

High Desert Approved and Prohibited Plant List

Revised November 15, 2022

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Approved by HDROA NCC

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APPROVED AND PROHIBITED PLANTS LIST

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAINTAINING THE LIST

The Declaration of the Covenants, Conditions, and Restriction (CC&R) for High Desert guidance for the Approve and Prohibited Plant List. Changes or additions to the list may be initiated by the New Construction Committee (NCC), the Modifications Committee (MC), the Landscape Committee, or by a resident's request. The Landscape Committee maintains the list and approves changes and additions. The NCC shall have the right to amend the Guidelines for Sustainability at any time, but such amendments shall not become effective until they are approved by the Board. The NCC is responsible for publishing the list since it is part of the Guidelines for Sustainability. While changes may be necessary, frequent changes make the list difficult to enforce. For that reason, some plants are listed with all species (spp.) designation which covers any plant in the genus (scientific name). This allows for new introductions of a plant to be automatically approved.

APPLICABILITY

- 1) In selecting plants for your landscaping be careful to check the scientific name of any species you are considering that common names often represent very different plants.
- 2) The lists of approved and prohibited plants apply to the common areas and any visible areas. Within the walled areas, other small non-invasive plants may be planted.
- 3) Check the village covenants, in some communities there may be additional plant restrictions.
- 4) Within the walls of your lot, any landscape design which includes large trees or shrubs must be presented and approved by the Modifications Committee – for you and your neighbors' sake.
- 5) Restricted trees: On 5/8/2018 NCC applied height restrictions on non-native trees over 26' and native trees over 40'. Residents with existing trees as of that date are grandfathered in.

PHILOSOPHY

Landscaping in the High Desert is designed to retain the natural look of the foothills, to be drought tolerant, and to help sustain native habitats for wildlife. Native wildlife uses native plants for nourishment. Native trees include the One Seed Juniper, Pinon, Shrub Oak, Box Elder, etc., so the plant list would be quite limited if only natives were approved. For this reason, many other adapted plants have been considered for use in the High Desert. Native plants are defined by USDA Plants Database¹.

The following criteria cited below were used to provide reasonable options for residents. Landscape guidelines can also be found in the *Guidelines for Sustainability* for Estate and Premier Villages, Builder Villages, and each gated Village. Please refer to the High Desert Living website for these documents. ([High Desert Living](#)) Guidelines for plant selection are listed.

CRITERIA USED FOR SELECTING PLANTS

It is each homeowner's responsibility to utilize this list to select plants and advise your Landscaper of this list for their designs. In selecting plants for your landscaping be careful to check the scientific name of any species you are considering, since common names often represent very different plants.

¹ [USDA Plants Database https://plants.usda.gov](https://plants.usda.gov)

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INCLUSION

- 1) Desert-adapted plants can be recognized by their water-conserving features: small narrow leaves, needles or spines, gray/green color, waxy protective leaf coatings, fuzzy hair leaf coatings, or lack of leaves with just a green narrow stem.
- 2) The use of acid soil-loving plants with large leaves are discouraged since these plants neither represent the Southwestern Desert aesthetic nor are they drought tolerant.
- 3) Drought tolerant and climate adapted: Selected plants were adapted to the area with the highest success for living and creating the Southwestern regional look. Many non-native plants are ill-adapted to our climate swings, our alkaline soil, wind, and intense sunlight.
- 4) Smaller mature size: The smaller plants require less water. They reduce the risk of spreading fire. Many support wildlife.
- 5) Non-invasive: Most of these are native plants that support natural wildlife and other native plants. Generally, these plants do not damage walls and buildings.
- 6) Low pollen producing: Plants prohibited by the city for excessive pollen were also excluded.
- 7) Low pest/disease susceptibility: These plants mitigate the spread of disease and require low maintenance.
- 8) Firewise: Plants with Firewise characteristics are less likely to torch, thereby minimizing fire hazards to structures.

EXCLUSION

- 1) Large-sized plants at maturity: Plants that obscure views were considered undesirable. Larger plants require more water.
- 2) Wider plants may outgrow the area where placed and may require more water.
- 3) Drought-susceptible plants are often non-native plants stressed by our local climate conditions.
- 4) High pest/disease susceptibility: Susceptible plants are often non-native plants stressed by our local climate conditions. Why choose plants that look ugly or because of pests or diseases or require constant attention?
- 5) Invasive plants that rapidly spread over walls, buildings, and natural areas (*e.g.*, cheatgrass, tumbleweed, ragweed, etc.)
- 6) Many non-native plants are ill-adapted to our Southwest climate, alkaline soils, wind, lack of precipitation, and intense sunlight.
- 7) High pollen-producing plants prohibited by the city are also excluded.
- 8) Trees and Shrubs have special High Desert Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&R). The introduction to Trees and Shrubs lists many of these requirements. ([High Desert Living: Documents & Forms/Official Documents/Governing Documents](#))
- 9) Trees and Shrubs: Please see their introductory sections.
- 10) Removal of invasive plants that spread quickly needs everyone's participation to remove them. These include Tree of Heaven, Needle Grass, Cheat Grass, Tumbleweed, Ragweed, etc.

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FIRE CONSIDERATIONS

Fire considerations are for only information in choosing your landscape. “Firewise” is a trademarked term and not a recommendation and is used by States for communal landscaping. Please see the references below.

Fuel Load, Fire Intensity, Fire Propagation/Heat Combustion, and Ladder Fuel

Fuel load is the quantity of plant material that can burn uninterrupted to sustain and spread the fire. Each plant contributes to a fire through its fuel load which affects the fire intensity and propagation.

Fire intensity is the amount of energy or heat given off when the plant burns. This is usually the amount of wood or dry plant parts. For example, if you look at a bush and imagine it as a bonfire that may give you an idea of the heat intensity, flames, and embers from the bush.

Plants can be ignited by contact with a flame, burning embers, or high heat leading to combustion.

Heat combustion occurs when the sap/resins in the plant become so hot the oxygen pulls off two hydrogen molecules allowing the fire to ignite. In the High Desert, this has a low probability. In rare examples when pines or juniper plants are placed next to each other and transfer fire from one plant to the other the high heat can lead to combustion. This is why it is critical to not plant trees and shrubs as windbreaks or privacy walls.

Fire propagation is the plant’s ability to transfer its fire to a new fuel bed which heats the plant up to the point of ignition. Flames with high intensity and burning embers contribute to fire propagation. Plants with flammable chemicals increase the fire intensity and may enable flaming embers to propagate fire to new areas. Sometimes the flammable chemicals become combustible gasses spitting out burning embers. Well-watered plants may reduce the plant’s concentrations of flammable chemicals and may burn with reduced intensity.

Ladder fuel is vegetation that allows a fire to climb up from the ground into taller plants like trees. It is the biggest risk for trees catching fire.

Each plant section below uses these concepts to generalize some fire risks by these plants.

PLANTS THAT MITIGATE FIRE RISK

Inherent plant characteristics include those that can mitigate fire risk – choose plants:

- 1) High moisture content - plants burn more slowly and less intensely. Herbaceous materials (soft stems) typically have a higher moisture content. Succulent plants contain more moisture. Both have a low ignition and fuel load mitigating fire intensity and burning ember propagation.
- 2) Low growing habit - plants that are closer to the ground reduce the risk of spreading fire into tree canopies. They provide less fuel and shorter flames mitigating fire intensity and burning ember propagation.
- 3) Firewise plants lack or have minimal flammable chemicals that may turn into combustible gases, in their sap, roots, stems, leaves, flowers, fruits, and seeds.

All plants can and may burn, especially if they are water or drought-stressed. However, generally speaking, well-watered Firewise plants contain tissues with more moisture, fewer amounts of flammable chemicals (e.g., resinous, oils, waxes), and produce fewer

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fuel volumes (*e.g.*, branches and leaves). If and when Firewise plants burn, their predicted fire behavior is less intense as compared to non-Firewise plants.

“Firewise Trademark” in the plant list: The plant list uses references that evaluated and defined Firewise plants.

“Yes” means the plant can be found in one of the references. The table does not include the level of Firewise flammability risk.

“No” means the plant may ignite and burn easily.

“Unknown” means the plant was not on any of their lists.

SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE PRACTICES TO MITIGATE FIRE ALL YEAR.

- 1) *The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)² includes the Firewise literature³ with landscape designs and more fire mitigation tips. Below are suggestions to minimize the risk of residential fire propagation.*
 - a) *Remove any fuel from the first 5 feet surrounding the home; this is called the “immediate zone.” Rake up leaves, twigs, grasses, and other fuels across the property – especially immediately before fire season.*
 - b) *Clear roofs and gutters of dead leaves, debris, and pine needles that can catch embers and serve as an ignition point.*
 - c) *Never store flammable materials underneath decks or porches. Remove dead vegetation and debris from under decks and porches and between deck board joints.*
 - d) *Reduce plant density and increase plant spacing. It is recommended to separate shrubs by at least 1 or 2 times their mature width. For example, if you have a 5-foot-wide shrub, the next shrub should occur at least 5-10 feet from the first shrub’s edge.*
 - e) *Eliminate ladder fuels (i.e., fuels that provide vertical continuity between fuels, thereby allowing the fire to carry from surface fuels into crowns of trees or shrubs with relative ease⁴). Remove lower tree branches 2-3 times the height of neighboring plants.*
 - f) *Remove dead wood from trees and shrubs; remove twiggy growth.*
 - g) *Thinning the number of plants so they don’t ignite each other and reduce grass height.*
 - h) *Irrigating regularly to keep plants hydrated and vigorous.*

APPROVED PLANTS

TREES

Consider planting trees that can adjust to changing climate conditions. Climate-Ready Trees for Albuquerque use the “Climate Ready Trees - The Nature Conservancy ([NMFO Climate-Ready report \(nature.org\)](https://www.nature.org)). These will be noted as *ABQ City Recommends*. The section, *Recommends Trees for Small- Large Residential Places* are noted in the High Desert Tree list below. The High Desert Supplements require:

Planting Decisions and CC&R requirements

- 1) The height and width of trees in the tables are estimates. If they get more water, they may grow taller and wider.
- 2) Consider tree roots growing into your plumbing and foundations, sidewalk, and driveways.
- 3) Be a good neighbor and consider not planting a tree that might block your neighbor's view.

² Website is [NFPA](#)

³ Website is [NFPA - Firewise USA®](#)

⁴ [ladder fuels meaning - Google Search](#)(July 13, 2021)

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- 4) Trees at maturity must not be taller than the homes (26 feet max). Trees maturing over 30 feet are not allowed.
- 5) It is recommended that trees be no closer than **10 feet from** buildings, or near outdoor fireplaces or chimney extrusions to mitigate fire risk
- 6) Tree canopies must be **10 feet apart** at maturity. Tree hedges with branches touching each other are not allowed. Hedges have very high fuel loads and may lead to fast-moving and high-intensity fires.
- 7) Remove the burlap, chicken wire, etc. around the root ball before planting. This allows the roots to grow away from the trunk and support the tree.
- 8) If a tree is designated as “Grandfather” it may remain. However, if it dies it may not be replaced.

