



CREATING WILDFIRE-DEFENSIBLE SPACES FOR YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY

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Introduction

Fire is unpredictable. It can find the weak link in your home's fire protection scheme and gain the upper hand because of a small, overlooked or seemingly inconsequential factor. While you may not be able to accomplish all measures below, each will increase your home's, and possibly your family's, safety. Start with the easiest and least expensive actions. Begin your work closest to your house and move outward. Keep working on the more difficult items until you have completed your entire project.

Defensible Space

Defensible or survivable space* is an area around a structure where fuels and vegetation are treated, cleared or reduced to slow the spread of wildfire towards the structure. It also reduces the chance of a structure fire moving from the building to the surrounding forest. Defensible space provides room for firefighters to do their jobs. Your house is more likely to withstand a wildfire if grasses, brush, trees and other common vegetative fuels are managed to reduce a fire's intensity.

Two factors have emerged as the primary determinants of a home's ability to survive wildfire. These are the home's roofing material and the quality of the "defensible space" surrounding it.

Use Uniform Building Code Class C or better rating fire-resistive materials, not wood or shake shingles. When your roof needs repair or replacement, do so with a fire-resistant roofing material. Check with your county building department. Some counties now restrict wood roofs or require specific classifications of roofing material.

Creating defensible space involves developing a series of management zones in which different treatments are

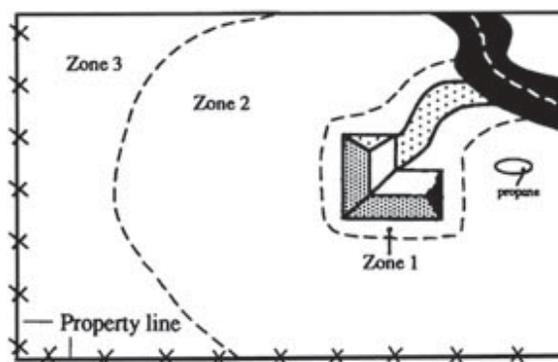


Figure 1. Property showing the three firedefensible zones around a home or other structure.

used. See Figure 1 for a general view of the relationships among these management zones. Develop defensible space around each building on your property. Include detached garages, storage buildings, barns and other structures in your plan.

At a Glance

- Wildfire will find the weakest links in the defense measures you have taken on your property.
- Saving your home from wildfire depends primarily on two factors: its roofing material and the quality of the "defensible space" surrounding it.
- Even small steps to protect your home and property will make them more able to withstand fire.
- Consider these measures for all areas of your property, not just the immediate vicinity of the house.

* Survivable space – the modification of landscape design, fuels, and building materials that would make a home ignition caused by wildfire unlikely, without direct firefighter intervention.

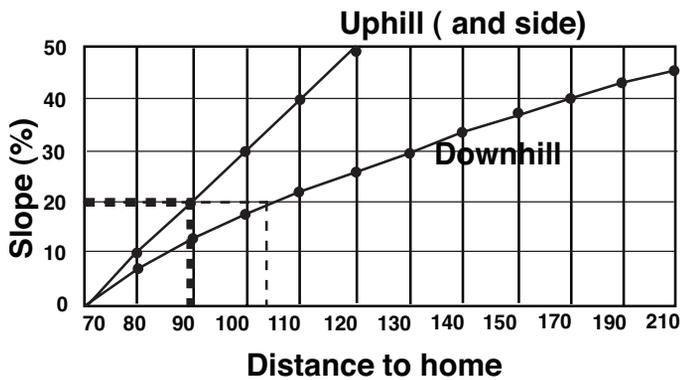


Figure 2. This chart indicates the minimum dimensions for defensible space from the home to the outer edge of Zone 2. For example, if your home is situated on a 20 percent slope, the minimum defensible space dimensions would be 90 feet uphill and to the sides of the home and 104 feet downhill from the home.

The design of your defensible space depends on several factors: size and shape of buildings, materials used in their construction, the slope of the ground on which the structures are built, surrounding topography, and sizes and types of vegetation on your property.

Defensible Space Management Zones

Zone 1 is the area of maximum modification and treatment. It consists of an area of 30 feet around the structure in which flammable vegetation is limited. The 30 feet is measured from the outside edge of the home's eaves and any attached structures, such as decks.

Zone 2 is an area of fuel reduction. The size of Zone 2 depends on the slope of the ground where the structure is built. Typically, the defensible space should extend at least 75 to 125 feet from the structure. See Figure 2 for the appropriate distance for your home's defensible space. Within this zone, the continuity and arrangement of vegetation is modified. Remove stressed, diseased, dead or dying trees and shrubs. Thin and prune the remaining larger trees and shrubs. Extend thinning along either side of your driveway all the way to your main access road. These actions help eliminate the continuous fuel surrounding a structure while enhancing homesite safety and the aesthetics of the property.

