

Protect Your Property Creating a defensible space around your home will reduce the risk of destruction and damage when wildfires are near.

Home IGNITION Zone

The "Home Ignition Zone" is determined by the home's potential to ignite during an intense fire. If your home doesn't ignite, it doesn't burn.



ZONE 1: 0-5 FEET Zone 1 (within 5 feet)

- Embers can ignite a house within five feet. Remove all flammable vegetation and other materials within this zone. Rock gardens with fire-resistant plants can be beneficial.
- Keep roof and gutters free of branches, leaves and needles.
 Keep all firewood, vehicles (including four-wheelers and snowmachines), fuels, and hazardous materials out of this zone.

ZONE 2: 5-30 FEET ZOME 2 (within 30 feet)

- Small ground fires can creep toward your home and ignite it when within this zone. Remove dead and dying trees, shrubs and brush.
- Prune remaining trees to a height of 8-10 feet above ground.
- Properly dispose of all slash and woody debris.
- Position firewood, vehicles (including four-wheelers and snowmachines), fuels and hazardous materials in appropriate locations away from flammable vegetation.

ZONE 3: 30-100 FEET ZONE 3 (within 100 feet)

- Radiant heat from large fires can ignite your home when within this zone. Manage wooded property in a traditional manner.
- Remove trees that are damaged, dead, infected by disease, or are of poor form. This will improve the health of the forest.
- Prune and thin out trees along driveways and trails.

Don't Get Burned!

- Have a detailed evacuation plan so you are prepared to leave at a moment's notice.
- Provide adequate access to your home site; is there room for emergency vehicles to turn around?
- Develop an emergency water supply; have a pump, adequate hose and nozzle close by.
- Contact your local fire department or the State Division of Forestry for information on the burn permit program.
- Lastly, it is important that you maintain your defensible space year after year.

