves are not poisonous before touching them.		
18.	Leaves have a waxy coating.....	19
	These plants have leaves with a very identifiable waxy leaf. Wax myrtle (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>) and gallberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>) are examples of plants with waxy leaves.	
18.	Leaves do not have a waxy coating.....	20
<input type="checkbox"/>	19. LESS FIREWISE; proper placement and maintenance necessary.....	20
20.	Species is seriously susceptible to disease or insect pests.....	21
	Plants seriously susceptible to disease are likely to become stressed and have less vigorous growth. When this happens, foliage has lower foliar moisture content and a greater number of dead leaves are retained.	
20.	Species is not seriously susceptible to disease or insect pests.....	22
<input type="checkbox"/>	21. LESS FIREWISE; make note of disease or pest, routine monitoring and appropriate treatment for the disease or pest is recommended.....	22
22.	Plant is evergreen (retains leaves throughout the year).....	23
22.	Plant is deciduous (plant drops leaves once a year).....	24
<input type="checkbox"/>	23. LESS FIREWISE; proper placement and maintenance necessary.....	24
24.	FINISHED; GO TO STEP 4 ON PAGE 4 OF THE FACT SHEET	

