



Plant and Landscape Guide





Lady Bank's Rose

Rancho Santa Fe, California, is considered to be in a very high fire hazard severity zone because of its unique characteristics. It is considered a Wildland Urban Interface area because of the proximity of the natural chaparral vegetation to developed areas, often immediately abutting structures. Additionally, warm coastal weather, Santa Ana winds, mountainous terrain, and steep slopes contribute to the very high fire hazard severity zone designation.

In an effort to protect homes from a future devastating Wildland fire such as the ones experienced in 2003 and 2007, the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District (RSFFPD) does not allow certain types of trees, plants, or shrubs to be planted within certain distances of structures. This booklet contains valuable information pertaining to both desirable and undesirable trees, shrubs, ground covers, vines, roadway clearances, and palm trees. The goal is to educate the public on RSFFPD's ordinances regarding landscaping so they can increase the chances of their home surviving a wildfire. Please feel free to contact the Fire District if you have any questions, comments, or concerns.

Please Note:

1. THIS IS NOT A COMPREHENSIVE LIST. This booklet is intended to simply guide the public on what types of trees and shrubs are acceptable within the Fire District. Other trees and shrubs not listed may also be acceptable upon approval by the RSFFPD.
2. Trees listed as requiring 30-foot spacing from the drip line to the structure are considered non-fire resistive trees by the RSFFPD. Consult a design professional or the Fire District for site-specific questions regarding tree placement.
3. Trees that grow near power lines pose a potential electrical hazard. San Diego Gas & Electric (SDG&E) is required by law to maintain minimum clearances between all vegetation and power lines. No tree should be allowed to grow within 10 feet of electrical conductors. SDG&E provides a list of suggested trees species that are appropriate to grow under or adjacent to power lines. This list, along with other information regarding SDG&E Vegetation Management, can be found at <http://www.sdge.com/safety/tree-safety/healthy-trees-healthy-community>.



Silk Oak



Henkel's Yellowwood

All photo credits are listed on the back of this booklet.

Canopy Trees: Broad spreading trees that make good accent trees

Grow 25-50 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Silk Tree	10	D
<i>Chorisia speciosa</i>	Silk Floss Tree	10	D
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor Tree	10	E
<i>Erythrina species</i>	Coral Tree	10	D
<i>Ficus species</i>		10	D
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	10	D
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Golden Raintree	10	D
<i>Melaleuca linariifolia</i>	Paperbark	10	E
<i>Pinus halepensis</i>	Aleppo Pine	30	E
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Sycamore	10	D
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	30	E
<i>Podocarpus gracilior</i>	Fern Pine	10	E
<i>Pyrus kawakamii</i>	Evergreen Pear	10	E
<i>Quercus species</i>	Oak	10	E
<i>Rhus lancea</i>	African Sumac	10	E
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	10	D
<i>Schinus species</i>	Pepper Tree	30	E
<i>Spathodea campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	10	D
<i>Tipuana tipu</i>	Tipu Tree	10	D
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm	10	D
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Sawleaf Zelkova	10	D



African Tulip Tree



Chinese Elm

Vertical Growing Trees: Upright character and are good choices for narrow areas

Grow up to 30 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-30 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
<i>Betula pendula</i>	European White Birch	10	D
<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Bottle Tree	10	D
<i>Callistemon viminalis</i>	Weeping Bottle Brush Tree	30	E
<i>Dracaena draco</i>	Dragon Tree	10	E
<i>Hymenosporum flavum</i>	Sweetshade Tree	10	E
<i>Maytenus boaria</i>	Mayten	10	E
<i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i>	Paperbark Tree	10	E
<i>Metrosideros tomentosa</i>	New Zealand Christmas Tree	10	E
<i>Tristania conferta</i>	Brisbane Box Tree	10	E



Dragon Tree



Japanese Maple



Redbud



Pomegranate

Ornamental Trees: Various canopy heights and widths that serve many uses such as accent trees

