

## Wildland Fuel Reduction Zone

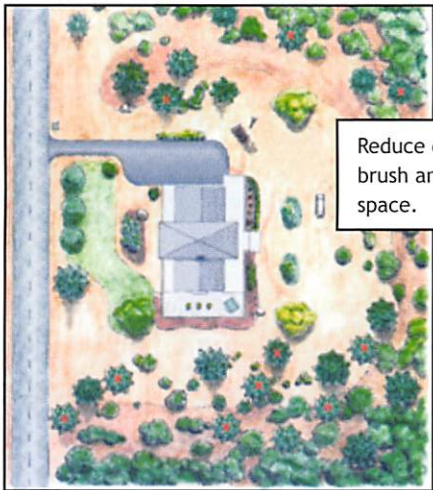
(30 to 100 feet, or more, distance)

Remove undergrowth and thin out densely-crowded smaller trees in this area to reduce fire intensity and slow the spread of a fire moving toward your home.

Experts recommend keeping 10 feet of space between trees and shrubs.

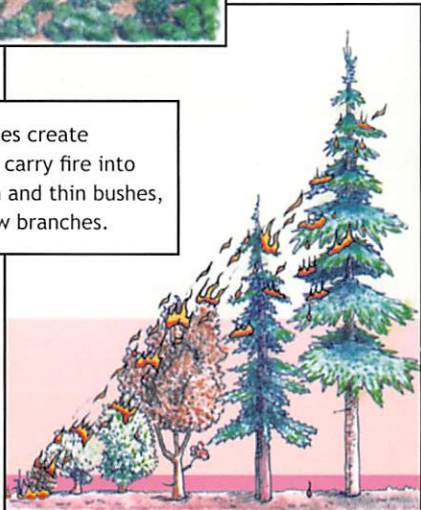
Mature trees should also be limbed up to 10 feet, or 1/3 of their live crown height, whichever is greater.

If your actions in this area are limited by your property lines, work with your neighbors to create a zone that improves fire safety for all. A safer home means a safer neighborhood for everyone.



Reduce density by giving brush and shrubs more space.

Brush and small trees create "ladder" fuels that carry fire into tree canopies. Trim and thin bushes, small trees, and low branches.



## For More Information

Contact your local fire department for guidance on making your home and property Firewise, defensible space regulations, and burn permits.

### On the Web

#### Firewise Techniques For Homeowners and Communities

<http://www.firewise.org>

#### National Interagency Fire Center

<http://www.nifc.gov>

#### National Fire Plan

<http://www.fireplan.gov>

#### National Wildfire Coordinating Group

<http://www.nwccg.gov>

#### Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

<http://www.blm.gov>

#### BLM Environmental Education

<http://www.blm.gov/education/>

#### Federal Emergency Management Agency

<http://www.fema.gov>

#### U.S. Fire Administration

<http://www.usfa.fema.gov>

OFFICE OF FIRE AND AVIATION  
NATIONAL INTERAGENCY FIRE CENTER  
3833 S. DEVELOPMENT AVE.  
BOISE, ID 83705  
[WWW.FIRE.BLM.GOV](http://WWW.FIRE.BLM.GOV)

BLM-FA-GI-05-008-9210

## Critical Zones for Fire-Safe Living



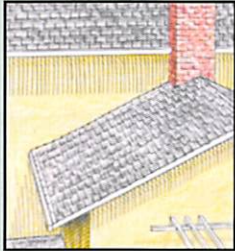
**DON'T LET YOUR HOME BECOME  
FUEL FOR A WILDLAND FIRE**



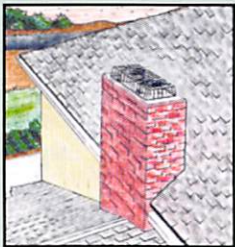
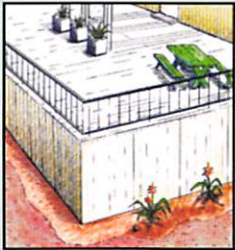
## Home Ignition Zone

(The home plus 10 feet distance)

*THIS MAY BE THE MOST CRITICAL OF ALL ZONES. A SINGLE EMBER LANDING ON SOMETHING FLAMMABLE HERE COULD BURN YOUR HOME.*



1. Remove all flammable material from your rain gutters and roof.
2. Use fire-resistant vegetation, green lawn, or landscape rocks to replace dry grass, brush, leaves, pine needles and bark walkways.
3. Remove flammable materials from your deck and the space beneath it. This includes stacked wood and easily ignitable patio furniture.
4. Move woodpiles away from your home - the farther the better.
5. Keep embers out by using fine-mesh screen (¼ inch or less) to enclose the area under decks and to cover vents in the eaves, the roof, and foundation.
6. Inspect and clean your chimney every year. Install a spark arrester with ¼ inch or smaller mesh screen.
7. If you have a propane tank, remove flammable materials within 10 feet of it and, if possible, position it at least 30 feet from any structure.