Zone 3 is an area of managed native vegetation and is of no particular size. It extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property boundaries.

Prescriptions

Zone 1

The size of Zone 1 is 30 feet, measured from the edges of the structure. Within this zone, several specific treatments are recommended.

Plant nothing within 3 to 5 feet of the structure, particularly if the building is sided with wood, logs or other flammable materials. Cacti, agave and other succulent plants are acceptable, as long as they are properly maintained. Decorative rock creates an attractive, easily maintained, nonflammable ground cover.

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If the house has noncombustible siding, widely spaced foundation plantings of low growing shrubs or other "fire wise" plants are acceptable. Do not plant directly beneath windows or next to foundation vents. Be sure there are no areas of continuous grass adjacent to plantings in this area.

Frequently prune and maintain plants in this zone to ensure vigorous growth and a low growth habit. Remove dead branches, stems and leaves.

Do not store firewood or other combustible materials in this area. Enclose or screen decks with metal screening. Extend the gravel coverage under the decks. Do not use areas under decks for storage.

Ideally, remove trees from Zone 1 to reduce fire hazards. Small deciduous trees and shrubs are acceptable, however. If you do keep a tree, consider it part of the structure and extend the distance of the entire defensible space accordingly. Isolate the tree from any other surrounding trees. Prune it to at least 10 feet above the ground. Remove any branches that touch or interfere with the roof or are within 10 feet of the chimney. Remove all "ladder fuels" from beneath the tree. (Ladder fuels are small shrubs, trees, tree limbs and other materials that allow fire to climb into the tree crown — the branches and foliage.)

Zone 2

Zone 2 is an area of fuel reduction designed to reduce the intensity of any fire approaching your home. Follow these recommended actions in this zone.

Thin trees and large shrubs so there is at least 10 feet between crowns. Crown separation is measured from the furthest branch of one tree to the nearest branch on the next tree (Figure 3). On steep slopes, allow more space between tree crowns. Remove all ladder fuels from under these remaining trees. Prune trees to a height of 10 feet.

Because Zone 2 forms an aesthetic buffer and provides a transition between zones, it is necessary to blend the requirements for Zones 1 and 3. Thin the inner portions of Zone 2 more heavily than the outer portions. Gradually increase plant density as you approach Zone 3.

Isolated shrubs may remain, provided they are not under tree crowns. Prune and maintain these plants periodically to maintain vigorous growth. Remove dead stems from trees and shrubs annually.

Limit the number of dead trees (snags) retained in this area. Wildlife need only one or two snags per acre. Be sure any snags left for wildlife cannot fall onto the house or block access roads or driveways.

Mow grasses (or remove them with a weed trimmer) as needed through the growing season to keep them low, a maximum of 6 to 8 inches. This is extremely critical when grasses dry out and cure or before the plants green up.

Stack firewood and woodpiles uphill or on the same elevation as the structure but at least 30 feet away. Clear and keep flammable vegetation within 10 feet away from woodpiles. Never stack wood against your house or on or under your deck, even in winter. Many homes have burned

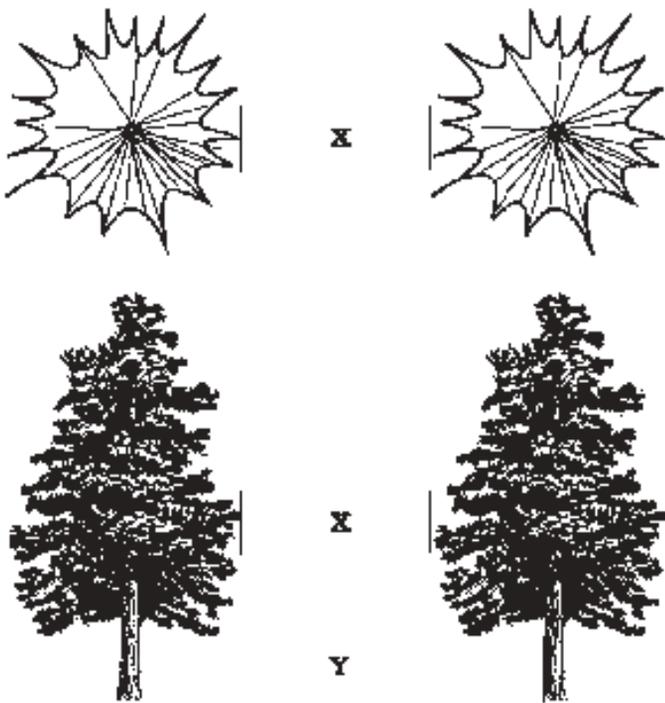


Figure 3. X = crown spacing; Y = stem spacing. Do not measure between stems for crown — measure between the edges of tree crown

from a woodpile that ignited as the fire passed. Wildfires can burn at almost any time in Arizona. (For more information on management of firewood refer to: Firewood and Bark Beetles in the Southwest. University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences. Bulletin AZ1370.)