Grow 15-40 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-25 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese Maple	10	D
<i>Agonis flexuosa</i>	Peppermint Tree	10	E
<i>Arbutus unedo</i>	Strawberry Tree	10	E
Avocado species		30	E
<i>Bauhinia</i> species	Orchid Tree	10	D
<i>Cassia leptophylla</i>	Gold Medallion Tree	10	D
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Eastern Redbud	10	D
Citrus species		10	E
<i>Cupaniopsis anacardioides</i>	Carrotwood Tree	10	E
<i>Geijera parvifolia</i>	Australian Willow	10	E
<i>Lagerstroemia indica</i>	Crape Myrtle	10	D
<i>Lagunaria patersonii</i>	Primrose Tree	10	E
<i>Magnolia</i> species		10	E/D
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive Tree	10	E
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Chinese Pistache	10	D
<i>Prunus</i> species		10	E/D
<i>Pyrus</i> species	Ornamental Pear	10	E/D
<i>Tabebuia</i> species	Trumpet Tree	10	E/D

Low-Multi Branching Trees: Large shrubs and small tree forms good for under-story screening

Grow 10-25 ft. tall and should be spaced 15-20 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
Acacia species		30	E
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	Bronze Loquat	10	E
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Guava	10	E
<i>Melaleuca nesophila</i>	Pink Melaleuca	10	E
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>		10	E
<i>Pittosporum undulatum</i>	Victorian Box	10	E
<i>Punica granatum</i>	Pomegranate	10	D
<i>Thevetia thevetioides</i>	Giant Thevetia	10	E

Tall Skyline Trees: Dramatic silhouettes against the skyline

Grow 40-70 ft. tall and should be spaced 30-40 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf Maple	10	D
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	White Alder Tree	10	D
<i>Cedrus species</i>	Cedar Tree	30	E
<i>Eucalyptus species</i>		30	E
<i>Fraxinus species</i>	Ash Tree	10	D
<i>Grevillea robusta</i>	Silk Oak	10	D
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Tulip Tree	10	D
<i>Liquidambar species</i>	Sweet Gum	10	D
<i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island Pine	30	E
<i>Pinus torreyana</i>	Torrey Pine	30	E
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Sycamore	10	D
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Western Cottonwood	10	D
<i>Populus nigra</i>	Lombardy Poplar	10	D



Sycamore

Palm Trees: Vary from single to multiple trunks

Grow 20-100 ft. tall and should be spaced 20-40 ft. apart

Botanical Name	Common Name	Drip line to Structure (ft.)	Evergreen or Deciduous
<i>Archontophoenix alexandrae</i>	Alexandra Palm	10	E
<i>Archontophoenix cunninghamiana</i>	King Palm	10	E
<i>Brahea armata</i>	Blue Hesper Palm	30	E
<i>Brahea edulis</i>	Guadalupe Palm	30	E
<i>Chamaerops humilis</i>	Mediterranean Fan Palm	30	E
<i>Cycas revoluta</i>	Sago Palm	10	E
<i>Howea forsteriana</i>	Kentia Palm	30	E
<i>Phoenix canariensis</i>	Canary Island Date Palm	30	E
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>	Date Palm	30	E
<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>	Senegal Date Palm	30	E
<i>Phoenix roebelenii</i>	Pygmy Date Palm	30	E
<i>Syagrus romanzoffianum</i>	Queen Palm	10	E
<i>Trachycarpus fortunei</i>	Windmill Palm	30	E
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i>	California Fan Palm	30	E
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican Fan Palm	30	E
*All other Palm species	Various Palms	30	E



King Palm



Kentia Palm

*Shall be planted a minimum 30 feet away from any combustible structure. The Fire Department may make exceptions for various species they deem as being more fire-resistant.



