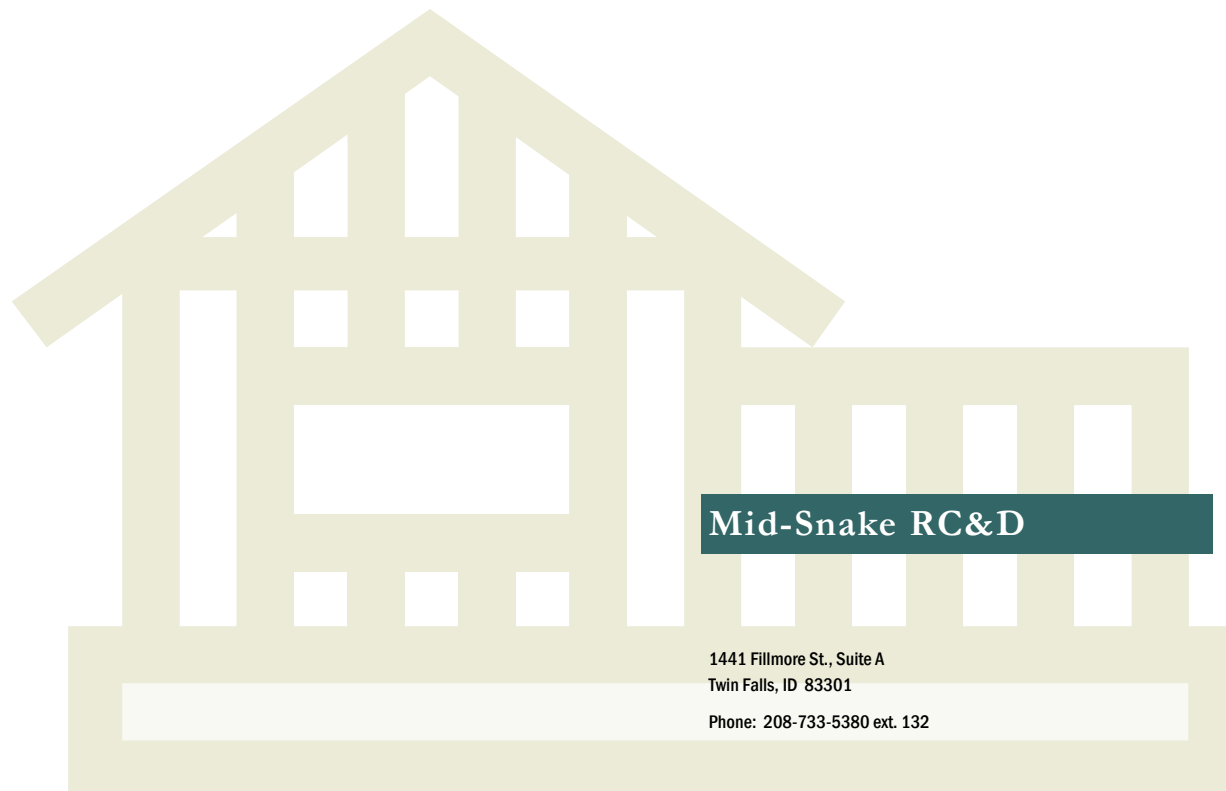


Resources for you...

- ◇ www.firewise.org
- ◇ Your local fire department
- ◇ Local BLM or USFS office



The Mid-Snake RC&D &
your Local Fire Department

HOME IGNITION ZONE ASSESSMENT

Wildland fire is a natural process, and is necessary for the survival of many plants and animals. But no one wants to see homes lost to fire. If you live near wildlands, your home may be at risk. Unfortunately, once a wildfire starts, firefighters may not have the time or resources to protect every home in its path.

**YOU CAN TAKE ACTION TO
PROTECT YOUR HOME
BEFORE A FIRE STARTS.**

A guide to improving your “home ignition zone”

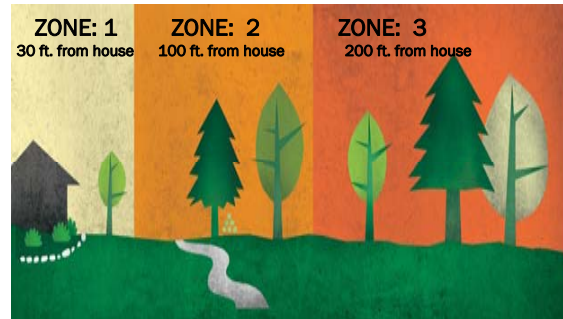
HOME SAFETY

A well-maintained landscape can not only enhance the beauty and value of any property—it can also serve as a fuel break. Under the right conditions, a “Firewise” home can even survive a wildfire.

The goal is to keep your landscaping lean, clean and green. The following steps can help your home survive a wildfire:

ZONE 1: 30 feet adjacent to the home beyond attachments such as wooden decks and fences. Keep this area well irrigated and free from dry vegetation and debris. Plants should be carefully spaced, low growing and free of resins, oils, and waxes that burn easily.

- Mow lawn regularly. Prune all trees so the lowest limbs are six to 10 feet from the ground. Remove dried leaves, pine needles and other debris.
- Allow 30 feet between tops of trees to reduce the risk of crown fire.
- Within five feet of the home, use nonflammable landscaping materials, such as rock, pavers, annuals, and high-moisture-content perennials.
- If you live in a moderate- to high- hazard area, consider fire resistant patio furniture, swing sets and accessories.



Keeping Landscapes Lean, Green, Clean— And Firewise

- Keep firewood stacks and propane tanks at least 30 feet from the home. Keep area clean.
 - Water plants and trees regularly to ensure they are healthy. Mulch should also be watered.
- ZONE 2:** 30 to 100 feet from the home. In moderate – and high– hazard areas, plants should be low growing, well irrigated and less flammable.
- Leave 30 feet between clusters of two to three trees, or 20 feet between individual trees. Prune trees so branches and leaves are at least six to 10 feet above the ground.
 - Give yourself added protection with “fuel breaks,” such as driveways, gravel walkways, and lawns.
- ZONE 3:** 100 to 200 feet from the home. Keep this area thinned out. Remove heavy accumulation of woody debris. Reduce the density of tall trees so high-intensity crown fire is less likely to reach your home.

The Wildland/Urban Interface Problem

A tremendous wildfire danger exists where homes blend together with the wildland, creating the wildland/urban interface. Homeowners that have practiced Firewise principals have a greater chance in stopping the flame or firebrands before reaching their home.

Three ways that a wildfire can transfer itself from the natural vegetation or other burning homes to your home are radiation, convection and firebrands. Firebrands are one of the major causes of homes burned due to wildfire. Firebrands can be carried 1/2 mile ahead of a fire front.

Conditions must be just right for a wildfire to start and spread. Specifically, fuel, weather and topography work together to determine how quickly a wildfire travels and at what intensity.

By implementing Firewise practices on and around your property you can manipulate the fuel factor.