Locate propane gas tanks at least 30 feet from any structures, preferably on the same elevation as the house. You don't want the LP container below your house — if it ignites, the fire would tend to burn uphill. On the other hand, if the tank is above your house and it develops a leak, LP gas will flow downhill into your home. Clear and keep flammable vegetation 10 feet away from gas tanks. Do not screen propane tanks with shrubs or vegetation.

Dispose of limbs, branches and other woody debris removed from your trees and shrubs through chipping or by piling and burning. Contact your local fire department or county sheriff's office for information about burning piles. Only if neither of these alternatives is possible, lop and scatter debris by cutting it into very small pieces and distributing it over the ground. Avoid heavy accumulations. Make it lay close to the ground to speed decomposition. If desired, no more than two or three small, widely spaced brush piles may be left for wildlife purposes. Locate these towards the outer portions of your defensible space. (For more information on management of debris from thinning refer to: Managing Slash to Minimize Colonization of Residual Leave Trees by Ips and Other Bark Beetle Species Following Thinning in Southwestern Ponderosa Pine. University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Bulletin AZ1449.)

Zone 3

Zone 3 is of no specified size. It extends from the edge of your defensible space to your property lines. In this area, you are encouraged to manage your vegetation in a more traditional manner. Typical management objectives for areas surrounding homesites or subdivisions are: recreational use; aesthetics; maintain tree health and vigor; barriers for wind, noise, dust and visual intrusions; or limited production of firewood, fence posts and other forest commodities.

Specific thinning requirements will be dictated by your objectives for your land. In forested areas, thinning improves the forest stand by removing trees that are damaged, attacked by insects, infected by disease, or are of poor form or low vigor. The remaining trees will be the larger and healthier trees in the stand.

Tree spacing usually depends on the species involved and factors such as susceptibility to windthrow or damage from heavy snow loading. For most tree species a good rule of thumb for stem spacing is "diameter + 7." Measure diameter in inches at about 4 ½ feet above the ground. Substitute feet for inches and add it to the spacing guide number for the proper species. For example, if the average tree to be left following your thinning was 8-inches in diameter, then use the formula $8 + 7 = 15$, for a spacing of 15 feet between trees as measured between tree stems. (See Figure 3). (For more information on thinning refer to: Guidelines for Thinning Ponderosa Pine for Improved Forest Health and Fire Prevention. University of Arizona, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences Bulletin AZ1397.)

A greater number of wildlife trees can remain in Zone 3. Make sure dead trees pose no threat to power lines or fire access roads.

While pruning is usually not necessary in Zone 3, it may be a good idea from the standpoint of personal safety to prune trees along trails and fire access roads. Or, if you prefer the aesthetics of a well-manicured forest, you might prune the entire area. In any case, pruning helps reduce ladder fuels within the tree stand, thus enhancing wildfire safety. Mowing is not necessary in Zone 3.

Any approved method of slash treatment is acceptable for this zone, including piling and burning, chipping or lop-and-scatter.

Maintaining Your Defensible Space

Your home is located in a forest that is dynamic and always changing: trees and shrubs continue to grow, plants die or are damaged, new plants begin to grow, and plants drop their leaves and needles. Like other parts of your home, defensible space requires maintenance. Use the following checklist each year to determine if additional work or maintenance is necessary.

This fact sheet is based on and draws heavily from a publication titled "Fire-Resistant Landscaping" written by F.C. Dennis and produced by the Colorado State Forest Service. FIREWISE is a multi-agency program that encourages the development of defensible space and the prevention of catastrophic wildfire.

Defensible Space and FIREWISE Annual Checklist

- Trees and shrubs are properly thinned and pruned within the defensible space. Brush and debris from the thinning is disposed of.
- Roof and gutters are clear of leaves, needles, and other debris.
- Branches overhanging the roof and chimney are removed.
- Chimney screens are in place and in good condition.
- Grass and weeds are mowed to a low height.
- An outdoor water supply is available, complete with a hose and nozzle that can reach all parts of the house.
- Fire extinguishers are checked and in working condition.
- The driveway is wide enough. The clearance of trees and branches is adequate for fire and emergency equipment. (Check with your local fire department.)
- Road signs and your name and house number are posted and easily visible.
- There is an easily accessible tool storage area with rakes, hoes, axes and shovels for use in case of fire.
- You have practiced family fire drills and your fire evacuation plan.
- Your escape routes, meeting points and other details are known and understood by all family members.
- Attic, roof, eaves and foundation vents are screened and in good condition. Stilt foundations and decks are enclosed, screened or walled up.
- Trash and debris accumulations are removed from the defensible space.



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