Pride of Madiera



Bronze Loquat



Shrub Daisy

Shrubs

Botanical Name	Common Name
<i>Abelia grandiflora</i>	Glossy Abelia
<i>Abutilon palmeri</i>	Indian Mallow
<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California Buckeye
<i>Alyogyne huegelii</i>	Blue Hibiscus
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing Saltbush
<i>Atriplex glauca</i>	Saltbush
<i>Atriplex lentiformis</i>	Quail Saltbush
<i>Baccharis glutinosa</i>	Mule Fat
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote Bush
*Bamboo Species	
<i>Buxus species</i>	Boxwood
<i>Carissa grandiflora</i>	Natal Plum
<i>Ceanothus spp.</i>	California Lilac
<i>Cistus spp.</i>	Rockrose
<i>Coprosma repens</i>	Mirror Plant
* <i>Dicksonia antarctica</i>	Tasmanian Tree Fern
<i>Echium candicans</i>	Pride of Madiera
<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Silverberry
<i>Encelia californica</i>	California Sunflower
<i>Eriobotrya deflexa</i>	Bronze Loquat
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow
<i>Escallonia spp.</i>	Escallonia
<i>Euryops pectinatus</i>	Shrub Daisy
<i>Feijoa sellowiana</i>	Pineapple Guava
<i>Galvezia speciosa</i>	Bush Snapdragon
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Ilex species</i>	Holly
<i>Lavandula spp.</i>	Lavender
<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	New Zealand Tea Tree
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i>	Japanese Privot
<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Oregon Grape
<i>Myoporum laetum</i>	Myoporum
<i>Myrtus communis</i>	Myrtle
<i>Nerium Oleander</i>	Dwarf Oleander
<i>Photina spp.</i>	Photina
<i>Pittosporum tobria</i>	Tobria
<i>Plumbago auriculata</i>	Cape Plumbago
<i>Podocarpus henkelii</i>	Henkel's Yellowwood
<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>	Carolina Laurel Cherry

*Shall be planted a minimum 30 feet away from any combustible structure. The Fire Department may make exceptions for various species they deem as being more fire-resistant.

Prunus ilicifolia	Hollyleaf Cherry
Punica granatum	Pomegranate
Pyracantha species	Firethorn
Quercus dumosa	Coast Scrub Oak
Rhamnus californica	Coffeeberry
Rhaphiolepis indica	India Hawthorn
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonadeberry
Ribes speciosum	Fuchsia-flowered Gooseberry
Rosa species	Rose
Rosa banksiae	Lady Bank's Rose
Salvia greggii	Autumn Sage
Salvia leucantha	Mexican Bush Sage
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton
Trichostema lanatum	Wooly Blue Curls
Westringia fruticosa	Coast Rosemary
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma



Lavender Cotton



Kangaroo Paw



Blue-eyed Grass

Perennials

Botanical Name	Common Name
Achillea species	Yarrow
Agapanthus species	Lily-of-the-Nile
Amaryllis belladonna	Naked Lady
Anigozanthos species	Kangaroo Paw
Artemisia "powis castle"	Wormwood
Baileya multiradiata	Desert Marigold
Camissonia cheiranthifolia	Beach Evening Primrose
Camellia species	Camellia
Clivia miniata	Clivia
Coreopsis grandiflora	Large-Flowered Tickseed
Coreopsis maritime	Sea Dahlia
Dietes species	Fortnight Lily
Felicia ammeloides	Blue Marguerite
Heuchera species/hybrids	Coral Bells
Iris douglasiana	Pacific Coast Iris
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-hot Poker
Lantana species	Lantana
Limonium perezii	Sea Lavender
Narcissus species	Daffodil
Oenothera species	Primrose
Penstemon species	Beardtongue
Senecio cineraria	Dusty Miller
Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-eyed Grass
Tagetes lemmonii	Mountain Marigold
Tulbaghia violacea	Society Garlic