Maintenance Decisions and Covenants, Conditions and Restriction Requirements

- 1) Water trees at the canopy line to a depth of 10 inches and way from the trunk to prevent root rot. As the tree grows you need to continue moving the irrigation out to the canopy line.
- 2) Their roots search for water including under the homes, sidewalks, and driveways.
- 3) Prune limbs/branches touching or overhanging the roof to a distance of at least 10 feet. If possible, given the landscape trim branches 5 feet from a wall to mitigate flame fire risks.
- 4) Trim the grass around trees to a height of 4 inches. Trimming should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant.
- 5) Cut the branches of trees to a height of **16 inches** from the ground to remove ladder fuels, creating a separation between low-level vegetation and tree branches to keep the fire from climbing into a tree canopy. Herbaceous or succulent plants may be planted under trees as long as the tree branches as long as their height is less than 8 inches.
- 6) Reduce the extreme fire danger posed by layers of dry conifer needles and/or leaves. Remove fallen needles, leaves, and pine cones from under and around these trees yearly. Preferably from November through February before peak fire season in the southwest. When trees catch fire with their large fire load, they can propagate fire by sending out large flames and burning embers.
- 7) Trees may be hard to ignite, but once they start burning, they have a high fire intensity that can use combustion to ignite surrounding materials and plants with their heat. Their embers can be carried in the wind to ignite a fire when they fall to the ground.

EVERGREEN TREES

Trees that do not shed leaves and stay green all year. **All male junipers** are prohibited by the City of Albuquerque.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions and remove root ball packing. Review how the particular roots grow to mitigate mature roots from lifting the sidewalk or driveway or getting into the house plumbing. Because many evergreens have volatile chemicals in their sap, the further apart they are planted from structures and other trees the better.

Maintenance Instructions:

Follow the tree’s instructions for watering and continue adjusting the watering to the canopy line as the tree grows. Keep branches trimmed up at least 16 inches above the ground. Keep plants under the tree canopy under 8 inches. Remove needles and other debris from roofs and gutters. Remove fallen needles/leaves, as well as pine cones from under and around trees. Remove dead branches. Remove all shrubs that are within 1 shrub diameter from the tree canopy.

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Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Many evergreen trees have resins, oils, and waxes that include flammable chemicals. These can easily be ignited and burned with high heat intensity. Their burning embers often propagate fires which can be carried by the winds to start spot fires. Dead branches in these trees enable flames to move up into the canopy. Shrubs touching the tree branches or trunk act as ladder fuels. Well-watered trees may reduce the concentrations of flammable chemicals and may burn with reduced fire intensity. Burning embers carried by the winds often start spot fires.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Family Name	Height x Width (ft)	New Mexico Native	Firewise Trademark	Comments
ALL Male Junipers	<i>Juniperus</i>	Cupressaceae		Native	No	Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
One Seed Juniper	<i>Juniperus monosperma</i>	Cupressaceae	15 x 15	Native	No	ABQ City Recommends
Rocky Mountain Juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	Cupressaceae	40 x 20	Native	No	
Eastern Red Cedar	<i>Juniperus virginiana</i>	Cupressaceae	4 x 8	Non-Native	No	ABQ City Recommends
Arizona White Oak	<i>Quercus arizonica</i>	Fagaceae	30 x 30	Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends (Need a moist environment)
Emery Oak	<i>Quercus emoryi</i>	Fagaceae	35 x 35	Native	Unknown	
Escarpment Live Oak	<i>Quercus fusiformis</i>	Fagaceae	30 x 30	Non-Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends
Shrub Live Oak	<i>Quercus turbinella</i>	Fagaceae	18 x 20	Native	Unknown	
Southern Live Oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Fagaceae	50 x 80	Non-Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends
Dwarf Weeping Blue Atlas Cedar	<i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	Pinaceae	10 x 20	Non-Native	No	ABQ City Recommends
Feel'n' Sunny Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodars</i> "Monkinn"	Pinaceae	12 x 8	Non-Native	No	ABQ City Recommends
Electra Deodar Cedar	<i>Cedrus deodars</i> "Electra"	Pinaceae	8 x 5	Non-Native	No	
Bristlecone Pine	<i>Pinus aristata</i>	Pinaceae	30 x 20	Native	No	(Needs higher altitude)
Pinon Pine	<i>Pinus edulis</i>	Pinaceae	30 x 20	Native	No	
Limber Pine	<i>Pinus flexilis</i>	Pinaceae	30 x 20	Native	No	(Not heat tolerant)
Mugo Pine	<i>Pinus mugo</i>	Pinaceae	4 x 5	Non-Native	No	
Southwestern White Pine	<i>Pinus strobiformis</i>	Pinaceae	30 x 20	Native	No	
Banshoho Japanese Black Pine	<i>Pinus thunbergia</i> "Banshoho"	Pinaceae	3 x 5	Non-Native	No	
Hairy Mtn. Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus breviflorus</i>	Rosaceae	15 x 15	Native	Yes	
Littleleaf Mtn. Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus intricatus</i>	Rosaceae	5 x 4	Native	Yes	
Curl Leaf Mtn. Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus ledifolius</i>	Rosaceae	15 x 15	Non-Native	Yes	
The trees below are Grandfathered (Trees previously allowed or naturally growing). Trees too tall for neighborhood but might be allowed in open spaces/arroyos. These include trees recommended by the city.						

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Alligator Juniper	<i>Juniperus deppeana</i>	Cupressaceae	65 x 7	Native	No	Grandfather: Too Tall ABQ City Recommends
Gray Oak	<i>Quercus grisea</i>	Fagaceae	25 x 40	Native	Unknown	Grandfather: Too tall
Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>	Pinaceae	35 x 25	Non-Native	No	(Grandfather: Too tall)
Oregon Green Dwarf Austrian Pine	<i>Pinus nigra "Oregon Green"</i>	Pinaceae	20 x 10	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: Needs medium water & other pines do better
Ponderosa Pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Pinaceae	60 x 30	Native	No	Albuquerque Prohibited Plants: Grandfather: Too tall and prefers higher altitude
Scotch Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	Pinaceae	45 x 25	Non-Native	No	(Grandfather: Too tall)

DECIDUOUS TREES

Trees that shed leaves seasonally. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions and remove root ball packing. Review how the particular tree roots grow to mitigate mature roots from lifting the sidewalk or driveway or getting into the house plumbing.

Maintenance Instructions:

Follow the tree's instructions for watering and continue adjusting the watering to the canopy line as the tree grows. Keep branches trimmed up at least 16 inches above the ground. Keep plants under the tree canopy under 8 inches. Remove leaves and other debris from roofs and gutters. Remove fallen leaves from under and around trees. Remove dead branches. Remove all shrubs that are within 1 shrub diameter from the tree canopy.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific tree selection. Well-watered plants may reduce the concentrations of flammable chemicals and may burn with reduced intensity.

Deciduous trees tend to be more fire resistant than evergreen trees because their leaves have higher moisture content, and they have fewer flammable chemicals. Ladder fuel is the biggest risk for these trees catching fire. Dead branches in the trees enable flames to propagate and consume the entire canopy. Burning embers carried by the winds can start spot fires.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height x Width (ft)	New Mexico Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comments
Mexican Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Adoxaceae	20 x 25	Native	Yes	
Smoke Tree	<i>Cotinus coggygia</i>	Anacardiaceae	10 x 15	Non-Native	Yes	
American Smoke Tree	<i>Cotinus obovatus</i>	Anacardiaceae	20- 30	Non-Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Prairie Flameleaf Sumac	<i>Rhus lanceolata</i>	Anacardiaceae	25 x 20	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Water Birch	<i>Betula occidentalis</i>	Betulaceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	moist environment
Desert Mayow	<i>Chilopsis linearis</i>	Bignoniaceae	20 x 25	Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends

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Chitalpa	<i>Chitalpa taskentensis</i>	Bignoniaceae	20 x 20	Non-Native	Unknown	(Has root rot disease)
Netleaf Hackberry	<i>Celtis laevigata/reticulata</i>	Cannabaceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Mexican Rosebud	<i>Cercis mexicana</i>	Fabaceae	20 x 12	Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends
Western Rosebud	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Fabaceae	20 x 20	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Golden Ball Lead Tree	<i>Leucaena retusa</i>	Fabaceae	15 x 15	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Texas Honey Mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i>	Fabaceae	25 x 30	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends (Not cold Tolerant)
Western Honey Mesquite	<i>Prosopis glandular var. torreyana</i>	Fabaceae	18 x 20	Native	Yes	(Not cold Tolerant)
Screwbean Mesquite	<i>Prosopis pubescens</i>	Fabaceae	20 x 20	Native	Unknown	(Not cold Tolerant)
Velvet Mesquite	<i>Prosopis velutina</i>	Fabaceae	20 x 25	Native	Unknown	ABQ City Recommends (Not Cold Tolerant)
Gambrel Oak	<i>Quercus gambelii</i>	Fagaceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	
Chisos Red Oak	<i>Quercus gravesii</i>	Fagaceae	25 x 25	Non-Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends (Semi-evergreen)
New Mexico Locust	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i>	Fabaceae	25 x 15	Native	Yes	
Texas Mountain Laurel	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i>	Fabaceae	15 x 15	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Chinese Scholar or Japanese pagoda	<i>Styphnolobium japonicum</i>	Fabaceae	25 x 25	Non-Native	Unknown	
Little Walnut	<i>Juglans microcarpa</i>	Juglandaceae	20 x 20	Native	Yes	
Orange Osage (White Shield Only)	<i>Maclura pomifera "White Shield"</i>	Moraceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
New Mexico Olive / Privet	<i>Forestiera neomexicana (pubescens)</i>	Oleaceae	15 x 15	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Fragrant Ash	<i>Fraxinus cuspidata</i>	Oleaceae	20 x 20	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Japanese Lilac Tree	<i>Syringa reticulata</i>	Oleaceae	20 x 20	Non-Native	Yes	
Chaste Tree	<i>Vitex agnus-castus</i>	Plantae	20 x 20	Non-Native	Yes	
Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Utah Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i>	Rosaceae	8 x 8	Native	Yes	
Mountain Mahogany	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i>	Rosaceae	10 x 8	Native	Yes	
Hawthorne Russian	<i>Crataegus ambigua</i>	Rosaceae	25 x 25	Non-Native	Yes	
Hawthorne Western	<i>Crataegus succulenta</i>	Rosaceae	20 x 15	Native	Yes	
Hawthorne Species	<i>Crataegus spp</i>	Rosaceae	25 x 25	Non-Native	Yes	
Malus Royal Raindrops (Crabapple)	<i>Malus transitoria</i>	Rosaceae	20 x 15	Non-Native	Yes	
Nanking cherry	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Rosaceae	6' x 6'	Non-Native	Yes	
Choke Cherry	<i>Prunus virginiana</i>	Rosaceae	20 x 20	Native	Yes	

