

PLANT LISTS—Use with caution

FIRST: AIG (Insurance) video demonstrating WHY you should never plant juniper, thuja, yew (really, all conifers) near structures in high wildfire risk areas: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZQQ290ICJBU>

- Diablo Firesafe Council's list: <http://www.diablofiresafe.org/tolerance.html>
- City of Oakland's list: <http://www2.oaklandnet.com/oakca1/groups/pwa/documents/market-ingmaterial/oak026438.pdf>
- CA native plants: <https://calscape.org/>
- Pacific Northwest Extension Fire-resistant Plans for Home Landscapes (many plants thrive here as well): <http://www.firefree.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Fire-Resistant-Plants.pdf>
- Kurapia, developed in Japan and tested extensively as a collaboration with UC Davis and UC Riverside: https://ccuh.ucdavis.edu/sites/g/files/dgvnsk1376/files/inline-files/Kurapia_1.pdf and <https://kurapia.com/faq/>

Note: Phyla (formerly Lippia) nodiflora grows throughout the world. The native CA Lippia is not as deeply rooted or as dense and tall in growth as Kurapia. Kurapia grows up to 6" tall, has roots as long as 7 feet, and is ideal for erosion control on steep slopes, especially in high wildfire risk zones. Highly fire-resistant. Both Kurapia and Lippia tolerate foot traffic, mowing, soil salinity and various soil types. Drought resistant once established. Planted using plugs or sod. Spreads by stolons, so consider how to constrain if concerned about spreading.

MULCH

- Quarles and Smith, Combustibility of Landscape Mulches (2011) https://naes.agnt.unr.edu/PMS/Pubs/1510_2011_95.pdf