

SURVIVABLE SPACE

Do you have at least 30 ft of space surrounding your home that is **Lean, Clean** and **Green**?

The objective of Survivable Space is to reduce the wildfire threat to your home by changing the characteristics of the flammable vegetation.

Lean – Prune shrubs and cut back tree branches, especially within 15 feet of your chimney.

Clean – Remove all dead plant material from around your home; this includes dead leaves, dry vegetation and even stacked firewood.

Green – Plant fire-resistant vegetation that is healthy and green throughout the year.



Survivable space provides a safety zone around your home.

FIRE-RESISTANT ATTACHMENTS

Attachments include any structure connected to your home, such as decks, porches or fences. If an attachment to a home is *not* fire-resistant, then the home as a whole is *not* firewise.

A DISASTER PLAN

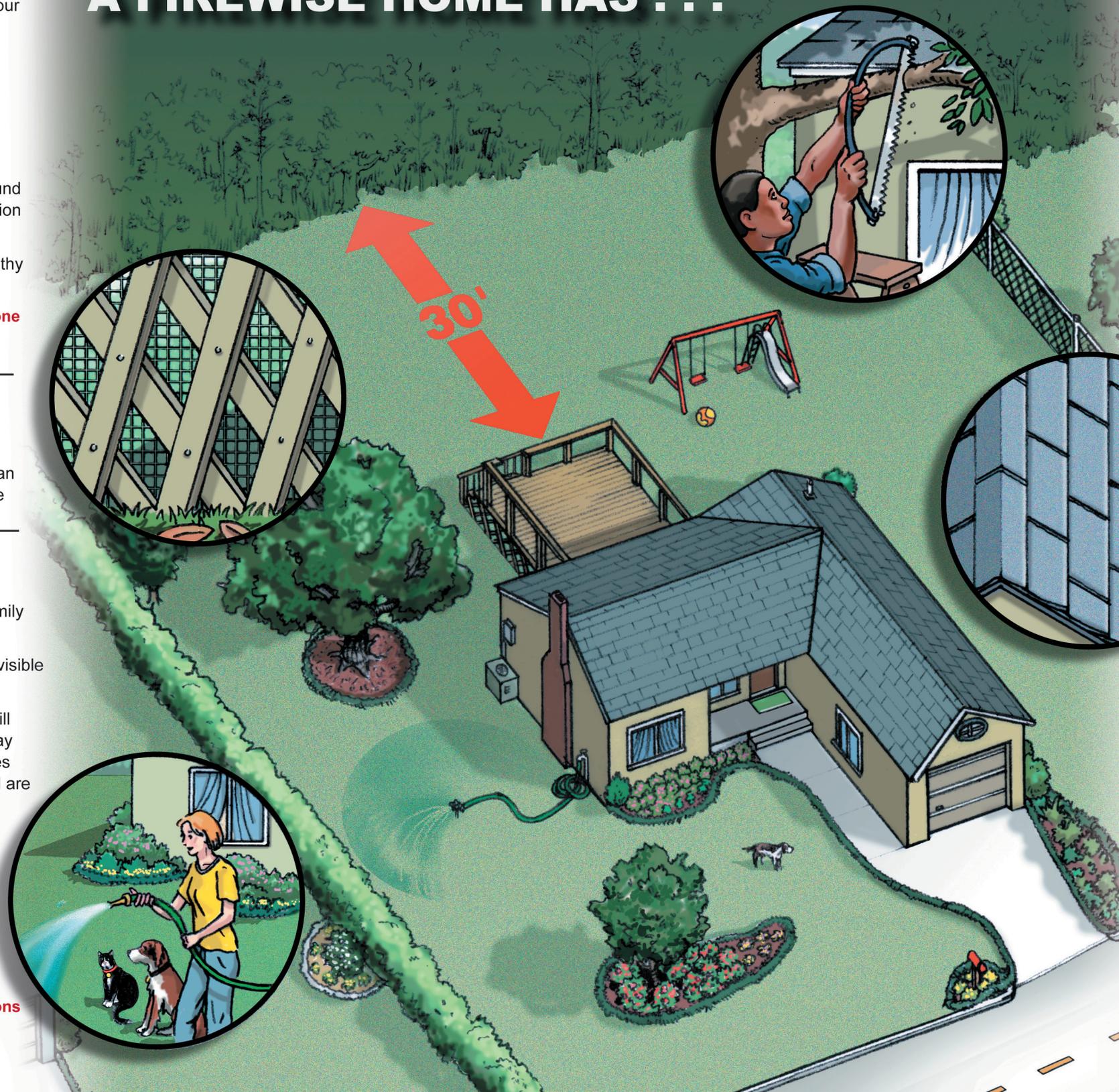
The time to plan for any emergency is prior to the event. Take a few minutes to discuss with your family what actions you will take.

- Post local emergency telephone numbers in a visible place.
- Leave before it's too late. Decide where you will go and how you will get there. With fire, you may only have a moments notice. Two escape routes out of your home and out of your neighborhood are preferable.
- Have tools available, such as a shovel, rake, axe, handsaw or chainsaw.
- Maintain an emergency water source.
- Have a plan for your pets.
- Practice family fire drills.



Evacuations for a wildfire can occur without notice; When wildfire conditions exist, be ready to take action..

A FIREWISE HOME HAS . . .



LEAN, CLEAN AND GREEN LANDSCAPING

With firewise landscaping, you can create survivable space around your home that reduces your wildfire threat. Large trees should be pruned so that the lowest branches are at least 6 to 10 ft high to prevent a fire on the ground from spreading to the tree tops. Within the survivable space, remove flammable plants that contain resins, oils and waxes that burn readily: ornamental junipers, yaupon holly, red cedar, and young pine. A list of *less*-flammable plants can be obtained from your local state forester, forestry office, county extension office or landscape specialist.



Although mulch helps retain soil moisture, when dry, it can become flammable. Mulch as well as all landscaping should be kept well watered to prevent it from becoming fire fuel.

FIRE-RESISTANT ROOF CONSTRUCTION

Firewise construction materials include Class-A asphalt shingles, metal, tile and concrete products. Additionally, the inclusion of a fire-resistant sub-roof adds protection.



Something as simple as making sure that your gutters, eaves and roof are clear of debris will reduce your fire threat.

FIRE-RESISTANT EXTERIOR CONSTRUCTION

Wall materials that resist heat and flames include brick, cement, plaster, stucco and concrete masonry. Tempered and double pane glass windows can make a home more resistant to wildfire heat and flames.



Although some vinyl will not burn, some vinyl soffits can melt, allowing embers into the attic space.

EMERGENCY ACCESS

Identify your home and neighborhood with legible and clearly marked street names and numbers so response vehicles can rapidly find the location of the emergency. Include a driveway that is at least 12 feet wide with a vertical clearance of 15 feet – to provide access to emergency apparatus.