

KNOW YOUR ZONES

Reduce your Wildfire Risk: Create Defensible Space



Reduce the chance of wind-blown embers igniting materials near your home and exposing it to flames.



Choose noncombustible materials like rock or gravel mulches. Not bark. Use brick or concrete walkways.



Choose fire resistant landscaping vegetation or low-height growing plants such as irrigated flowers or lawn.



Do not store firewood, lumber, or other combustibles under the entire footprint of any attached deck.



Create a landscape that will not readily allow fire to burn to the home.



Remove shrubs underneath tree. Thin trees to create a spacing between of about 10 ft. Spacing should increase on slopes. Remove dead vegetation and branches overhanging your home. Keep plants healthy.



Move RV's and trailers into the 30-100 ft. zone. Create defensible space around each outbuilding.



Reduce the energy and speed of the wildfire



Remove dead trees, shrubs, and other dry material near plants and on ground.

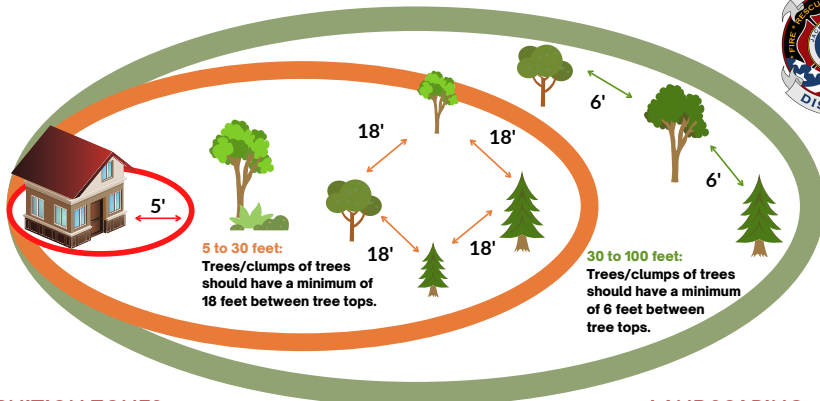


Thin and separate trees/shrubs. Trim trees and remove shrubs to eliminate ladder fuels. Branch removal from the trunk should not exceed more than 1/3 of tree height.



If home is near or at the top of a steep slope, extend Zone 3 to 150 - 200 feet.

THE SAFE ZONE



HOME IGNITION ZONES

To increase your home's chance of surviving a wildfire, choose fire-resistant building materials and limit the amount of flammable vegetation in the three home ignition zones.

ZONE 1: (0-5 feet)

ZONE 2: (5-30 feet)

ZONE 3: (30 - 100 feet)

(sloped land may impact the defensible space distance)

LANDSCAPING

Trim branches that overhang the home, porch and deck. Prune branches of large trees up to 6 to 10 ft. from the ground. Use crushed stone or gravel in the Immediate Zone