

FIRE PRONE PLANT SPECIES

Certain plants are considered to be undesirable in the landscape due to characteristics that make them highly flammable. These characteristics can either be physical or chemical. Physical properties that would contribute to high flammability include large amounts of dead material retained within the plant, rough or peeling bark, and the production of copious amounts of litter. Chemical properties include the presence of volatile substances such as oils, resins, wax, and pitch. Certain native plants are notorious for containing these volatile substances. Plants with these characteristics should not be planted or maintained on private property or hillsides. Should these species already exist on your property, they shall be removed within 100 feet of any structure. The Public Services Department considers a structure to be an inhabitable building, such as a house, or any building that houses animals and any building that stores real property, such as a garage or storage shed. These plants are referred to as "target species" since their complete removal is a critical part of fire hazard reduction. These fire-prone plant species are (but not limited to):

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Cynara Cardunculus</i>	Artichoke Thistle
<i>Ricinus Communis</i>	Castor Bean Plant
<i>Cirsium Vulgare</i>	Wild Artichoke
<i>Brassica Nigra</i>	Black Mustard
<i>Silybrum Marianum</i>	Milk Thistle
<i>Sacsola Austails</i>	Russian Thistle/Tumbleweed
<i>Nicotiana Bigelevii</i>	Indian Tobacco
<i>Nicotiana Glauca</i>	Tree Tobacco
<i>Lactuca Serriola</i>	Prickly Lettuce
<i>Conyza Canadensis</i>	Horseweed
<i>Heterothaca Grandiflora</i>	Telegraph Plant
<i>Anthemis Cotula</i>	Mayweed
<i>Urtica Urens</i>	Burning Nettle
<i>Cardaria Draba</i>	Noary Cress, Perennial Peppergrass
<i>Brassica Rapa</i>	Wild Turnip, Yellow / Field Mustard
<i>Adenostoma Fasciculatum</i>	Chamise
<i>Adenostoma Sparsifolium</i>	Red Shanks, Ribbon Bush
<i>Cortaderia Selloana</i>	Pampas Grass
<i>Artemisia Californica</i>	California Sagebrush
<i>Eriogonum Fasciculatum</i>	Common Buckwheat
<i>Salvia Mellifera</i>	Black Sage

PHOTOGRAPHS OF FIRE PRONE PLANT SPECIES

The following photographs are designed to give property owners and contractors a visual idea of the types of fire prone plant species, the City of Laguna Niguel requires to be removed from private properties. The accompanying botanical name / common name are listed immediately under the photographs.



Cynara Cardunculus / Artichoke Thistle



Ricinus Communis / Castor Bean Plant



Cirsium Vigare / Wild Artichoke



Brassica Nigra / Black Mustard



Silybum Marianum / Milk Thistle



Russian Thistle / Tumbleweed



Nicotiana Bigelevii / Indian Tobacco



Nicotiana Glauca / Tree Tobacco



Lactuca Serriola / Prickly Lettuce



Conyza Canadensis / Horseweed



Heterotheca Grandiflora / Telegraph Plant



Anthemis Cotula / Mayweed



Urtica Urens / Burning Nettle



Cardaria Draba / Noary Cress, Perennial Peppergrass



Brassica Rapa / Wild Turnip, Yellow Mustard, Field Mustard



Adenostoma Fasciculatum / Chamise



Adenostoma Sparsifolium / Red Shanks, Ribbon Bush



Cortaderia Selloana / Pampas Grass



Artemesia californica / California Sagebrush



Eriogonum fasciculatum / Common Buckwheat



Salvia mellifera / Black Sage

REFERENCES

List of Fire Prone Plant Species
Bret Anderson
Orange County Fire Authority
Orange, California 92866

Many of the Photographs of Fire Prone

Plant Species

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Wildflowers of Southern California web site
<http://ww1.clunet.edu/wf/index.htm>