















# Fire Hazardous Plant List

SHRUBS / BRUSH			Adenostoma Fasciculatum – Chamis – CA native, should be removed within 30' of structures. Maintain completely free of dead twigs and leaves. Part of the chaparral that grows quickly after fires.
			Artemisia californica – Coastal Sagebrush – CA native California sagebrush has a high ratio of dead:live material, making it highly flammable, characterizing it as "explosively flammable".
			Baccharis Species – Coyote Brush – after 2-5 years, most Coyote Brush builds up an increasing amount of dead, woody material that may be highly combustible. Remove within 30' of structures.
			Bambusoideae – Bamboo – Bamboo should be removed within 30' of structures or 10' of roads and driveways. The tight masses of stems tend to accumulate lots of dead materials.
			Cytisus, Gentista, Spartum-Brooms – invasive non-native is highly flammable
			Cupressocyparis – Leyland Cypress - highly flammable
			Junipersus Species- Juniper – also known as "Gasoline Bush", one of the most fire prone species. Should be removed within 100' of structures and 10' of roadways and driveways. Should be thinned into individual bushes.

## Vegetation Management for Fire and Public Safety

Trimming your vegetation is a continual process that not only makes your property more attractive, but it makes your property compliant with the laws and regulations that are in place to keep the community safe from fire and traffic hazards. Below are guidelines that are a compilation of local, fire district, county, state, and federal laws and regulations. While a particular guideline may not be law in your area, they are all excellent guidelines to keep your property safe.

1. Intersection "triangle" sight distance – all vegetation at an intersection shall be maintained at a height of no more than 3 feet or trees lower than 9 feet for a distance of 25 feet from the intersecting roadway. This allows drivers to see traffic on cross streets. *FHWA-SA-07-018*
2. Vegetation removal – all dead and dying trees, bushes and other vegetation must be removed to prevent fire spread. *14 CCR § 1299.03*
3. Trees and other overhead vegetation must be trimmed to allow 15 feet (MOFD) or 13'6" (ConFire) of vertical clearance over roadways and 3' back from edge of pavement. *MOFD 319.6.1*
4. Signs should be visible to drivers at all times. Control signs such as STOP, YIELD, SLOW, etc. should have clear sightlines of 250 feet in residential neighborhoods. Noncritical signs (bus stop, parking restrictions, street names, etc.) need sightlines of 150 feet. Cut or trim trees, brush, weeds or grass to clear a driver's line of sight to the sign or traffic control device. *FHWA-SA-07-018*
5. Clear vegetation from around all fire hydrants to the street and at least 3 feet beside and behind.

