

## What to Remove

### Highly-Flammable Plants Common in the Spencer Butte Area

[Keeping Your Home and Property Safe from Wildfire](#) [OSU], pages 19-35, recommends these plants be removed or used only in specific circumstances. The publication includes pictures and recommendations about how to remove or manage these plants.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Action</i>
<b>Scotch Broom</b> (Cytisus scoparius)	Flammable due to oils and resins and highly invasive.	Remove
<b>Himalayan Blackberry</b> (Rubus armeniacus)	Flammable due to dead material in thickets and highly invasive.	Remove
<b>Slender False Brome</b> (Brachypodium sylvaticum)	In addition to being flammable, it is extremely invasive, crowing out native plants.	Remove
<b>Cheatgrass</b> (Bromus tenctarum)	Dries out in mid to late June to creates a dry fuel bed and is highly invasive.	Remove
<b>Blueblossom, snowbrush, deerbrush, buckbrush</b> (Ceanothus)	Highly flammable due to waxes, oils, and terpenes; but, provides good habitat. Less than 100' from buildings, keep individual plants separated from each other and trimmed back. Greater than 100' from buildings.	OK in separated patches

The City of Ashland has a longer [Highly Flammable Plant List](#).

Various websites say not to use these as landscape plants in fire-prone areas:

- Juniper
- Leyland and Italian cypress
- Rosemary
- Arborvitae

**Note:** Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) is technically not a significant fuels or fire concern, as is not considered invasive, according to [Keeping Your Home and Property Safe from Wildfire](#). However, in a wildfire, the smoke from it can be a danger to firefighters.