*EMBERS LANDING ON A WOOD SHAKE ROOF IS A LEADING CAUSE OF HOME LOSS TO WILDFIRE. IF POSSIBLE, REPLACE WOOD SHAKES WITH ASPHALT, TIN, OR TILE.*

## Defensible Space Zone

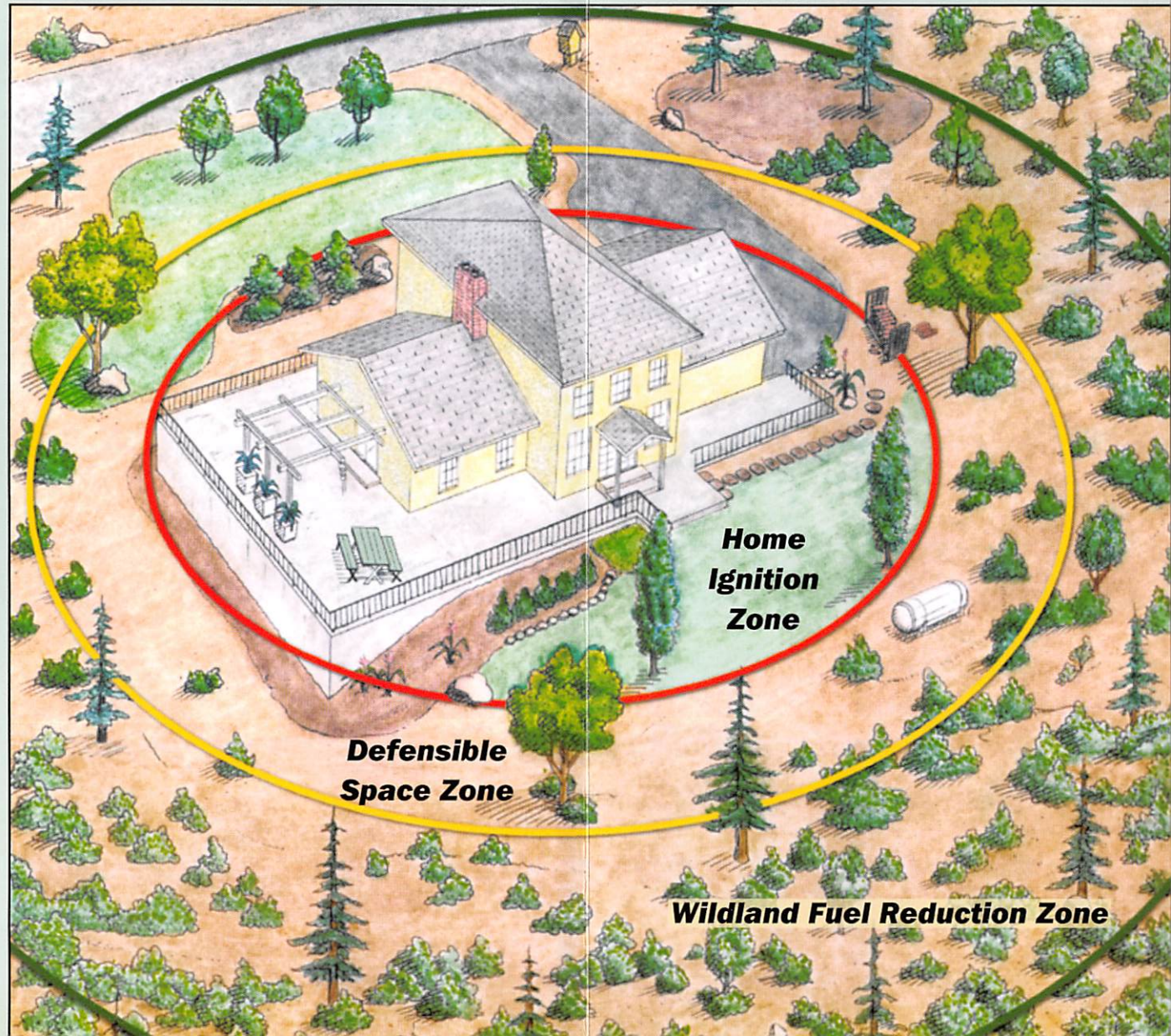
(Minimum of 30 feet distance) Keep this area lean and green!

Your "defensible space" is the next most critical zone. Modify the landscaping here to increase your home's chance of surviving on its own, and help firefighters who may be there defending it.

If your home is on or at the top of a slope, increase this distance up to 100 feet, depending on the steepness of the slope and the types of vegetation.

Remember the 3 Rs of creating a Defensible Space Zone:

- **Remove** dead and dying grass, shrubs and trees.
- **Reduce** the density of vegetation (fuel) and ladder fuels (those fuels extending from the ground to the tree canopies).
- **Replace** hazardous vegetation with less flammable, irrigated landscape vegetation including lawn, or other low-growing ground covers and flowering plants.



**Home Ignition Zone**

**Defensible Space Zone**

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