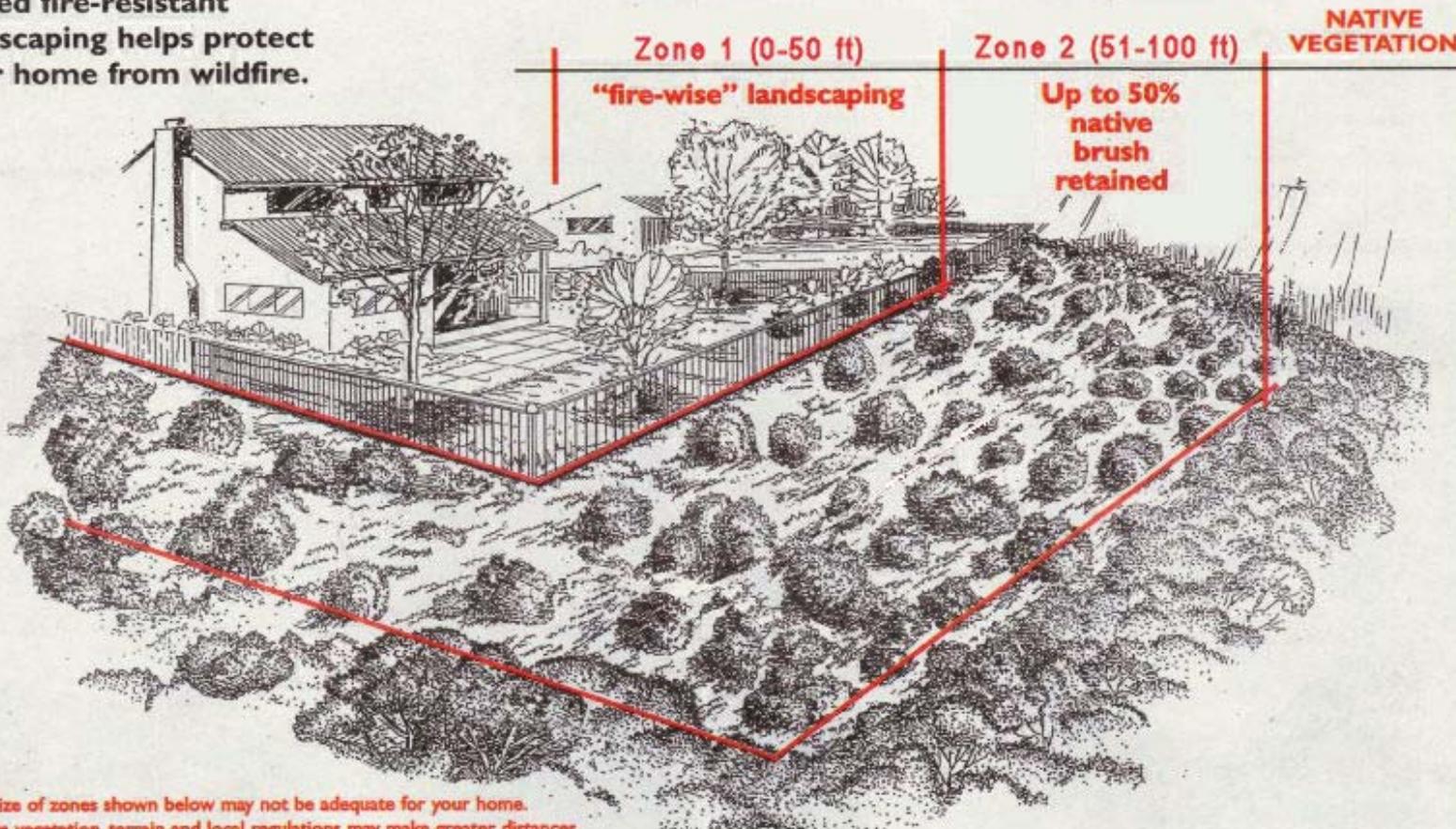


DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Zoned fire-resistant landscaping helps protect your home from wildfire.



*The size of zones shown below may not be adequate for your home. Native vegetation, terrain and local regulations may make greater distances necessary. Contact your fire department for specific requirements.

ZONE 1

(from structure out a minimum of 0-50 feet)*

The area nearest your home should contain low-growing plants with low fuel volume. Ideally there should be no tall-growing plants this close to your home. However, since we all enjoy the shade of a tree or two, select the tree wisely—see page 7 "step 4".

ZONE 2

(50-100 feet from structures)

This is a transition area that has been planted with low fuel-volume plants and native vegetation that has been thinned to reduce fuel volume. When thinning, try to leave 20 feet of space between large shrubs and trees. Remove ladder fuels. The width of this zone depends largely on the type, size, and density of native vegetation, and the steepness of slope, and exposure.

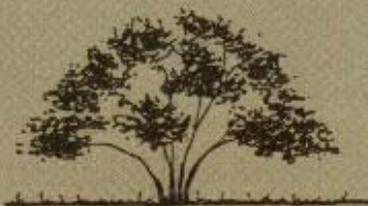
NATIVE VEGETATION

(beyond 100 feet from structures)

Check with environmental regulatory agencies before modifying native vegetation that might include endangered species and habitat. Note that 100 feet of zoned fire-resistant landscaping may not be adequate to protect your home under all circumstances, but protects well in most situations.



An unpruned shrub



A shrub pruned to remove 40% of flammable fuel