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Arizona Rosewood	<i>Vauquelinia californica</i>	Rosaceae	15 x 10	Native	Yes	
Hop Tree	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Rutaceae	20 x 20	Native	Yes	
Bigtooth Maple	<i>Acer grandidentatum</i>	Sapindaceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	(‘Mesa Glow’ good choice)
Rocky Mountain Maple	<i>Acer glabrum var. diffusum</i>	Sapindaceae	25 x 25	Native	Unknown	
Hot Wings Maple	<i>Acer tataricum</i>	Sapindaceae	20 x 17	Non-Native	Yes	
<i>The trees below are Grandfathered (Trees previously allowed or naturally growing). Trees to tall for neighborhood but might be allowed in open spaces/arroyos. These includes trees recommended by the city.</i>						
Chinese Pistache	<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Anacardiaceae	40 x 35	Non-Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall and needs medium water ABQ City Recommends
All Palm Trees	<i>Cupressus spp</i>	Arecaceae	32 & up	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: High Desert climate is too cold
Hackberry	<i>Cektus occidentalis</i>	Cannabaceae	40 x 40	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall
False Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis spp.</i>	Cupressaceae	50 x 20	Non -Native	No	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Cypress	<i>Cupressus spp</i>	Cupressaceae	40 x 15	Non -Native	No	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Eastern Rosebud	<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Fabaceae	25 x 25	Native	Yes	Grandfather: High-water use; replaced by other redbuds that do better in this area
Texas/ Oklahoma Redbud	<i>Cercis canadensis L. var. texensis</i>	Fabaceae	30 x 20	Native	Yes	Grandfather Too tall. ABQ City Recommends
Texas red oak	<i>Quercus buckleyi</i>	Fabaceae	40 x 40	Non-Native	Unknown	Grandfather: Too Tall
Wavyleaf Oak	<i>Quercus undulata</i>	Fagaceae	50 x 40	Native	Unknown	Grandfather: Too tall Simi- evergreen
Idaho Locus	<i>Robinia ambigua</i>	Fabaceae	40 x 25	Non-Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall & poor structure
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	<i>Purple robe/ Black locus</i>	Fabaceae	40 x 25	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall (Poor structure)
Arizona walnut	<i>Juglans major</i>	Juglandaceae	48 x 36	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall and high-water use
Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>	Moraceae	40 x 40	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Raywood ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia "Raywood"</i>	Oleaceae	40 x 20	Non-Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall
Velvet Ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Oleaceae	40 x 35	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too Tall
Russian Olive	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Oleaceae	20 x 20	Non -Native	Yes	Grandfather: Invasive
European olive	<i>Olea europaea L. ssp. Europaea</i>	Oleaceae	30 x 30	Non -Native	Yes	Grandfather: Invasive

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Narrow Leaf Cottonwood	<i>Populus angustifolia</i>	Salicaceae	50 x 35	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Eastern/Broadleaf Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i>	Salicaceae	100 x 70	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Rio Grande Cottonwood/ Valley Cottonwood	<i>Populus deltoides</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i>	Salicaceae	100 x 70	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Lombardy Poplar	<i>Populus nigra</i>	Salicaceae	40 x 60	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Poor quality tree
Quaking Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Salicaceae	50 x 30	Native	No	Grandfather: Too Tall and not good at our altitude, Roots get under foundations
Box Elder "Sensation"	<i>Acer negundo</i> "Sensation"	Sapindaceae	40 x 30	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too Tall
Western Soapberry	<i>Sapindus saponaria</i> var. <i>drummondii</i>	Sapindaceae	25 x 30	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Simaroubaceae	60 x 35	introduced	Yes	Grandfather: Invasive
Salt Cedar	<i>Tamarix spp.</i>	Tamaricaceae	59 x 10	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: Invasive
Frontier Elm	<i>Ulmus x 'Frontier'</i>	Ulmaceae	25 x 15	Native	Yes	ABQ City Recommends
Lacebark Elm	<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Ulmaceae	50 x 45	Non-Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall and prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Emerald Sunshine Elm	<i>Ulmus propinqua</i> CHINA	Ulmaceae	35-25	Native	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque
Siberian Elm	<i>Ulmus pumila</i>	Ulmaceae	50 x 40	introduced	Yes	Grandfather: Too tall, Prohibited by City of Albuquerque

SHRUBS

A shrub is a woody plant smaller than a tree and has several main stems arising at or near the ground. Shrubs are often selected to maintain a native look. The table below has estimated height and width ranges. However, watering the shrubs tends to increase their value.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions and remove root ball packing. Review how the particular shrub roots grow to mitigate mature roots from lifting the sidewalk or driveway. Separate shrubs by at least 1 diameter's length from larger adjacent shrubs. Use the diameter of larger shrubs for the separation distance. Hedges of shrubs may lead to high-intensity fires with flying embers starting spot fires.

Maintenance Instructions:

Follow the shrub's instructions for watering. Use drip irrigation to water the shrubs to help the roots grow. Once a native shrub has matured, it should not need irrigation. Trimming around the shrub should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant. Remove leaves, needles, grass, and other debris around the base of the shrub. This will minimize ladder fuels.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Shrubs can be small bond fires that burn out or large bond fires propagating fire as ladder fuel or with burning embers carried by the winds. Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific shrub

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selection. Well-watered plants may reduce the concentrations of flammable chemicals and may burn with reduced intensity. Deciduous shrubs tend to be more fire resistant than evergreen shrubs, because their leaves have higher moisture content, and they have fewer flammable chemicals. Dead branches in the shrubs enable flames to propagate and consume the entire plant. Shrubs are often ladder fuel for trees, so it is important not to allow the shrub to grow under or next to a tree.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Evergreen shrubs that do not shed leaves and stay green all year. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. Separate shrubs by at least 1 diameter's length from adjacent shrubs. Use the diameter of larger shrubs for the separation distance. Plant 5 feet from buildings.

Maintenance Instructions:

Use drip irrigation to water the shrubs to help the roots grow. Remove grasses and other weeds that grow in and around shrubs. Do not allow other plants to grow under or touch shrubs to mitigate the ladder fuel effect. Remove dead branches, needles, and leaves to minimize ladder fuel effects. Trim the grass around shrubs to a height of 4 inches. Trimming should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific shrub selection. Dead leaves, needles, and grasses are ladder fuels for shrubs igniting the shrub's small branches. Evergreen shrubs with flammable chemicals concentrations in their branches and needles are at a higher risk of fire ignition and combustion. Well-watered plants may burn with reduced intensity. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Small shrub transport fire horizontally. Larger shrubs transport fire both vertically and horizontally because they have larger flame lengths increasing radiant heat output that can dry out and ignite neighboring plants. Their large burning embers can be carried by winds to start spot fires.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height x Width (ft)	New Mexico Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comments
Four Wing Saltbush	<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Amaranthaceae	6 x 8	Native	Yes	
Shadescale	<i>Atriplex confertifolia</i>	Amaranthaceae	2 x 2	Native	Yes	
Gardner's Saltbush	<i>Atriplex gardneri</i>	Amaranthaceae	>12 x 5	Native	Yes	
Winterfat	<i>Krascheninnikovia ceratoides</i>	Amaranthaceae	3 x 3	Non-Native	Unknown	
Threadleaf Sagewort/ Silvery wormwood.	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	Asteraceae	4 x 4	Non-Native	Yes	
Sand Sagebrush/ Threadleaf Sagewort	<i>Artemisia filifolia</i> <i>Torr. (Asteraceae)</i>	Asteraceae	4 x 4	Native	Yes	
Prairie Sage	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i>	Asteraceae	1 x 3	Native	Yes	
Big Sagebrush/ Bigleaf Sage	<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Asteraceae	6 x 10	Native	Yes	
Mule Fat/ Seep Mayow	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Asteraceae	6 x 8	Native	Unknown	

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Desert Broom	<i>Baccharis sarothroides</i>	Asteraceae	6 x 6	Native	Unknown	
Damianita	<i>Chrysactinia mexicana</i> A. Gray	Asteraceae	2 x 2	Native	Unknown	
Turpentine Bush	<i>Ericameria laricifolia</i>	Asteraceae	3 x 4	Native	Unknown	
Curry Plant/ Immortelle/ Italian Strawflower	<i>Helichrysum italicum</i>	Asteraceae	2 x 3	Non-Native	Unknown	
Blue Barberry/ Algerita	<i>Mahonia fremontii</i> /Berberis <i>fremontii</i>	Berberidaceae	5 x 7	Native	Yes	
Red Barberry/ Red Mahonia	<i>Mahonia haematocarpa</i>	Berberidaceae	8 x 10	Native	Yes	
Algerita	<i>Mahonia trifoliolata</i>	Berberidaceae	6 x 6	Native	Yes	
Rockrose	<i>Cistus x purpureus</i>	Cistaceae	4 x 5	Non-Native	Yes	
Silverberry	<i>Elaeagnus pungens</i>	Elaeagnaceae	10 x 10	Non-Native	Yes	
Mormon Tea	<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i>	Ephedraceae	3 x 4	Non-Native	Yes	
Joint Fir/ Nevada Jointfir	<i>Ephedra torreyana</i>	Ephedraceae	2 x 5	Native	Unknown	
Green Ephedra	<i>Ephedra varidis</i>	Ephedraceae	5 x 5	Native	Yes	
Panchito Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos coloradoensis</i>	Ericaceae	1 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Greenleaf Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos patula</i>	Ericaceae	10x 13	Native	Yes	
Pointleaf Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	Ericaceae	6 x 12	Native	Yes	
Various Manzanita	<i>Arctostaphylos species</i>	Ericaceae	various	Some are Native	Yes	
Scotch Broom	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Fabaceae	4 x 6	Non-Native	No	Scotch Broom
Feather Dalea	<i>Dalea formosa</i>	Fabaceae	2 x 3	Native	No	Simi evergreen
Summer Broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>	Fabaceae	2 x 3	Non-Native	Unknown	
Spanish broom	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Fabaceae	10 x 10	Non-Native	Unknown	
English Lavender	<i>Lavandula angustifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	3 x 3	Native	Yes	
French or Hybrid Lavenders	<i>Lavandula intermedia</i>	Lamiaceae	2.5 x 3	Non-Native	Yes	
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>	Lamiaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Pitcher sage	<i>Salvia azurea</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i>	Lamiaceae	5 x 4	Native	Yes	
Desert Sage	<i>Salvia dorrii</i>	Lamiaceae	2 x 3	Native	Yes	
Lavender Sage	<i>Salvia lavandulifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	1 x 2	Non-Native	Yes	
Big flowered Sage	<i>Salvia pachyphylla</i>	Lamiaceae	2 x 2.5	Native	Yes	
Salvia species	<i>Salvia spp</i>	Lamiaceae	1 x 3	Native	Yes	Some not cold hardy
Compact Oregon Grape Holly	<i>Mahonia aquifolium compacta</i>	Mahonia	2 x 4	Native	Yes	North side shaded areas
Grey-Leaf Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster glaucophyllus</i> (<i>buxifolius</i>)	Rosaceae	4 x 8	Non-Native	Yes	
Parney Cotoneaster	<i>Cotoneaster lacteus parneyi</i>	Rosaceae	5.5 x 12	Non-Native	Yes	
Apache Plume	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 7	Native	Yes	

