









REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS IN THE HOME IGNITION ZONE

WHEN YOUR HOME IGNITION ZONE EXTENDS INTO NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES

To maximize the benefits of home zone setbacks into adjacent properties, collaborate with neighbors to reduce your shared risk.

ON PARCELS OF LAND LARGER THAN THE 100' EXTENDED ZONE

Property owners with more than 100 feet of land that extend beyond the extended zone to provide additional benefits of protecting the home and outbuildings.



THE HOME AND IMMEDIATE ZONE CHECKLIST
The Immediate Zone includes both the home and the area of 0 to 5 feet out from the furthest attached exterior point of the home

THE HOME AND ITS BUILDING MATERIALS

- 101 **1** **CHIMNEYS** Remove flammable items stored on chimneys.
- 102 **2** **CRAWL SPACES** Remove combustible insulation and debris. Use mesh screening on vents.
- 103 **3** **ROCK AND CELESTITE PRODUCTS** Properly install rock and celestite products. Do not use rock or celestite products in areas where they can be exposed to direct flame.
- 104 **4** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
- 105 **5** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
- 106 **6** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
- 107 **7** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
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- 118 **18** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
- 119 **19** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.
- 120 **20** **CEMENT** Remove loose cement from roof and gutters.

LANDSCAPING/HARDSCAPING

- 121 **1** **SKYSCRAPERS** Remove objects used to anchor skylights. Clean in a regular order from gutters or downspouts.
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READ MORE!

INTERMEDIATE AND EXTENDED ZONE CHECKLISTS LOCATED ON BACKSIDE OF POSTER

Visit Firewise.org for more information.



INTERMEDIATE ZONE CHECKLIST

5 to 30 feet from the furthest exterior point of the home

LANDSCAPING/HARDSCAPING

- 1. Clear vegetation from under large overhanging eaves, gutters, and roofs.
- 2. Prune trees with drooping, weeping, or horizontal limbs.
- 3. Keep lawn and entire ground covered by height of turf.
- 4. Remove ladder-like vegetation under trees in a surface area of 100 square feet for every 100 square feet of the entire tree height.
- 5. Place leaves in a container or against wall surfaces of home with the ground surface with the perimeter of the driveway.
- 6. Place mulch in 2 to 4 inch layer and extend to perimeter of driveway.
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- 8. Water plants, trees and lawn to keep them from dying.

EXTENDED ZONE CHECKLIST

Changes out from 30 to 100 feet, keep in mind your property line may and prior to 100 feet, in these instances working collaboratively with your neighbor is important to helping protect neighbor properties.

LANDSCAPING

- 1. 100' - 200' - 300' - 400' - 500' - 600' - 700' - 800' - 900' - 1000'
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OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

- Add color and interest with high contrast colors, plants in containers that could be easily moved to the intermediate zone away from the house.
- Address areas bound by the street.
- Custom foundation and gate end walls should be low walls, treated by a water and repellant after the design phase.
- Cuts and protect from animals, including dogs, and basement doors and vents, windows, garage and pet doors to prevent animals from getting into the house.
- Connect garden hoses, fire tools, garbage cans or other equipment to the house.
- Use rubber mats instead of those manufactured with latex surfaces to eliminate slip trips.
- Consider installing door frameable shutters, similar to hurricane shutters.
- Consider using permeable stone blocks instead of their cement, or a similar light weight concrete.
- The distance from the furthest exterior point of the house to the driveway, however, that cannot be separated from the driveway, should be at least 10 feet from the driveway.
- The driveway should be paved with asphalt or concrete.
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FIREWISE USA

RESIDENTS REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS

INSIDE PROJECTS AND TASKS THAT INCREASE A HOME'S POTENTIAL SURVIVABILITY IN A WILDFIRE

Limiting the amount of flammable vegetation, debris, and other objects near the house can reduce the chance your home will survive a wildfire.

www.Firewise.org

REDUCING WILDFIRE RISKS IN THE HOME

THE FACTS EXPERIMENTS, MODELS AND POST-FIRE STUDIES HAVE SHOWN HOMES IGNITE DUE TO THE CONDITION OF THE HOME, AND EVERYTHING AROUND IT, UP TO 200' FROM THE FOUNDATION.

HOMES AND THEIR SURROUNDING AREA ARE VULNERABLE TO THREE POTENTIAL TYPES OF IGNITION SOURCES:

- **EMBER ATTACKS (A/N/A FIREBRANDS):** Burning pieces of airborne wood and for vegetation that can be carried more than a mile through the wind can cause roof fires, and ignite homes, debris and other objects. They can also penetrate and smolder in woodpiles, in a wildfire are from embers, not by direct contact with flames.
- **SURFACE FIRES:** Typically small flames burning through grass and ground litter.
- **CROWN FIRE:** Large flames burning in the tops of canopies of trees. These large flames radiate heat that can ignite wood walls from up to 100' away. Other types of large flames can come from detached buildings, burning wood piles and ignited vehicles.

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

Decades of research have shown that both the house and the landscape adjacent to it play a critical role in the structure of your wildfire. A wildfire can transfer from ignited vegetation or an ignited forest through:

- RADIATION
- CONVECTION
- EMBERS/FIREBRANDS

A home's building materials, design and landscape have a significant role in the level of exposure that can be endured before ignition occurs from any of these sources.

WHERE TO START?

When assessing your wildfire risk reduction project, **START WITH THE HOUSE** first. As the point where your efforts begin, then move into the landscaping section of the immediate zone once both have been completed, move into the intermediate and Extended Zones.

Unified here to get started on reducing your wildfire risk.

TREE SPACING AND PRUNING GUIDELINES

Guidelines for tree crown clearance vary depending on slope, tree species and underlying vegetation. Along with these guidelines, consult with your local fire agency or fire warden for specific recommendations for your area.

TREE PRUNING

- **Low Branches:** Prune low branches to a minimum of 6 feet above the ground.
- **Dead Branches:** Prune dead branches to a minimum of 6 feet above the ground.
- **Limbs:** Prune limbs to a minimum of 6 feet above the ground.
- **Vertical Clearance:** Prune vertical clearance to a minimum of 6 feet above the ground.