

Checklist: What should I do during a wildfire?

- ☐ Back your car into the garage or park it in an open space facing the direction of escape. Shut car doors and roll up windows. Leave the key in the ignition or in another easily accessible location.
- ☐ Close windows, vents, doors, blinds and heavy drapes, remove lightweight curtains
- ☐ Shut off gas and turn off pilot lights
- ☐ Move flammable furniture into center of your home, away from windows
- ☐ Seal attic and ground vents
- ☐ Turn off propane tanks
- ☐ Place combustible patio furniture inside
- ☐ Connect garden hose
- ☐ Place lawn sprinklers on roof and near above ground fuel tanks
- ☐ Wet or remove shrubs within 15 feet of home
- ☐ Gather fire tools; rake, axe, hand/chainsaw, bucket, and shovel
- ☐ Arrange temporary housing outside the threatened area
- ☐ Wear protective clothing – sturdy shoes, cotton or woolen clothing, long pants, a long-sleeved shirt, gloves and a handkerchief to protect your face.
- ☐ Take your emergency kit
- ☐ Lock your home
- ☐ Notify your relatives and the local officials that you have left and where you can be reached.



Fire-resistant Landscape Plants for the Puget Sound Basin

The path to the future is through the forest

Selecting native plants suited to the characteristics of your site will help ensure you have the most vibrant healthy landscape possible. Native plants require little or no watering and can be less susceptible to stress.



Rhododendron macrophyllum

Characteristics of Fire-resistant Plants

- Little seasonal accumulation of dead vegetation
- Open, loose branching habit
- Non-resinous if woody

Retention of resinous trees such as cedar, spruce, fir and pine can increase the intensity and rate of spread of wildfire. Special care in placement, spacing and pruning are needed if they are planted within 30 feet of the home.

TREES

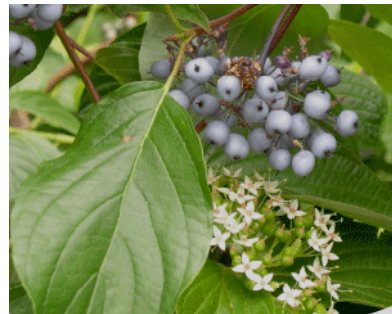
<i>Acer</i> spp.	Maple
<i>Alnus</i> spp.	Alder
<i>Betula</i> spp.	Birch
<i>Cornus</i> spp.	Flowering dogwood
<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	Oregon ash
<i>Malus</i> spp.	Crab-apple
<i>Populus</i> spp.	Cottonwood, aspen
<i>Prunus</i> spp.	Cherry
<i>Quercus</i> spp.	Oak
<i>Salix</i> spp.	Willow



Prunus emarginata/bitter cherry

SHRUBS

<i>Acer circinatum</i>	Vine maple
<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Kinnikinnick
<i>Amelanchier</i> spp.	Serviceberry
<i>Berberis</i> spp.	Oregon Grape
<i>Cladanthamnus pyroliflorus</i>	Copperbush
<i>Ceanothus</i> spp.	Snowbrush or redstem
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	Red osier dogwood



Red osier dogwood

<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	Black hawthorn
<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>	Salal
<i>Gaultheria ovatifolia</i>	Oregon wintergreen
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray
<i>Linnaea borealis</i>	Twinflower
<i>Lonicera ciliosa</i>	Orange honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black twinberry
<i>Mahonia</i> spp.	Oregon Grape
<i>Menziesia ferruginea</i>	False azalea
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Indian-plum
<i>Oplopanax horridus</i>	Devil's club
<i>Pachistima myrsintes</i>	Mountain boxwood
<i>Philadelphus</i> spp.	Mock orange
<i>Physocarpus capitatus</i>	Pacific ninebark
<i>Rhamnus purshiana</i>	Cascara
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas, rhododendrons
<i>Ribes</i> spp.	Currant
<i>Rosa</i> spp.	Nootka or baldhip rose
<i>Rubus</i> spp.	Raspberry, blackberry, salmonberry
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red elderberry
<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Soapberry, buffaloberry
<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Sitka mountain-ash
<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Snowberry
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Huckleberry, blueberry
<i>Viburnum edule</i>	Highbush-cranberry
<i>Viburnum trilobum</i>	American bush cranberry



King County

PERENNIALS

	common name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow
<i>Allium</i> spp.	Chives, onion
<i>Brodiaea</i> spp.	Lilies
<i>Camassia quamash</i>	Common camas
<i>Clintonia uniflora</i>	Queen's cup
<i>Coreopsis</i> spp.	Coreopsis
<i>Erysimum</i> spp.	Wall flower
<i>Erythronium</i> spp.	Lilies
<i>Eschscholzia</i> spp.	California poppy
<i>Fragaria</i> spp.	Wild strawberries
<i>Fritillaria</i> spp.	Lilies
<i>Geranium</i> spp.	Geranium
<i>Heuchera</i> spp.	Alumroot, coral bells
<i>Hosta</i> spp.	Hosta
<i>Iris</i> spp.	Iris
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red hot poker
<i>Lupinus</i> spp.	Lupine
<i>Maianthemum dilatatum</i>	False lily-of-the-valley
<i>Oenothera</i> spp.	Evening primrose
Orchidaceae	Native genera
<i>Penstemon</i> spp.	Beard tongue
<i>Saxifraga</i> spp.	Various native saxifraga
<i>Sisyrinchium</i> spp.	Various eyed-grasses
<i>Smilacina</i> spp.	Solomon's-seal
<i>Solidago</i> spp.	Goldenrod
<i>Streptopus</i> spp.	Twistedstalk
<i>Strachys byzantina</i>	Lamb's ear
<i>Trillium ovatum</i>	Trillium
<i>Veratrum viride</i>	Indian hellebore



Trillium ovatum



Adiantum pedatum/maidenhair fern

GROUNDCOVERS

Succulents:

Echeveria spp.

Sedum spp.

Non-succulents:

Achillea tomentosa

Ajuga reptans

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Armeria maritima

Cerastium tomentosa

Cotoneaster dammeri

Euonymus fortunei

Potentilla spp.

Senecio cineraria

Thymus praecox arcticus

Verbenia bipinnatifida

common name

Hens & chicks

Stone crops

Wolly yarrow

Carpet bugle

Kinnikinnick

Sea pink; thrift

Snow in summer

Bearberry cotoneaster

Winter creeper

Cinquefoil

Dusty miller

Mother of thyme

Verbenia

Resources:

Washington Native Plant Society, 6310 NE 74th Street, Suite 215E, Seattle, WA 98115, <http://www.wnps.org/>

Pojar, Jim and MacKinnon, Andy. 1994. *Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast*. B.C. Ministry of Forestry and Lone Pine Publishing, Redmond, WA.