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Cliffrose	<i>Purshia stansburiana</i>	Rosaceae	8 x 8	Native	Unknown	
Antelope Bitterbrush	<i>Purshia tridentata</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 8	Native	Yes	
Lady Bank's Double Yellow Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae Lutea</i>	Rosaceae	15 x 20	Non-Native	Yes	
Lady Bank's White Rose	<i>Rosa banksiae Alba</i>	Rosaceae	15 x 20	Non-Native	Yes	
Texas Sage 'Rio Bravo' or 'Lynns Legacy'	<i>Leucophyllum langmaniae</i>	Scrophulariaceae	4 x 4	Native	Unknown	
Creosote bush	<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Zygophyllaceae	6 x 8	Native	Unknown	

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Deciduous shrubs that shed leaves seasonally. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. Separate shrubs by at least 1 diameter's length from adjacent shrubs. Use the diameter of larger shrubs for the separation distance. Plant 5 feet from buildings and one mature diameter width from the tree canopy line.

Maintenance Instructions:

Well-watered plants with diluted concentrations of flammable chemicals may burn with reduced intensity. Remove grasses and other weeds that grow in and around shrubs. Do not allow other plants to grow under or touch shrubs to mitigate the ladder fuel effect. Remove dead branches and leaves to minimize ladder fuel effects. Trim the grass around shrubs to a height of 4 inches. Trimming should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific shrub selection. Deciduous shrubs tend to be more fire resistant than evergreen shrubs due to lower content of flammable chemicals and their leaves have a higher moisture content. Well-watered plants may burn with reduced intensity. Ladder fuels are the biggest risk for shrubs igniting the shrub's dead leaves and branches. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Small shrub transport fire horizontally. Larger shrubs transport fire both vertically and horizontally because they have larger flame lengths increasing radiant heat output that can dry out and ignite neighboring plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height x Width (ft)	New Mexico Native or Non-Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comment
Tanner's Sumac/ Prostate Sumac	<i>Rhus coriaria L. (sumac)</i>	Anacardiaceae	9 x 13	Non-Native	Yes	
Smooth Sumac	<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Anacardiaceae	3 x 5	Native	Yes	
Littleleaf Sumac	<i>Rhus microphylla</i>	Anacardiaceae	8 x 9	Native	Yes	
Skunkbush sumac/ Three-Leaf Sumac	<i>Rhus trilobata</i>	Anacardiaceae	3 x 6	Native	Yes	
Staghorn Sumac	<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Anacardiaceae	25 x 30	Non-Native	Yes	Can be invasive

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Dwarf Chamisa	<i>Chrysothamnus depressus</i>	Asteraceae	2 x 2	Native	Yes	
Chamisa	<i>Chrysothamnus nauseosa</i> / <i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Asteraceae	5 x 5	Native	Yes	
Mariola	<i>Parthenium incanum</i>	Asteraceae	2 x 3	Native	Unknown	
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Caprifoliaceae	6 x 6	Native	Yes	Moist shaded areas
Coralberry	<i>Symphoricarpos orbiculatus</i>	Caprifoliaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Red-Osler Dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	Cornaceae	7 x 7	Native	Yes	Moist shady areas
Silver Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia argentea</i>	Elaeagnaceae	15 x 10	Native	Yes	
Russet Buffaloberry	<i>Shepherdia canadensis</i>	Elaeagnaceae	6 x 12	Native	Yes	
Dwarf Leadplant	<i>Amorpha canescens</i>	Fabaceae	2 x 3	Native	Yes	
False Indigo	<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i>	Fabaceae	10 x 10	Native	Yes	moist shady areas
Siberian Peashrub	<i>Caragana arborescens</i>	Fabaceae	8 x 8	Native	Yes	
Black dalea	<i>Dalea frutescens</i>	Fabaceae	4 x 4	Native	Yes	
Summer Broom	<i>Genista lydia</i>	Fabaceae	2 x 2	Non-Native	Unknown	
Dunebroom	<i>Parryella filifolia</i>	Fabaceae	3 x 3	Native	Unknown	
Broom Dalea	<i>Psoralea scoparius</i>	Fabaceae	3 x 5	Native	Yes	
Golden Current	<i>Ribes aureum</i>	Grossulariaceae	6 x 6	Native	Yes	
Wax Currant	<i>Ribes cereum</i>	Grossulariaceae	5 x 5	Native	Yes	
Cliff Fenderbush	<i>Fendlera rupicola</i>	Hydrangeaceae	6 x 4	Native	Yes	
Littleleaf Mock Orange	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i>	Hydrangeaceae	6 x 6	Native	Yes	
Blue Mist Spirea	<i>Caryopteris x clandonensis</i>	Lamiaceae	3 x 3	Non-Native	Yes	
Frosted Mint	<i>Poliomintha incana</i>	Lamiaceae	4 x 6	Native	Unknown	
Russian Sage	<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	5 x 3	Non-Native	Yes	
Roundleaf Vitex (Beach Vitex)	<i>Vitex rotundifolia</i>	Lamiaceae	2 x 15	Non-Native	Unknown	
Winter Jasmine	<i>Jasminum nudiflorum</i>	Oleaceae	4 x 12	Non-Native	Yes	
Pink Plains Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon ambiguus</i>	Plantaginaceae	3 x 3	Native	Yes	
Sand Penstemon	<i>Penstemon arenicola</i>	Plantaginaceae	3 x 3	Non-Native	Yes	
Desert Ceonothus	<i>Ceanothus greggii</i>	Rhamnaceae.	6 x 5	Native	Yes	
Flowering Quince	<i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Fernbush	<i>Chamaebatiaria millefolium</i>	Rosaceae	5 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Rock Mountain Spray	<i>Holodiscus dumosus</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 6	Native	Yes	
Potentilla/ Shrubby Cinquefoil	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> / <i>Potentilla fruticosa</i>	Rosaceae	3 x 3	Native	Yes	
Western Sand Cherry	<i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>besseyi</i>	Rosaceae	4 x 4	Non-Native	Yes	

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Nanking Cherry	<i>Prunus tomentosa</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Austrian Copper Rose	<i>Rosa foetida</i> "bicolor"	Rosaceae	10 x 10	Non-Native	Yes	
Persian Yellow Rose	<i>Rosa foetida</i> "persica"	Rosaceae	6 x 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Woods Rose	<i>Rosa woodsii</i>	Rosaceae	6 x 8	Native	Yes	
Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja alternifolia</i>	Scrophulariaceae	8 x 12	Non-Native	Yes	
Dwarf Butterfly Bush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i> nanhoensis	Scrophulariaceae	5 x 5	Non-Native	Yes	
Wolfberry	<i>Lycium pallidum</i>	Solanaceae	6 x 6	Native	Unknown	
Oreganillo	<i>Aloysia wrightii</i>	Verbenaceae	5 x 4	Native	Unknown	protected areas

FLOWERS

Plants that produce flowers are usually perennial. They are often herbaceous plants with a low ignition and fuel load. New xeric introductions were selected as well as a few shade-tolerant plants. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. Do not allow plants to become ladder fuels under trees or next to shrubs. Herbaceous or succulent plants less than 8 inches tall may be planted under trees that have been limbed up to 16 inches. Native plants usually require less water than non-native plants. Native plants provide natural habitats and food for the High Desert wildlife.

Maintenance Instructions:

Irrigation of plants provides moist soil and hydrated stems and leaves. Well-watered flowers may be difficult to ignite. Remove dead flowers and leaves annually and before fire season. You may allow the plants to drop their seeds, then remove dead stems.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Herbaceous and succulent plants have stems with high moisture content minimizing their fire intensity and propagation. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. The small height size lends these plants to a horizontal fire. These plants have shorter flame lengths minimizing radiant heat output and their ability to dry out or ignite neighboring plants. Herbaceous plants do not generally contribute substantially to fire propagation - unless they are densely planted and have numerous dead stems and leaves. Well-watered flowers have moist plant parts and low concentrations of flammable chemicals making them less able to burn or propagate fires.

Deciduous shrubs that shed leaves seasonally. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. Separate shrubs by at least 1 diameter's length from adjacent shrubs. Use the diameter of larger shrubs for the separation distance. Plant 5 feet from buildings and one mature diameter width from the tree canopy line.

Maintenance Instructions:

Well-watered plants with diluted concentrations of flammable chemicals may burn with reduced intensity. Remove grasses and other weeds that grow in and around shrubs. Do not allow other plants to grow under or touch shrubs to mitigate the ladder fuel effect. Remove dead branches and leaves to minimize ladder fuel effects. Trim the grass around shrubs to a height of 4 inches. Trimming should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant.

