

INCA BioShield™ plant guide

Southern Africa

INCA BioShield™ is a concept for biologically enhanced protection zones that combines carefully selected, low-growing, climate-adapted vegetation with INCA WFS net®.

INCA BioShield™ does not rely on a single plant species. Each installation is designed with vegetation selected for local climate, rainfall, temperature, soil conditions, environmental regulations and ecological requirements.

INCA BioShield™ manages the vegetation. INCA WFS net® protects against the fire.

Species in this guide

Trailing ice plant	<i>Lampranthus spectabilis</i>
Hardy ice plant	<i>Delosperma cooperi</i>
Sour fig	<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i>
Red flames	<i>Crassula capitella</i>

No vegetation should be considered fireproof.

Plant selection should always be made together with local experts, to ensure ecological compatibility, avoid invasive species and protect biodiversity.

Plant performance always depends on species selection, climate, maintenance, drought conditions and local environmental factors.



Trailing ice plant

Lampranthus spectabilis · Trailing succulent

Status	Native to the Cape Provinces, South Africa
Height	Up to 45 cm
Conditions	Full sun; well-drained sandy soil



Hardy ice plant

Delosperma cooperi · Mat-forming succulent

Status	Native to Free State, South Africa, and Lesotho
Height	Up to 10 cm
Conditions	Full sun; well-drained sand



Sour fig

Carpobrotus edulis · Trailing succulent

Status	Native to the Cape Provinces, South Africa
Height	10–50 cm
Conditions	Full sun; well-drained loam or sand



Red flames

Crassula capitella · Mat-forming succulent

Status	Native to South Africa, Lesotho and Namibia
Height	15–40 cm
Conditions	Full sun or semi-shade; well-drained sandy soil

Sources

Status	Plants of the World Online, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew
Height and conditions	PlantZAfrica, South African National Biodiversity Institute Royal Horticultural Society Random Harvest Indigenous Nursery