

Fire Safe, California!

Make Your Home Fire Safe!



Millions of Californians live in residential developments that border fire-prone wildlands. Each year, hundreds of homes in these “suburban” and rural areas are lost to wildfire outbreaks. According to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF), homeowners can substantially increase the chance of their home surviving a wildfire by following these fire safe practices:

- A** Maintain a “defensible” space around your home by clearing all flammable vegetation a minimum of 30 feet around the structure. Clear dead leaves and branches to leave widely spaced ornamental shrubbery and trees.
- B** Clean all needles and leaves from the roof, eaves and rain gutters.
- C** Trim tree limbs within 10 feet of your chimney and trim all dead limbs hanging over your house or garage.

- D** Cover your chimney outlet or flue with a spark arresting 1/2” mesh screen.
- E** Make sure your address is clearly visible for easy identification in an emergency.
- F** Make sure your home is located near a fire hydrant, or that you have a water storage supply of at least 2,500 gallons for use in emergency situations.
- G** Stack woodpiles at least 30 feet from buildings, fences and other combustible materials.
- H** Clear all vegetation and other flammable materials from beneath your deck. Enclose undersides of elevated decks with fire resistive materials.

For more information, contact the nearest CDF office listed in your telephone directory under State of California, or your local fire department.

FIRE RESISTIVE LANDSCAPING CAN SAVE YOUR HOUSE AND YOUR LIFE

The following list of fire resistive plants should be considered when landscaping around your home. By replacing highly flammable native and landscape vegetation with these recommended species, you can significantly improve the survivability of your home when a WILDFIRE threatens. These plants should not be planted in continuous beds, but should be separated to prevent fire spread. To maintain their fire resistance, they need to be watered and pruned to remove dead leaves and branches. Routine care and maintenance will provide you with an attractive defensible space against wildfire. Contact your local nursery for selections appropriate to your area.

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>	<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>BOTANICAL NAME</u>
Ground Covers:			
Yarrow	<i>Achillea tomentosa</i>	Silver Mound	<i>Artemesia caucasica</i>
Rock Rose	<i>Cistus vellosus</i>	Capeweed	<i>Arctotheca calendula</i>
Dwarf Coyote Bush	<i>Baccharis pilularis prostratus</i>	Snow in Summer	<i>Cerastium tomentosum</i>
Morning Glory Bush	<i>Convolvulus cneorum</i>	Winter Creeper	<i>Euyonymus radicans</i>
Australian Fuchsia	<i>Correa</i>	Ivy	<i>Hedera</i>
African Daisy	<i>Osteospermum fruticosum</i>	Aaron's Beard	<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>
Sunrose	<i>Helianthemum nummularium</i>	Candytuft	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Ice Plant	Many varieties		<i>Lippia repens</i>
Statice	<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Creeping Rosemary	<i>Myoporium parvifolium</i>
Honey Suckle	<i>Lonicera halliana</i>		<i>Rosmarinus officinalis prostrata</i>
Freeway Daisy	<i>Osteospermum</i>		
Green Lavender Cot.	<i>Santolina Virens</i>	Periwinkle	<i>Vinca major</i>
Perennial Verbena	<i>Verbena peruviana</i>		
Dwarf Periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>		
Shrubs:			
Bearberry	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>	Star Jasmine	<i>Trachelospermum jas.</i>
Silver Spreader	<i>Artemesia caucasica</i>	Hopseed Bush	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i>
Escallonia	Several varieties	Toyon	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>
Texas Privet	<i>Ligustrum texanum</i>	Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Italian Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus alaternus</i>	Carolina Cherry	<i>Prunus caroliniana</i>
Lemonade Berry	<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Catalina Cherry	<i>Prunus lyonii</i>
		Carmel Creeper	<i>Ceanothus horizontalis</i>
Trees:			
Carob	<i>Ceratonia siliqua</i>	African Suman	<i>Rhus lancea</i>
Calif. Pepper	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Brazilian Pepper	<i>Schinus terebinthifolia</i>