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Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific shrub selection. Deciduous shrubs tend to be more fire resistant than evergreen shrubs due to lower content of flammable chemicals and their leaves have a higher moisture content. Well-watered plants may burn with reduced intensity. Ladder fuels are the biggest risk for shrubs igniting the shrub's dead leaves and branches. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Small shrub transport fire horizontally. Larger shrubs transport fire both vertically and horizontally because they have larger flame lengths increasing radiant heat output that can dry out and ignite neighboring plants.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height Range (in)	Width Range (in)	New Mexico Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comment:
Butterfly Milweed	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i>	Apocynaceae	12 to 28	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Haworth	<i>Haworthia</i>	Asphodelaceae	16 to 20	12	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Red Hot Poker	<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Asphodelaceae	3 to 4	2 to 3	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Greek Yarrow	<i>Achillea ageratifolia</i>	Asteraceae	6 to 18	18 to 24	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Common/ White Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Asteraceae	24 to 36	24 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Moonshine Yarrow	<i>Achillea Moonshine</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 24	18 to 24	Horticultural variety	Yes	Herbaceous
Serbian Yarrow	<i>Achillea serbica</i>	Asteraceae	4	15	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Pussytoes	<i>Antennaria spp.</i>	Asteraceae	6 to 12	9 to 18	Native	Unknown	Some Herbaceous
Filigree Daisy	<i>Anthemis Marschalliana</i>	Asteraceae	24 to 30	24	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous foliage
Desert Marigold	<i>Baileya multiradiata</i>	Asteraceae	18	12	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Chocolate flower	<i>Berliandiera lyrata</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 24	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Golden Aster/ Hairy false Goldenaster	<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i>	Asteraceae	8 to 36	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Calliopsis/ Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis spp.</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 48	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Blanket Flower	<i>Gaillardia spp.</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 18	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Maximillian Sunflower	<i>Helianthus maximilii</i>	Asteraceae	36 to 120	24 to 48	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Sunflower	<i>Helianthus alba</i>	Asteraceae	18 to 36	12 to 24	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Golden Aster / Camphorweed	<i>Heterotheca species</i>	Asteraceae	8 to 36	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Perky Sue/ Bitterweeds	<i>Hymenoxys species</i>	Asteraceae	5	8	Native & Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Dotted Gayfeather	<i>Liatris punctata</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 18	8 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Purple Aster Bigelow's Tansyaster	<i>Machaeranthera bigelovii</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 18	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Daisy Blackfoot	<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i>	Asteraceae	6 to 12	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Woolly Paperflower	<i>Psilostrophe tagetina</i>	Asteraceae	4 to 24	12 to 18	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous foliage
Mexican Hat	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 36	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous

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Threadleaf /Silver leaf Groundsel	<i>Senecio flaccidus</i>	Asteraceae	48 to 72	36	Native	Yes	Poison reference Reducing Livestock Losses to Toxic Plants (agrilife.org)
Golden Torch Goldenrod	<i>Solidago spp. 'Wichita Mtns'</i>	Asteraceae	30	24 to 30	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Late Purple Aster	<i>Symphyotrichum patens</i>	Asteraceae	3 to 6 feet	2 to 3 feet	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Wild Marigold	<i>Tagetes minuta</i> <i>Asterales</i>	Asteraceae	6 to 18	6 to 18	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Pricklyleaf dogwood	<i>Thymophylla acerosa</i>	Asteraceae	4 to 10	6	Native	Unknown	Woody stems
Angelita Daisy	<i>Tetranneuris acaulis</i>	Asteraceae	12	15	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Rayed Cota/ Greenthread	<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 36	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Mules Ears	<i>Scabrethia scabra/ Wyethia scabra</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 24	6 to 15	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous Foliage
Desert zinnia	<i>Zinnia acerosa</i>	Asteraceae	10 to 12	24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous woody stem
Prairie Zinnia/Rocky Mountain	<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i>	Asteraceae	4	15	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Bowles Mauve Wallflower	<i>Erysimum 'bowles mauve'</i>	Brassicaceae	18 to 24	15 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous (Bi-annual so short lived)
Wallflower	<i>Erysimum linifolium</i>	Brassicaceae.	15 to 24	15 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Red Valerian/ Jupiter's Beard	<i>Centranthus ruber Alba</i>	Caprifoliaceae	24 to 36	18 to 24	Non-Native	Yes	Woody stems (Invasive re-seeder)
Pincushion Flower	<i>Scabiosa</i>	Caprifoliaceae	12 to 18	12 to 18	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous woody stem
Valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	Caprifoliaceae	5 feet	1.5 feet	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Dianthus species	<i>Dianthus spp.</i>	Caryophyllaceae	6 to 12	6 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Cistaceae	6 to 12	24 to 36	Non-Native	Yes	woody stem
Pink Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Convolvulaceae	12 to 36	36	Non-Native	Unknown	woody stem
Bush Morning-Glory	<i>Ipomoea leptophylla</i>	Convolvulaceae	12 to 36	3 to 4	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Blue Spurge	<i>Euphorbia myrsinites</i>	Euphorbiaceae	6 to 12	6 to 12	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Purple Prairie Clover	<i>Dalea Purpurea</i>	Fabaceae	12 to 36	12 to 18	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Iridaceae	12 to 24	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Hummingbird/ Bubblegum Mint	<i>Agastache cana</i>	Lamiaceae	24 to 36	18	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Licorice Mint Hyssop/Mexican Hyssop	<i>Agastache rupestris</i>	Lamiaceae	36 to 42	18	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

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White Horehound	<i>Marrubium vulgare Lamiales</i>	Lamiaceae	24 to 30	12 to 36	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Bee Balm (Lemon)	<i>Monarda citriodora</i>	Lamiaceae	12 to 30	9 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Bergamot/ Bee balm	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i>	Lamiaceae	30- 48	24-36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Persian Catmint	<i>Nepeta racemose Mussinl</i>	Lamiaceae	9 to 18	12 to 18	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous (Choose sterile variety)
Oregano	<i>Origanum spp.</i>	Lamiaceae	6 to 9	12 to 18	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Prairie Skullcap (any)	<i>Scutellaria spp.</i>	Lamiaceae	2 to 3	18 to 30	Native	Yes	Some Herbaceous
Woolly Lamb's Ear	<i>Stachys byzantina</i>	Lamiaceae	4 to 6	18 to 30	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Scarlet Hedgenettle	<i>Stachys coccinea</i>	Lamiaceae	18	18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Prairie Flax/ Blue Flax	<i>Linum lewisii</i>	Linaceae	12 to 36	18 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Winecups	<i>Callirhoe involucrata</i>	Malvaceae	6 to 12	6 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Globemallow	<i>Sphaeralcea spp.</i>	Malvaceae	36 to 42	24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Flame flower	<i>Phemeranthus calycinum</i>	Montiaceae	10 to 12	4 to 6	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Sweet Sand Verbena	<i>Abronia fragrans</i>	Nyctaginaceae	12 to 36	8 to 40	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Desert Four-O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i>	Nyctaginaceae	15 to 18	48 to 72	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Gianttriplex-O'Clock	<i>Mirabilis multiflorav ar. Glandulosa</i>	Nyctaginaceae	36	36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Hartweg's Sundrops	<i>Calylophus hartwegii</i>	Onagraceae	6 to 18	6 to 18	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Catalina California Fuschia	<i>Epilobium canum</i>	Onagraceae	1to 18	3 to 36	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Hummingbird plant/Trumpet	<i>Epilobium canum, (Zauschneria californica)</i>	Onagraceae,	18 to 24	18 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Whirling Butterflies	<i>Gaura lindheimeri</i>	Onagraceae	36 to 60	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Berlandier's sundrops	<i>Oenothera berlandieri</i>	Onagraceae	10 to 12	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Tuffed Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i>	Onagraceae	8 to 12	24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Ozark Sundrop, Missouri Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera missouriensis</i>	Onagraceae	12	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Mexican Evening Primrose	<i>Oenothera speciosa</i>	Onagraceae	36	12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Evening Primroses (any)	<i>Oenothera spp.</i>	Onagraceae	9 to 24	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Indian Paintbrush	<i>Castilleja species</i>	Orobanchaceae	12 to 24	1 to 3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Narrowleaf Penstemon (Beardtongues)	<i>Penstemon angustifolius</i>	Plantaginaceae	4 to 12	4	Native	Yes	woody stem
Scarlet Bulger	<i>Penstemon barbatus</i>	Plantaginaceae	24 to 48	9 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous

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Cardinal Penstemon (Beardtongues)	<i>Penstemon cardinalis</i>	Plantaginaceae	24 to 36	15 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Firecracker Penstemon	<i>Penstemon eatonii</i>	Plantaginaceae	24 to 36	15	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
James Penstemon (Beardtongues)	<i>Penstemon jamesii</i>	Plantaginaceae	12 to 36	6 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Maguire's Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon linarioides</i>	Plantaginaceae	8 to 12	12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Palmer's Penstemon	<i>Penstemon palmeri</i>	Plantaginaceae	4 to 5 feet	2 feet	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Pine-Leaved Penstemon	<i>Penstemon pinifolius</i>	Plantaginaceae	10 to 12	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Desert Beardtongue	<i>Penstemon pseudospectabilis</i>	Plantaginaceae	36	24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Beardtongues (any)	<i>Penstemon spp.</i>	Plantaginaceae	18 to 36	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous Some are not cold hardy
Rocky Mountain Penstemon	<i>Penstemon strictus</i>	Plantaginaceae	24	36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Veronica (any)	<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Plantaginaceae	6 to 9	6 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Spreading Wild Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum effusum</i>	Polygonaceae	24	5'	Native	Yes	Woody stems
James Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum jamesii</i>	Polygonaceae	5 to 6	20	Non-Native	Yes	Not Herbaceous
Buckwheat species	<i>Eriogonum spp.</i>	Polygonaceae	3 to 16	12 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Sulphur Buckwheat	<i>Eriogonum umbellatum</i>	Polygonaceae	6 to 12	12 to 36	Native	Yes	Not Herbaceous
Phlox (any)	<i>Phlox spp.</i>	Polemoniaceae	6 to 48	6 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Golden Columbine	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i>	Ranunculaceae	24 to 36	24 to 36	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Southern wormwood	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>	Ranunculaceae	36 to 48	24 to 36	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Powis Castle Wormwood	<i>Artemisia arborescens x absinthium</i>	Ranunculaceae	36	24	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Roman Wormwood	<i>Artemisia pontica</i>	Ranunculaceae	24 to 36	12 to 24	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Beach Wormwood	<i>Artemisia stelleriana</i>	Ranunculaceae	8 to 12	20	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Blue Butterflies' Dwarf Delph	<i>Delphinium chinensis hybrid</i>	Ranunculaceae	12 to 18	12 to 18	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Common Rue	<i>Ruta graveolens</i>	Rutaceae	24 to 36	24 to 36	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Yerba Mansa	<i>Anemopsis californica</i>	Saururaceae	4 to 12	24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Firefly Coral Bells	<i>Heuchera sanguinea 'firefly'</i>	Saxifragaceae	12 to 18	9 to 12	horticultural variety	Yes	Herbaceous
Devil's Weed, Moonflower/	<i>Datura meteloides</i>	Solanaceae	36 to 48	36 to 48	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Sacred Datura	<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Solanaceae	6 feet	2 to 5 feet	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Silverleaf Groundsel	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	Solanaceae	12 to 36	Roots spread	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous (pest)
Pricklyleaf Dogweed	<i>Glandularia acerosa</i>	Verbenaceae	9	6	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Rose Vervain	<i>Glandularia canadensis</i>	Verbenaceae	10	12 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

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Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	Verbenaceae	24 to 72	12 to 36	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous (Some can be flowers or ground cover.)
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GROUND COVER

Groundcover refers to plants that provide low-surface cover and are used to protect from erosion, and drought and improve the High Desert aesthetic landscape. They can be used as flowers or ground cover. Many are herbaceous plants with a low ignition and fuel load. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. Plants with mature heights up to 8 inches may be planted within 5 feet of the house and under trees. Plants greater than 8 inches in height must be planted at least 5 feet away from buildings and are not allowed under trees. Do not plant where it comes in contact with other plants to prevent ladder fuels. Some herbaceous plants may age and produce woody parts. Please plant these away from other plants.