Carpet Bugle



Natal Plum



Trailing Rosemary

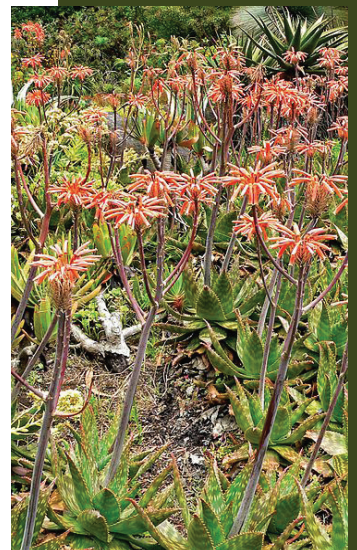
Ground Covers	
Botanical Name	Common Name
Ajuga reptans	Carpet Bugle
Aptenia cordifolia	Red Apple Iceplant
Arctostaphylos edmundsii 'Little Sur'	Little Sur Manzanita
Arctostaphylos hookeri 'Monterey carpet'	Monterey Carpet Manzanita
Baccharis pilularis 'Twin Peaks' or 'Pigeon Point'	Coyote Bush
Carex species	Sedge
Carissa macrocarpa	Natal Plum
Ceanothus griseus horizontalis	Ceanothus
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-summer
Delosperma alba	White Trailing Iceplant
Delosperma cooperi	Pink Carpet
Dymondia margaretea	Silver Carpet
Erigeron karvinskianus	Fleabane, Mexican Daisy
Fragaria chiloensis	Wild Strawberry
Gazania hybrids	Gazania species
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Lampranthus species	Iceplant
Lantana montevidensis	Lantana
Mahonia repens	Creeping Mahonia
Malephora crocea	Iceplant
Malephora luteola	Iceplant
Myoporum parvifolium	Myoporum
Oenothera berlandieri	Mexican Evening Primrose
Oenothera stubbei	Saltillo Evening Primrose
Osteospermum fruticosum	Trailing African Daisy
Pelargonium peltatum	Ivy Geranium
Rosmarinus officinalis 'Prostratus'	Trailing Rosemary
Sagina subulata	Irish Moss
Sedum brevifolium	Stonecrop
Sedum confusum	Stonecrop
Sedum rubrotinctum	Pork and Beans
Senecio mandraliscae	Blue Chalk Sticks
Thymus species	Thyme
Verbena species	Verbena
Vinca minor	Periwinkle
Vinca minor alba	White Periwinkle

Vines

Botanical Name	Common Name
Bougainvillea species	Bougainvillea
Calliandra haematocephala	Pink Powder Puff
Clematis species	Clematis species
Clytostoma callistegioides	Violet Trumpet Vine
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood-red Trumpet Vine
Distictis 'Rivers'	Royal Trumpet Vine
Grape species	Wine Grapes
Hardenbergia comptoniana	Lilac Vine
Hedera helix	English Ivy
Ipomoea tricolor	Morning Glory
Mandevilla hybrids	Mandevilla
Pandorea jasminoides	Bower Vine
Parthenocissus tricuspidata	Boston Ivy
Passiflora species	Passion Vine
Rosa species	Climbing Rose types
Thunbergia gregorii	Orange Clock Vine
Trachelospermum jasminoides	Star Jasmine
Vitis californica	California Wild Grape
Wisteria sinensis	Chinese Wisteria



Clematis



Aloe

Succulents and Cacti

Botanical Name	Common Name
Aeonium species	
Agave species	
Aloe species	
Cereus peruvianus	Peruvian Apple Cactus
Crassula argentea	Jade Plant
Dudleya species	
Echeveria species	Hen and Chicks
Euphorbia species	
Kalanchoe blossfeldiana	Kalanchoe
Opuntia species	Cacti
Sansevieria trifasciata	Mother-in-law's Tongue
Sedum species	Stonecrop
Yucca gloriosa	Spanish Dagger



Mother-in-law's Tongue

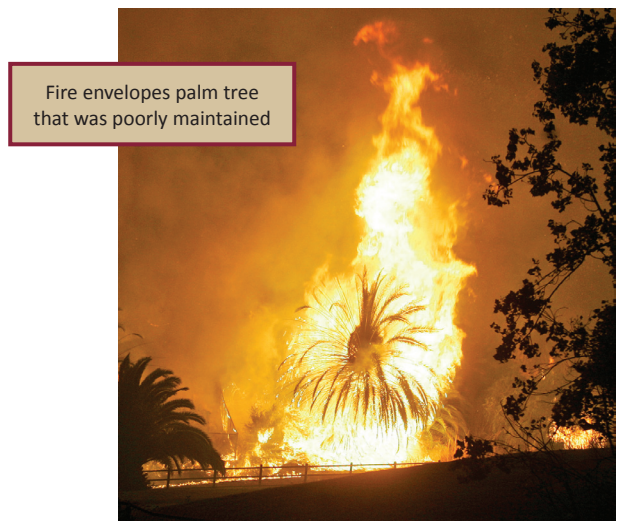
Palm Trees

Following the 2007 wildfires, it was determined that certain species of palms increased the fire hazard due to tree form and lack of maintenance. The following is the Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District requirements for palm trees.

