



### Zone 1

EXTENDS 30 FEET OUT FROM THE STRUCTURE

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of three inches.
- Remove all dead and dying leaves, pine needles, weeds, grass, branches, and vegetative debris from your yard, roofs, rain gutters, decks, porches, stairways, etc.
- Remove all branches within 10 feet of any chimney or stovepipe outlet.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Relocate exposed woodpiles outside of Zone 1 unless they are completely contained in a fire-resistant enclosure.
- Remove vegetation and items around and under decks that could catch fire.
- Create separations between trees, shrubs, and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, swing sets, etc.
- Irrigation is recommended to maintain vegetation moisture content.

### Zone 2

EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE 1 TO 100 FEET OUT FROM THE STRUCTURE

- Cut or mow annual grass down to a maximum height of three inches.
- Create vertical and horizontal spacing between trees and shrubs (the distance between trees should be three times the height).
- Remove fallen leaves, needles, twigs, bark, cones, and small branches. However, a mulch layer may be permitted to a depth of four inches, if erosion control is an issue.
- Irrigation is recommended to maintain vegetation moisture content.

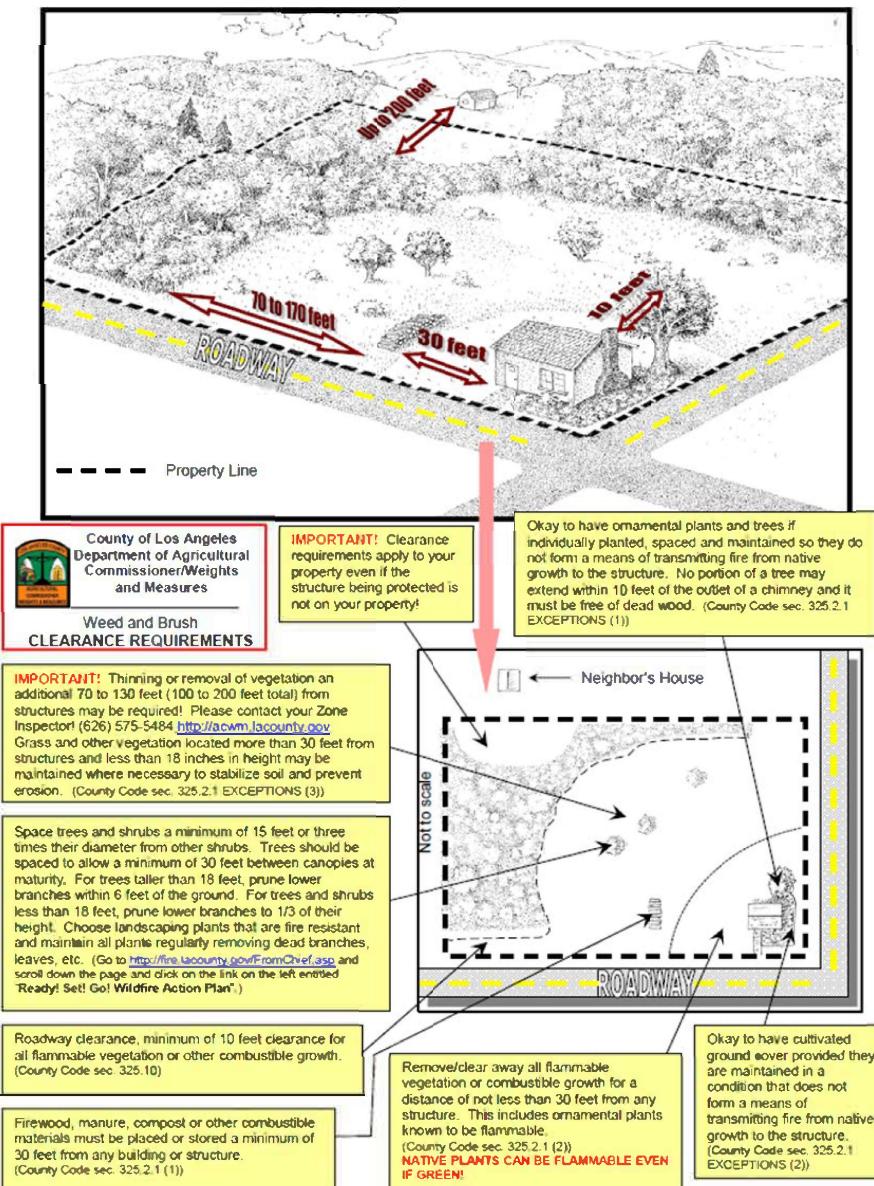
### Zone 3

EXTENDS FROM THE OUTER EDGE OF ZONE 2 TO 200 FEET OUT FROM THE STRUCTURE

Zone 3 consists of mostly native plants thinned by 30 to 50 percent.

The objective is to reduce vegetation density and overall fuel load. This slows the rate of fire spread, reducing flame lengths and fire intensity before it reaches irrigated zones or structures.

- Irrigation systems are not required.
- Vegetation consists of modified existing native vegetation.
- Additional ornamental shrubs and trees are generally not recommended due to water conservation goals.
- Existing native vegetation is modified by thinning and removing plants constituting a high fire risk, including, but not limited to, laurel sumac, chamise, ceanothus, sage, sage brush, buckwheat, and California juniper.
- Remove the lower  $\frac{1}{3}$  of large shrubs and all dead wood to reduce fuel loads.
- Native plants may be removed in reduced amounts as the distance from structures increases.
- Spacing for large native shrubs or groups of native shrubs is 15 feet between the edge of their canopies.
- Spacing for trees or small groups of trees is 30 feet between the edge of canopies. This depends on the species, topography, and orientation on the site.



## Homeowner Requirements in Defensible Space Zones Under State Law