Maintenance Instructions:

Ground cover plants should be limited to 6-8 inches in height. Keep plants well hydrated and remove dead leaves and stems annually and before fire season. If the plants grow higher than 8 inches trim the plants to prevent the plant from becoming ladder fuels. Trim plant stems that grow into the sidewalk or walkways to prevent stumbles/falls by the walkers. Herbaceous plants can grow under trees if the dead needles, leaves, or wood are cleared, and the tree branches are at least twice the height of the ground cover.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Some of the evergreen plants may have sap, resins, and waxes, like the pine and juniper trees. These highly flammable chemicals may provide a high flame and heat and may propagate fire with burning embers. They may not be planted within 5 feet of the buildings, under trees, or next to bushes. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Ground cover plants limited to 6-8 inches in height may facilitate ground horizontal fires. Plants taller than 8 inches may become ladder fuels and propagate fire vertically. Well-watered ground cover may be difficult to ignite and may not substantially contribute to fire propagation.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height Range (in)	Width Range (in)	New Mexico Native	Firewise (Trade mark)	Comments
Purple Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>	Aizoaceae	1 to 2	15 to 18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Yellow Ice Plant	<i>Delosperma nubigenum</i>	Aizoaceae	2	24	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Mt. Atlas Daisy	<i>Anacyclus depressus</i>	Asteraceae	4	12	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Rockcress	<i>Aubrieta 'Purple Cascade'</i>	Asteraceae	4	24	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Prairie Sagewort	<i>Artemisia frigida</i>	Asteraceae	4 x 16	12 x 24	Native	Yes	Woody
Fringe Sage	<i>Artemisia frigida Mayd</i>	Asteraceae	4 x 15	12 x 24	Native	Yes	Woody
Snow-in-Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>	Caryophyllaceae	4 to 6	15 to 18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous

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Creeping Baby's Breath	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	Caryophyllaceae	4 to 6	12	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Rock Soapwort	<i>Saponaria ocymoides</i>	Caryophyllaceae	6 to 8	15 to 18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Gray Creeping Germander	<i>Teucrium aroanium</i>	Lamiaceae	2 to 3	18 to 24	Non - Native	Yes	Woody stems
Wall/Mat Germander	<i>Teucrium chamaedrys</i>	Lamiaceae	6 to 8	18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Wooly Thyme	<i>Thymus lanuginosus</i>	Lamiaceae	2	16	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Mother of Thyme	<i>Thymus praecox</i>	Lamiaceae	2	18 to 30	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Veronica species	<i>Veronica spp.</i>	Plantaginaceae	2	18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous (If height is low-grown cover otherwise it is a flower)
Leadwort/ Dwarf Plumbago	<i>Ceratostigma plumbaginoides</i>	Plumbaginaceae	6 to 8	18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Common Maiden Hair	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	Pteridaceae	6 to 12	10 to 24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Mock Strawberry	<i>Duchesnea indica</i>	Rosaceae	3 to 8	12 to 24	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Pawnee Buttes Sand cherry	<i>Prunus besseyi 'Pawnee Buttes'</i>	Rosaceae	12 x 18	4' x 6'	Non - Native	Yes	Woody
Hen-n-Chicks	<i>Sempervivum</i>	Sempervivoideae	1 to 2	4 to 6	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Purple Groundcherry	<i>Quincula lobata / Physalis lobata</i>	Solanaceae	1 to 6	24	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Verbena	<i>Verbena spp.</i>	Verbenaceae	1 to 6	12	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous (height is low grown cover other wise flower)

Ground Cover plants with mature heights greater than 8 inches should be planted outside of the 5-foot house perimeter

Lavender Cotton/ Grey Santolina	<i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i>	Asteraceae	12 to 24	24 to 36	Non - Native	Yes	Woody stems
Creeping Oregon Grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	Berberidaceae	12 to 18	36	Native	Yes	Woody stems Shaded areas
Creeping Barberry	<i>Mahonia repens</i>	Berberidaceae	24	36	Native	Yes	Woody stems
Persian Stonecress	<i>Aethionema schistosum</i>	Brassicaceae.	10	15	Non - Native	Unknown	Woody stems
Autumn Joy Sedum- Rosy Glow-Cape B	<i>Hylotelephium telephium /</i>	Crassulaceae	15 to 18	15	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous/ succulent
Stone Crop	<i>Sedum spp.</i>	Crassulaceae	15 to 18	15	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous/ succulent
Kinnikinnick	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Ericaceae	6 to 12	15'	Native	Yes	Woody stems (Shaded moist areas)

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Roundleaf Horehound	<i>Marrubium rotundifolium</i>	Lamiaceae	10	18	Non - Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Common Thyme	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>	Lamiaceae	6 to 12	6 to 12	Non - Native	Yes	Woody stems

VINES

Vines are plants, whose stem requires support and climbs by tendrils or creeps along the ground. Vines must be installed on a trellis to prevent wall erosion. The trellis must be no higher than 10 feet and free standing. Vines that attach to walls or are considered invasive are not selected on this plant list.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. From a fire mitigation perspective, do not plant where vegetation may climb on buildings or up trees.

Maintenance Instructions:

Keep plants well hydrated and remove dead stems and leaves. Remove all plants next to them that are ladder fuels, e.g., grasses. Do not let the vines climb trees or the building structures.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation depend on the stem size and leaf density. The height and widths of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Vines spread vertically and horizontally propagating fire in multiple directions. If they are attached to wood structures and the wood catches fire, then the flames and heat intensity increase becoming a particularly hazardous situation. All vines become highly flammable and prone to rapid fire propagation if they are dried out and/or dead. Well-watered vines (lots of green leaves and few dead or senescent leaves) minimize the plant's flammability and fire propagation.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height Range feet	Width Range feet	New Mexico Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comment
Common Hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> <i>var. neomexicanus</i>	Cannabaceae	15 to 20	15 to 20	Native	Yes	
Arizona Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera arizonica</i>	Caprifoliaceae	3 to 5	3 to 5	Native	Yes	
Goldflame Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera heckrottii</i>	Caprifoliaceae	10 to 15	3 to 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Coral Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Caprifoliaceae	8 to 15	3 to 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Silverlace Vine	<i>Fallopia aubertii</i> / <i>Polygonum aubertii</i>	Polygonaceae	15 to 20	3 to 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Rocky Mountain Clematis	<i>Clematis columbiana</i>	Ranunculaceae	10 to 12	1 to 2	Native	Yes	
Jackman Hybrid	<i>Clematis jackmanii</i>	Ranunculaceae	7 to 10	3 to 6	Non-Native	Yes	
Chinese Clematis	<i>Clematis lanuginosa</i>	Ranunculaceae	3 to 4	3 to 4	Non-Native	Yes	
Western Virgins Bower	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i>	Ranunculaceae	1 to 30	3 to 6	Native	Yes	
Scarlet Clematis	<i>Clematis texensis</i>	Ranunculaceae	10 to 15	2 to 3	Non-Native	Yes	
Woodbine	<i>Parthenocissus inserta</i>	Vitaceae	12 to 20	5 to 10	Native	Yes	

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<i>The vines below are Grandfathered (vines previously allowed or naturally growing).</i>							
Trumpet Vine	<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Bignoniaceae	8 x 20	30	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: Invasive
Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Vitaceae	30 x 50	5 x 10	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: Invasive
Boston Ivy	<i>Parthenocissus tricuspidata</i>	Vitaceae	30 x 60	5 x 10	Non-Native	No	Grandfather: Attaches to walls and destroys them

GRASSES

Grasses are plants with narrow leaves growing from the base. They are often herbaceous plants with a low ignition and fuel load. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values. Each genus of grass requires a specific height to ensure enough sunlight to provide the roots the ability to withstand drought and reach nutrients.

Planting Instructions:

Plant and water according to instructions. They can be planted near the home, but not within 5 feet of building structures. Do not plant under or next to shrubs. They can be planted under trees as long as the grass height is maintained at less than 8 inches.

Maintenance Instructions:

Keep grasses well-watered. Maintain the mowed or trimmed height according to the instruction. Remember the root structure requires different grass heights per different grasses. Do not allow plants to become ladder fuels under trees or next to shrubs.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagations depend on the grass type. The height and width of the grass are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Well-watered grasses (lots of green leaves and a few dead or senescent leaves) are not easily flammable nor subject to fire propagation. The small height size lends these grasses to a horizontal fire. However, all grasses become highly flammable and prone to rapid fire propagation if they are dried out and/or dead. If grass's heights are not maintained they can become ladder fuels, especially under trees, shrubs, and vines.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height Range x Width (in)	New Mexico Native or Non-Native	Firewise (Trademark)	Comments
Indian Sand Grass/ Indian Millet/ Ricegrass	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	Poaceae	1 x 2.5	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Silver Bluestem	<i>Andropogon barbinodis</i>	Poaceae	3 x 4	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Big Bluestem	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Poaceae	4 x 8	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Sano Bluestem	<i>Andropogon hallii</i>	Poaceae	7	Native	Unknown	Foliage Herbaceous
Side-oats Grama	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Poaceae	3 x 4	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Buffalo Grass	<i>Bouteloua dactyloides</i>	Poaceae	4 x 6	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Black Grama	<i>Bouteloua eriopoda</i>	Poaceae	10 x 20	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

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Blue Grama	<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Poaceae	10 x 20	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Hairy Grama	<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i>	Poaceae	10 x 20	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Karl Foerster	<i>Calamagrostis acutiflora</i>	Poaceae	48 x 72	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Pampas Grass	<i>Cortaderia selloana</i>	Poaceae	6 x 5 feet	Non - Native	NO	Grandfather: Fire hazard; sawtooth blades easily ignitable Albuquerque Prohibited Plant
Sand Lovegrass	<i>Eragrostis trichodes</i>	Poaceae	2 x 5	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Arizona Fescue	<i>Festuca arizonica</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Redondo Arizona Fescue	<i>Festuca arizonica vasey</i>	Poaceae	1 x 4	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Blue Avena Grass	<i>Helictotrichon sempervirens</i>	Poaceae	2	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Needle and thread grass	<i>Hesperostipa comata</i>	Poaceae	3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous rarely woody
James Galleta	<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>	Poaceae	11 x 19	Native	Yes	Herbaceous woody rhizome
Chinese Silver Grass	<i>Miscanthus sinensis</i>	Poaceae	6 x 8	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous (Higher water grass)
Gulf Muhly/ Hair Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Pine Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia dubia</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Bull grass	<i>Muhlenbergia emersleyi</i>	Poaceae	1 x 2	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Mountain Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Pink Flamingo Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia x Pink Flamingo</i>	Poaceae	4 x 5	Hybrid	Unknown	Herbaceous
Bush Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia porteri</i>	Poaceae	1.5 x 3	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous semi-woody
Seep Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia reverchonii undaunted</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	horticultural variety	Unknown	Herbaceous Stems with some wood
Deer Grass	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Poaceae	3 x 5	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Ring Muhly	<i>Muhlenbergia torreyi</i>	Poaceae	1 x 2	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Texas Grass/ Bulbous Panic	<i>Panicum bulbosum</i>	Poaceae	30 x 40	Native	Unknown	Sometimes woody
Vine-mesquite	<i>Panicum obtusum</i>	Poaceae	12 x 24	Native	Unknown	Sometimes woody
Switchgrass	<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Poaceae	3 x 5	Native	Yes	Sometimes woody
Western Wheatgrass	<i>Pascopyrum smithii</i>	Poaceae	1 x 3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Karley Rose Fountainrass/Oriental Fountain grass	<i>Pennisetum alopecuroides Karley Rose</i>	Poaceae	2 x 3	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

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Feathertop/Dwarf Feathertop	<i>Pennisetum villosum</i>	Poaceae	1 x 2	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Galleta Viva	<i>Pleuraphis jamesii</i>	Poaceae	3 x 24 inches	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Little Bluestem	<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Poaceae	1 x 2	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Burro Grass	<i>Scleropogon brevifolius</i>	Poaceae	4 x 8	Native	Unknown	Sometimes woody
Cheyenne Indian Grass	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Poaceae	3 x 7	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Alkali Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus airoides</i>	Poaceae	20 x 60	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Spike Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus contractus</i>	Poaceae	3	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Sand Dropseed	<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Poaceae	2 x 3	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Giant Sacaton	<i>Sporobolus wrightii</i>	Poaceae	3 x 8	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

DESERT ACCENT

An accent plant is a tree or shrub with interesting characteristics that is placed as a landscape highlight. The table's height and width ranges are estimates, water tends to increase the values. Once desert plants are mature, they do not need irrigation.

