WHEN CREATING DEFENSIBLE SPACE, KEEP THESE SAFETY TIPS IN MIND:

- All equipment with an internal combustion engine must be equipped with an approved and operable spark arrestor.
- Metal blades striking rocks can create sparks and start fires. Use caution.
- To protect water quality and habitat do not remove vegetation associated with water, avoid using heavy equipment near waterways and do not clear vegetation near waterways to the bare mineral soil. Keep minimal disturbance to a minimum.
- Other hints to secure a Lean, Clean and Green Zone:
  - Select less flammable plants for your Lean, Clean and Green Zone:
    - Shorter plants (less than 2 feet) are safer than taller ones.
    - If kept green, herbaceous plants (grass and non-woody flowers) are better choices than shrubs and trees.
    - If planting shrubs and trees, choose deciduous (trees that shed their leaves) ones over evergreens. Avoid planting junipers, pines and palms.
    - Remove tree limbs that are touching the house or deck, or are within 10 feet of the chimney. If limbs are encroaching on overhead lines, contact your telephone or power company for removal.
    - Use hard surfaces (concrete, stone, asphalt, brick, etc.) in your landscaping.
    - Clear ALL flammable vegetation from within 10 feet of propane tanks.

YOUR RESPONSIBILITY:
California law (PRC 4291) requires property owners and/or occupants to create 100 feet of DEFENSIBLE SPACE around homes and buildings.*

YOUR GOAL — TO CREATE A:
Lean, Clean and Green Zone
An area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home:
Reduced Fuel Zone
The fuel reduction zone in the remaining 70 feet (or to the property line).

*Compliance to PRC 4291 is required by any person who owns, leases, controls, operates or maintains a building or structure in or adjoining any mountainous area, forest-covered lands, brush-covered lands, grass-covered lands or any land that is covered with flammable material and is within the State Responsibility Area. PRC 4291 requires 100 feet of Defensible Space (or to the property line if less than 30 feet) from any building or structure that is used or occupied. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor. Owners, lessors or operators must also comply with all existing environmental protection laws, and other local or state requirements. Contact local fire or planning agency officials to ensure compliance with federal, state and local requirements.

WHY 100 FEET?
Protect Your Home... and Property.

Contact your local CDF office, fire department, or Fire Safe Council for tips and assistance www.fire.ca.gov
TWO ZONES MAKE UP THE REQUIRED 100 FEET OF DEFENSIBLE SPACE:

1. Lean, Clean and Green Zone
   - An area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home.
2. Reduced Fuel Zone
   - The fuel reduction zone in the remaining 70 feet (or to the property line).

Defensible space helps save lives and property! An area of 30 feet immediately surrounding your home.

Defensible space 100’

COMPLY WITH THE LAW AND HELP SAVE YOUR HOME BY CREATING DEFENSIBLE SPACE.

Follow these guidelines:

1. Create a Lean, Clean and Green Zone
   - Remove all flammable vegetation within 30 feet of each building or structure.
   - You may keep single trees or other vegetation that are trimmed of all dead and dying foliage and are well pruned and maintained.

2. Decrease Fuel in the Reduced Fuel Zone
   - Surface litter consists of fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, pods, small branches, etc.
   - Remove loose surface litter so it does not exceed a depth of three inches.

Make it Safe: Logs, Stumps and Snags
- All logs and stumps should be removed unless they are embedded in the soil. If you keep an embedded log, remove nearby vegetation.

A standing dead tree (snag) may be kept for wildlife providing there is only one snag per acre, and if the snag were to fall, it would not reach buildings or structures and would not land on roadways or driveways.

Guidelines for fuel treatment as published by CDF are designed to reduce the spread of wildfires.

Choose option 2a or 2b. The best option for your property will be based on its characteristics (slope, vegetation size, vegetation type—brush, grass, trees, etc.—and other fuel characteristics).

To achieve Defensible Space while keeping a larger stand of trees with a continuous tree canopy, adhere to the guidelines below:

- Prune lower branches of trees to a height of six to 15 feet from the top of the vegetation below (or the lower 1/3 of branches for small trees). Properties with greater fire potential such as steeper slopes or more severe fire-danger will require pruning heights in the upper end of this range.
- Remove all ground fuels greater than four inches in height. Single specimens of trees or other vegetation may be kept if they are well-spaced, well pruned and create an overall condition that avoids the spread of fire to other vegetation or to structures.

Minimum Vertical Clearance

Example: A five foot shrub is growing near a tree.

Mild to moderate slope

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Vertical Clearance</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From edge of one shrub to the edge of the next</td>
<td>3 x height of shrub to lowest branches of tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From edge of one tree canopy to the edge of the next</td>
<td>3 x height of shrub to lowest branches of tree</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low branches create "ladders" from the ground fuels to the trees.

To determine the proper vertical clearance between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees, use the formula below.

Note: A grouping of vegetation may be treated as a single plant if the foliage of the grouping does not exceed 10 feet in width. For example, three individual manzanita plants growing in a cluster such that total foliage width of 8 feet can be "grouped" and considered as one plant.

Mach, 2006

20. Vertical Clearance for Shrubs and Trees

Low branches create "ladders" from the ground fuels to the trees.

To determine the proper vertical clearance between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees, use the formula below.

Examples: A five foot shrub is growing near a tree.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum Vertical Clearance</th>
<th>Height of shrub to lowest branches of tree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M i n i m u m  H o r i z o n t a l  C l e a r a n c e</td>
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