Palm Tree Requirements (Local Policy). Palm Trees that have fibrous tissue (Photograph 1) or leaf bases (Photograph 2) on the trunk shall be planted and maintained 30 feet from the tree's drip line to any combustible structure. Some examples of tree species with fibrous tissue include:

- Chamaerops humilis* (Mediterranean Fan Palm)
- Phoenix canariensis* (Canary Island Date Palm)
- P. dactylifera* (Date Palm)
- P. reclinata* (Senegal Date Palm)
- P. roebelenii* (Pygmy Date Palm)
- Trachycarpus fortunei* (Windmill Palm)

The *Washingtonia robusta* (Mexican Fan Palm) is an example of a palm tree with leaf bases. All dead palm fronds including older leaves that persist on the tree, forming a "skirt" of brown thatch (Photograph 3) shall be removed annually; this requirement applies to palms within 100 feet of any structure or within 30 feet of a driveway or roadway.



Vertical Clearance

To provide safer wildfire evacuation routes for residents and adequate access routes for fire engines, all roadways must be free of obstructions. Start at the edge of the improved roadway/driveway surface and measure 13 feet, 6 inches straight up from the ground. This area must remain free of obstructions like overhanging tree branches, vegetation, signs, gates, etc.

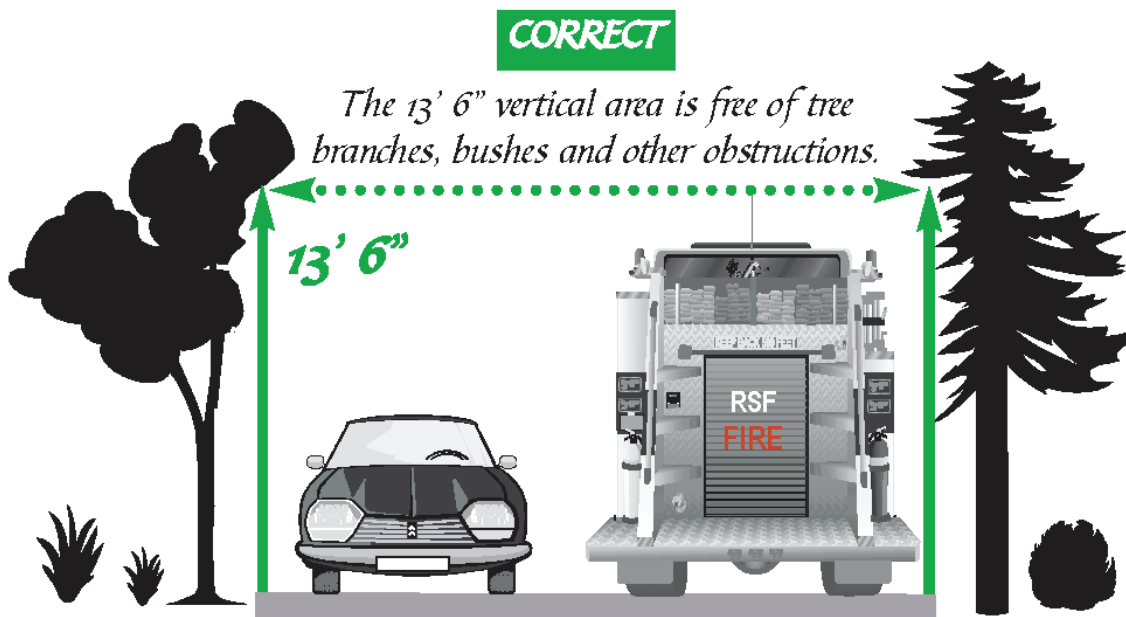
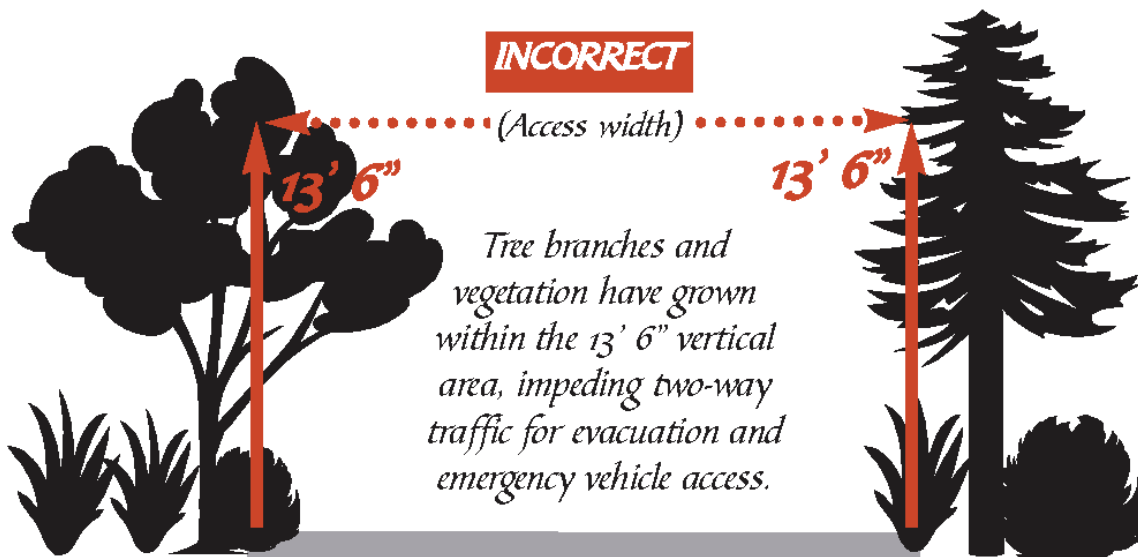