Planting Instructions:

Succulent plants less than 8 inches can be planted near buildings and under trees.

Plant and water according to instructions. Do not plant tall woody accent plants near structures, under trees or near shrubs.

Maintenance Instructions:

Remove dead stems, branches, and leaves. Typically, these are native plants. They only need rain and snow moisture. Trim the grass around large cactus to a height of 4 inches. Trimming should be in a circular pattern with a diameter of twice the diameter of the plant.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Fire intensity and propagation may depend on specific plant selection. They generally do not contribute to spot fires. The height and widths of the plants is the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. Succulents hold a lot of moisture and cannot carry fire. Some aging herbaceous plants may have a little wood enabling small flames with low radiant intensity heat. The smaller the plants height, the fire propagation risk is for horizontal fires, not vertical.

Common Name	Scientific Name <i>Genus species</i>	Family Name	Height Range (in)	Width Range (in)	New Mexico Native	Firewise Trademark	Comments
New Mexico Agave	<i>Agave neomexicana</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	1.3 to 1.6	2 to 2.6	Native	Yes	Herbaceous perennial
Parrys Agave	<i>Agave parryi</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	1.6 to 2	2 to 3	Native	Yes	herbaceous evergreen perennial succulent
Utah Agave	<i>Agave utahensis</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	0.5 to 2	1 to 3	Non-Native	Yes	succulent

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Green Sotol	<i>Dasyllirion leiophyllum</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	3 to 6	4 to 6	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Sotol/ Desert Spoon	<i>Dasyllirion wheeleri</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	3 to 6	2 to 3	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Red Yucca	<i>Hesperaloe parviflora</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	3 to 5	4 to	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous perennial
Spanish Dagger/ Banana Dagger	<i>Yucca baccata</i>	<u>Asparagaceae</u>	1.3 to 1.6	4 to 6	Native	Yes	Succulents
Soaptree Yucca	<i>Yucca elata</i>	Asparagaceae	5 to 20	3 to 7	Native	Yes	
Narrowleaf/ Soapweed Yucca	<i>Yucca glauca</i>	Asparagaceae	1.4 to 1.8	2 to 3	Native	Yes	
Harrimans Yucca	<i>Yucca harrimaniae</i>	Asparagaceae	1.8 to 2	1	Native	Yes	Succulents
Softleaf Yucca	<i>Yucca recurvifolia</i>	Asparagaceae	6 to 10	2 to 3	Non-Native	Yes	Succulents
Thompsons Yucca	<i>Yucca thompsoniana</i>	Asparagaceae	6 to 12	8 to 24	Non-Native	Yes	
Torrey Yucca	<i>Yucca torreyi</i>	Asparagaceae	3 to 10	2 to 4	Native	Yes	
Big Beargrass/ Sacahuista	<i>Nolina microcarpa</i>	<u>Asparagales</u>	6 to 7	4 to 6	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Beargrass	<i>Nolina texana</i>	<u>Asparagales</u>	1 to 2	2 to 4	Native	Yes	
Klein's cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia kleiniae</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	5	4	Native	Yes	
Cane/ Tree Cholla	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	3 to 15	3 to 15	Native	Yes	
Scarlet Hedgehog Cactus	<i>Echinocereus coccineus</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	0.5 to 2	3	Native	Yes	Succulents
Texas Rainbow Cactus	<i>Echinocereus dasyacanthus</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	4 to 8	2 to 3	Native	Yes	Succulents
Lace Cactus/ Oklahoma Hedgehog	<i>Echinocereus reichenbachii</i>	Cactaceae	3 to 11	2 to 4	Native	Yes	Succulents
Hedgehog Cactus	<i>Echinocereus spp.</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	1 to 2	5	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Horse Crippler	<i>Echinocactus texensis</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	4 to 6	10 to 15	Native	Yes	Succulents
Claret Cup Cactus	<i>Echinocereus triglochidiatus</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	10	4	Native	Yes	Succulents
Pitaya/ Green Flowering Hedghog	<i>Echinocereus viridiflorus</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	12	1 to 3	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Plain's Pincushion Cactus	<i>Escobaria missouriensis</i>	Cactaceae	4	1 to 3	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Pincushion Cactus	<i>Escobaria spp.</i>	Cactaceae	0.5	1	Native	No	Succulents
Beehive Cactus	<i>Escobaria vivipara</i>	Cactaceae	5	0.5 to 3	Native	Unknown	Succulents
Club Cholla	<i>Grusonia clavata</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	0.5	3.3	Native	Yes	
Cintos Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia anacantha</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	3	6	Non-Native	Yes	Succulents

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Englishman/ Desert Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia engelmannii</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	0.25 to 0.5	0.5 to 8	Native	Yes	Succulents
Brittle Cactus	<i>Opuntia fragilis</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	2 to 8	0.5 to 1	Native	Yes	Succulents
Brownspear /Prickly Pear	<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	8	8	Native	Yes	Succulents
Walking Stick Cholla	<i>Spinosior</i>	<u>Cactaceae</u>	8	4	Native	Yes	
Ocotillo	<i>Fouquieria splendens</i>	<u>Fouquieriaceae</u>	8 to 20	5 to 10	Native	Unknown	(Tender, needs protected nook)

BULBS

Bulbs have rounded underground storage organs. They are herbaceous plants that have low ignition and fuel load. Rabbits love all bulb foliage except poisonous daffodils.

Planting Instructions:

Follow planting and watering instructions. Plant only in containers, natural grass areas, and in-ground covers. These plants have a high moisture content. They can be planted within 5 feet of the house and under trees that have been trimmed up double the height of the bulb. They may be planted under trees that have been limbed up to double the height of the plant.

Maintenance Instructions:

Follow the instructions to separate bulbs. Remove dead plants and dead parts.

Fire Intensity & Propagation:

Bulbs have low flammability, propagation, and fire intensity risk. All bulbs are herbaceous without woody parts lowering fire risk. The height and width of the plants are the plant's fire load and its potential fire propagation size. The small height size lends these plants to a horizontal fire if they burn.

Common Name	Scientific Name Genus species	Family Name	Height Range (in)	Width Range (in)	New Mexico Native	Firewise Trademark	Comments
Nodding Onion/ Lady Leek	<i>Allium cernuum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	12 to 18	3 to 6	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Geyer's onion	<i>Allium geyeri</i>	Amaryllidaceae	3 to 19	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Wild Onion	<i>Allium macropetalum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	24	2	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Ornamental Onions	<i>Allium spp.</i>	Amaryllidaceae	3 to 5	18 to 24	Some Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Garlic Chives	<i>Allium tuberosum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	12 to 18	12 to 24	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Starflower	<i>Ipheion uniflorum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	3 to 6	3 to 6	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Spider Lily/ Naked Lady	<i>Lycoris radiata</i>	Amaryllidaceae	12 to 24	12 to 21	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Daffodil species	<i>Narcissus spp.</i>	Amaryllidaceae.	6 to 31.5	6 to 12	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous Limit to dry climate species
Rain Lily species	<i>Zephyranthes spp.</i>	Amaryllidaceae	6 to 12	6 to 12	Native	Unknown	Herbaceous (Limit to dry climate species)
Meadow Saffron	<i>Colchicum spp.</i>	Colchicaceae	3 to 6	3 to 6	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Blue-eyed Grass	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Iridaceae	12 to 24	12 to 24	Native	Yes	Herbaceous

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Common Montbretia	<i>Crocsmia crocosmiiflora</i>	Iridaceae	40 to 48	39 to 47	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Copper tips/ Falling stars	<i>Crocsmia spp.</i>	Iridaceae	36 to 48	15 to 18	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Crocus species	<i>Crocus spp.</i>	Iridaceae	2 to 12	3 to 4	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Tulip	<i>Darwin hybrids</i>	Liliaceae	9 to 12	9 to 12	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Rocky Mountain Iris	<i>Iris missouriensis</i>	Iridaceae	12 to 24	9 to 12	Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Bulb Iris	<i>Iris reticulata</i>	Iridaceae	3 to 6	3 to 4	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Siberian Iris	<i>Iris sibirica</i>	Iridaceae	24 to 48	12 to 40	Non-Native	Yes	Herbaceous
Flax-Leaved Tulip	<i>Tulipa batalinii</i>	Liliaceae	6 to 12	6 to 9	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Lady Tulip	<i>Tulipa clusiana</i>	Liliaceae	9 to 12	6 to 9	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Greggii Tulip	<i>Tulipa greggii</i>	Liliaceae	6 to 12	6 to 10	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous
Water-Lily Tulip	<i>Tulipa kaufmanniana</i>	Liliaceae	6 to 12	4 to 6	Non-Native	Unknown	Herbaceous

HIGH DESERT SEED MIXES

There are two seed mixes available to High Desert residents with different contents and purposes. The most appropriate seed mix is based on the intended use. Because some seeds may not be available in any given year, the contents of the seed mixes vary. Also, some species may become invasive over time and would be removed from the mixes. For more information about how to purchase the seed mixes below contact the High Desert Residential Owners Association Property Manager (HDROA).