Photo credits per photographers' requests:

Cover *Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District*

Page 2 *Lady Bank's Rose*: Photo - Jarekk, Source - Wikipedia; *Silk Oak*: Photo - RickP, Source - Wikipedia; *Henkel's Yellowwood*: Photo - Stan Shebs, Source - Wikipedia

Page 3 *African Tulip Tree*: Source - <http://www.naturform.ch>; *Chinese Elm*: Public Domain; *Dragon Tree*: Photo - Esculapio, Source - Wikipedia

Page 4 *Japanese Maple*: Public Domain; *Redbud*: Courtesy of Missouri Botanical Garden PlantFinder; *Pomegranate*: Photo - JoJan, Source: Wikipedia

Page 5 *Sycamore*: Photo - Horticipia, Source: Arbor Day Foundation; *King Palm*: Public Domain; *Kentia Palm*: Photo - Kahuroa, Source: Wikipedia

Page 6 *Pride of Madiera*: Photo - Velela, Source: Wikipedia; *Bronze Loquat*: Public Domain; *Shrub Daisy*: Photo - Forest and Kim Starr

Page 7 *Lavender Cotton*: Public Domain; *Kangaroo Paw*: Photo - Forest and Kim Starr, Source - Wikipedia; *Blue-eyed Grass*: Public Domain

Page 8 *Carpet Bugle*: Photo - Jerzy Opiola, Source - Wikipedia; *Natal Plum*: Photo - Forest and Kim Starr, Source - Wikipedia; *Training Rosemary*: Photo - Fir0002/Flagstaffotos, Source - Wikipedia

Page 9 *Clematis*: Andrew Dunn; *Aloe*: Photo - Stan Shebs, Source - Wikipedia; *Mother-in-law's Tongue*: Source - plantrescue.com

Page 10 Photos - Rancho Santa Fe Fire Protection District