Date Used	Company Name	Phone Number	Email/ website	Address	Other
2020	Curtis and Curtis Seed	575-762-4759	www.curtisseed.com	4500 N Prince St, Clovis, NM 88101	
2018	No address for company used in 2018				

HISTORICAL SEED MIXTURES

Reclamation Seed Mix (before 2018) – this mix is intended for reseeding disturbed areas during construction and includes both grasses and shrubs. Sample contents of the reclamation seed mix include the following grass, wildflower and shrub seeds.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds/Acre	Percent
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats Grama Niner	9	22.78%
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Grama Hachita	9	22.78%
<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>	Galleta Viva	4	10.13%
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed	2.5	6.33%
<i>Mulenbergia porteri</i>	Bush Muhly	1	2.53%
<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i>	Apache Plume	0.5	1.27%
<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>	Winterfat	1.5	3.80%
<i>Ericamerica nauseosa</i>	Chamisa	0.5	1.27%
<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i>	Fern Verbena	0.75	1.90%
<i>Aster bigelovii</i>	Purple Aster	0.5	1.27%
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> Poison livestock	Thread leaf Groundsel Reducing Livestock Losses to Toxic Plants (agrilife.org)	0.5	1.27%
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet Globemallow	0.25	0.63%
<i>Penstemon Ambiguous</i>	Bush Penstemon	5	12.66%

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<i>Baileya multiradaiaata</i>	Desert Marigold	0.5	1.27%
<i>Castilleja spp.</i>	Indian Paintbrush	1	2.53%
<i>Oenothera pallida</i>	Pale Evening Primrose	2	5.06%
<i>Psilostrophe tagetina</i>	Paperflower		
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat	1	2.53%
TOTAL		39.5	100.00%

Native Over-seeding Mix (before 2018) – This mix is intended for natural areas that may appear sparse, so they need over-seeding, or for previously seeded areas. There are no shrubs in this mix although there are some sub-shrubs and more wildflowers. Sample contents of the reclamation seed mix might include the following grass and wildflower seeds.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Pounds/Acre	Percent
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	Sideoats Grama Niner	9	19.15%
<i>Bouteloua gracilis</i>	Blue Grama Hachita	9	19.15%
<i>Hilaria jamesii</i>	Galleta Viva	4	8.51%
<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed	2.5	5.32%
<i>Mulenbergia porteri</i>	Bush Muhly	1	2.13%
<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i>	Fern Verbena	0.75	1.60%
<i>Aster bigelovii</i>	Purple Aster	0.5	1.06%
<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	Blanket Flower	10	21.28%
<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> <i>Poison livestock</i>	Thread leaf Groundsel Reducing Livestock Losses to Toxic Plants (agrilife.org)	0.5	1.06%
<i>Sphaeralcea coccinea</i>	Scarlet Globemallow	0.25	0.53%
<i>Penstemon ambiguous</i>	Bush Penstemon	5	10.64%
<i>Baileya multiradaiaata</i>	Desert Marigold	0.5	1.06%
<i>Castilleja spp.</i>	Indian Paintbrush	1	2.13%
<i>Oenothera pallida</i>	Pale Evening Primrose	2	4.26%
<i>Psilostrophe tagetina</i>	Paperflower		NA
<i>Ratibida columnifera</i>	Mexican Hat	1	2.13%
TOTAL		47	100.00%

2020 SEED MIXTURES

5 acre and 1-acre High Desert Mixture from Curtis and Curtis.

Please note they do not include the scientific name or give specific varieties due to supply issues.

1 Acre High Desert HOA Mix – with Shrub	
Common Name	Code
1 Sideoats Grama Niner	18718
2 Blue Grama Hachita	19461
3 Galleta Viva	1140
4 Sand Dropseed (variety not stated)	1039
6 Four-wing Saltbush (variety not stated)	19913

1 Acre High Desert HOA Mix - No Shrubs	
Common Name	Code
1 Sideoats Grama Niner	18718
2 Blue Grama Hachita	19461
3 Galleta Viva	1140
4 Sand Dropseed (variety not stated)	1039
5 Gaillardia Aristata (variety not stated)	1157

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7 Sand Verbena (variety not stated)	1121
8 Winter Fat (variety not stated)	19914
11 Desert Marigold (variety not stated)	1116
12 Desert Globe Mallow (variety not stated)	1117
13 Palmer Penstemon Cedar	1156
14 Brittlebush (variety not stated)	18370

6 Desert Marigold (variety not stated)	1116
7 Coneflower Prairie (variety not stated)	20018

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Dr. Pamela McBride with the Native Plant Society of New Mexico and Paleoethnobotanist at Office of Archaeological Studies

Dr. Douglas S Cram at New Mexico State University, Extension Animal Sciences and Natural Resources Department.

REFERENCES UPDATE

All High Desert Property Owners must follow the Governing documents.

- 1) Declaration of Covenants [Microsoft Word - amd restated ccrs 8 15 11 FINAL.doc \(highdesertliving.net\)](#)
- 2) Guidelines for Sustainability that pertains to their village
- 3) Guidelines for Sustainability for Estate and Premier Villages [jump.cgi \(highdesertliving.net\)](#)
- 4) Guidelines for Sustainability for Builder Villages [jump.cgi \(highdesertliving.net\)](#)
- 5) Supplemental Declarations and Supplements to the Guidelines for Sustainability for Builder Villages [High Desert Living: Documents & Forms/Official Documents/Governing Documents](#)

Good reference for information on the individual plants (height, width, light exposure, water use, and allergenic potential) .

The Complete How to Guide to Xeriscaping, Albuquerque Bernalillo County Water Utility Authority, [Xeric-Guide.pdf \(state.nm.us\)](#) (<https://www.ose.state.nm.us/WUC/brochures/Xeric-Guide.pdf>)

Native Plant Literature

Native Plant Society of New Mexico, [Native Plant Society of New Mexico – New Mexico's Voice for Native Plants \(npsnm.org\)](#), (<https://www.npsnm.org/>)

Judy Phillis, New Mexico Gardener's Guide, Cool Springs Press, January 1 2005

Good source for many new plants, dryland bulbs, and cacti.

High Country Gardens Pioneers in Sustainable Gardening, [High Country Gardens | Pioneers in Sustainable Gardening](#), (<https://www.highcountrygardens.com/>)

Tree references:

From Seed to Shade- A Tree Care Guide, PNM, [a707bda0-4cb6-4bd4-ab77-72c8c1f0c7d6 \(pnm.com\)](#)

(<https://www.pnm.com/documents/28767612/28773876/PNM+From+Seed+to+Shade.pdf/a707bda0-4cb6-4bd4-ab77-72c8c1f0c7d6?t=1477696013609>)

“Climate Ready Trees - The Nature Conservancy, National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and City of Albuquerque, [NMFO Climate-Ready report \(nature.org\)](#)

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(<https://www.nature.org/content/dam/tnc/nature/en/documents/Climate-Ready-Trees-Report-Nov2020.pdf>)

Firewise Reference

Firewise USA Residents Reducing Wildfire Risks, National Fire Protection Association, NFPA - Firewise USA®, (<https://www.nfpa.org/Public-Education/Fire-causes-and-risks/Wildfire/Firewise-USA>)

For the table information the following were used

Identification of plants' common, scientific, and family names. Wikipedia,
<https://www.wikipedia.org/>

Identification of Plants' New Mexico native status. USDA Plants Database,
<https://plants.usda.gov/home>

Identification of plants' height and width. Used Google.

Identification of plants FireWise status used the following references. If could not find in these documents, then reported as "Unavailable." They do studies on the flammability of plants it is used by state as guidance for plant in communal areas.

Arizona	Tom DeGomez, Jeff Schalau, Chris Jones, and Steve Campbell, <u>FIREWISE Plant Materials for 3,000 ft. and Higher Elevations</u> , The University of Arizona. az1289.pdf (arizona.edu) , (https://extension.arizona.edu/sites/extension.arizona.edu/files/pubs/az1289.pdf)
California	Theodor Payne, <u>California Native Plant List</u> , California Native Plant Society & City of Big Bear Lake Fire Department, <u>Fire-Resistant Plant List (firesafesdcounty.org)</u> , (http://firesafesdcounty.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/Comprehensive-Fire-Resistant-Plant-List.pdf)
California	Smart Gardening Information Sheet FIRE-WISE GARDENING, County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works, Countywide Smart Gardening, <u>Microsoft Word - SG-7 Fire-wise Gardening Fact Sheet.doc (lacounty.gov)</u> (https://pw.lacounty.gov/epd/sg/tech_sheets/fwg_info.pdf)
Colorado	F.C. Dennis, FireWise Plant Materials – 6.305, Colorado State University Extension, <u>FireWise Plant Materials - 6.305 - Extension (colostate.edu)</u> (https://extension.colostate.edu/topic-areas/natural-resources/firewise-plant-materials-6-305/)
Idaho	Roger Rosentreter, Brett Van Paepeghem, and Ann DeBolt, <u>Fire Resistance of Plants Master Database & Placement of Species Within Firewise Landscape Zones</u> , <u>Fire Resistance of Plants Master Database.pdf (idahofirewise.org)</u>
New Mexico	NM state Forestry, Fire Wise Plant Materials, Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department, Forestry Division, <u>Wui plant list.doc (nm.gov)</u> (https://www.emnrd.nm.gov/sfd/wpcontent/uploads/sites/4/Wui_plantlist.pdf)
Montana	<i>Cheryl Moore-Gough</i> , <u>Fire-Resistant Plants for Montana Landscapes</u> , Montana State University Extension https://apps.msuxextension.org/montguide/guide.html?sku=MT200101AG , <u>MSU Extension Montana State University</u> , (https://apps.msuxextension.org/montguide/guide.html?sku=MT200101AG)
Nevada	Heidi Kratsch and Rick Heflebower, <u>Gardening Guide for High-Desert Urban Landscapes of Great Basin Regions in Nevada and Utah</u> , University of Nevada Cooperative extension SP13-09, https://www.fs.usda.gov/rm/pubs_other/rmrs_2013_kratsch_h002.pdf
Ohio	Fire Performance Plant Selector, Plant List, (https://fire.sref.info/)

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Oregon	Stephen Fitzgerald and Amy Jo Waldo, <u>Fire-Resist and Plants for Oregon Home Landscapes</u> , OSU Extension Service, <u>PlantBrochureW (usda.gov)</u> (https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsbdev3_035870.pdf)
South Dakota	Frances Sewell, <u>Fire Resistant Landscape Plant List for Western South Dakota</u> , <u>Plant List for Western South Dakota.pdf (gpfiresafecouncil.com)</u> (http://www.gpfiresafecouncil.com/pdf/Plant%20List%20for%20Western%20South%20Dakota.pdf)
Utah	002 - Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes, Utah State University Forest Extension, <u>002 - Firewise Plants for Utah Landscapes USU</u> . (https://forestry.usu.edu/news/utah-forest-facts/firewise-plants-for-utah-landscapes)
Texas	Firewise Plant List – Texas, (https://nwaca.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/02/Firewise-plant-list.pdf)