**Fuels Reduction Standards**

Manipulating vegetation will help reduce your structure's chances of igniting. This manipulation, referred to as 'fuels reduction' or 'fuels mitigation,' is done by changing the arrangement of fuels or removing fuels from the area around structures.

The following diagrams demonstrate effective fuels reduction standards.

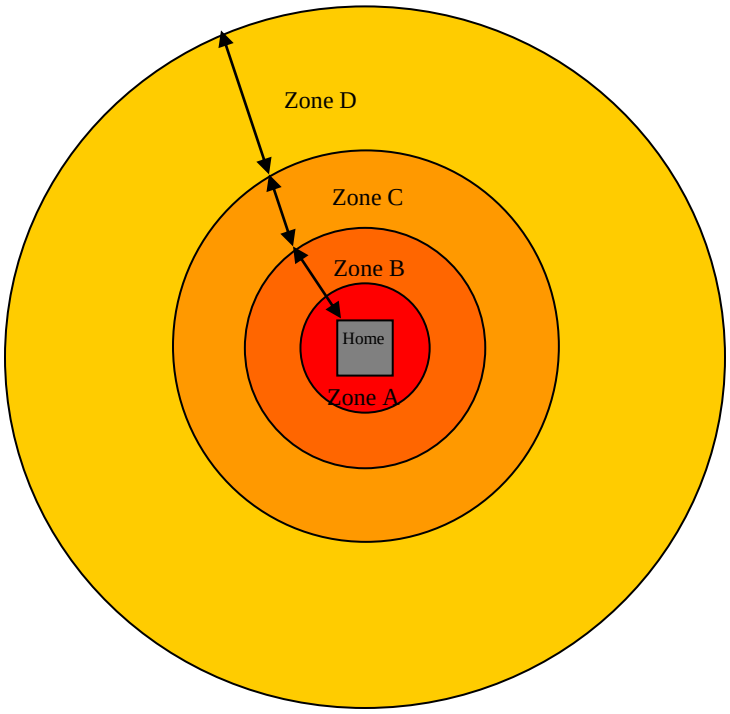


Figure 1.

Zone A – First 3 feet of Zone B. Remove all flammable materials.

Zone B – Remove all trees and forest debris, such as dead branches and logs. Keep grass short and well irrigated.

Zone C – Prune tree limbs 12 feet or 1/3 tree height from the ground. Maintain surface vegetation below 3 inches. This removes ladder fuels. Thin out trees so that crowns are 10 feet apart. **See Figure 3.** Remove all downed woody debris.

Zone D – Prune and thin as in Zone C. Maintain surface vegetation below 1 foot. Remove woody debris larger than 3 inches in diameter.

Zone A is always the first three feet from the structure, inside Zone B. Because fire travels faster uphill, the other 3 zones will change distance as the slope from your home becomes steeper. The following table defines what distance each zone should be versus the slope.

| SLOPE away from your home | ZONE A | ZONE B | ZONE C | ZONE D | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uphill or flat ground | 3' | 10' | 20' | 70' | 100' |
| Downhill 10 -20 % | 3' | 15' | 25' | 80' | 120' |
| Downhill 20 - 30 % | 3' | 20' | 30' | 100' | 150 |
| Downhill 30 -45 % | 3' | 35' | 50' | 120' + | 205' + |

Table 1

Table 1 is shown again for reference with Figure 2.

| SLOPE away from your home | ZONE A | ZONE B | ZONE C | ZONE D | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uphill or On flat ground | 3' | 10' | 20' | 70' | 100’ |
| Downhill 10 -20 % | 3' | 15' | 25' | 80' | 120’ |
| Downhill 20 - 30 % | 3' | 20' | 30' | 100' | 150 |
| Downhill 30 -45 % | 3' | 30' | 45' | 120' + | 195’ + |

Table 1.

Using Table 1, above, and Figure 2, below, you can determine how far to remove fuels from your home and other structures.

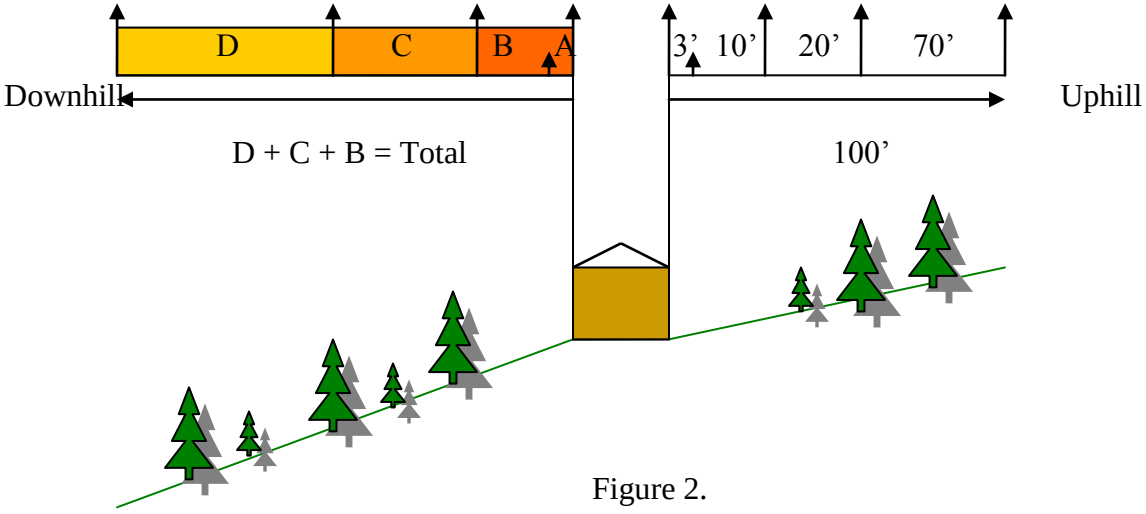


Figure 2.

Figure 3, below, gives a visual example of what thinning and pruning should look like.

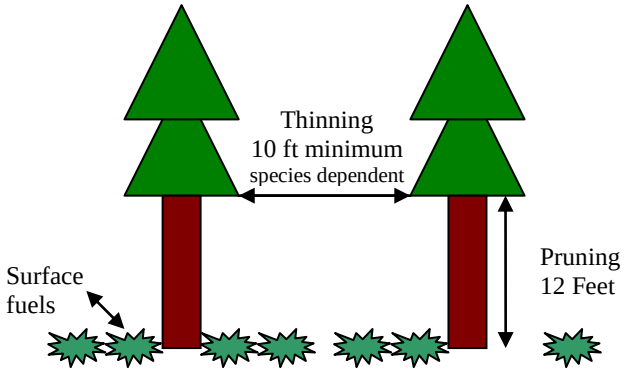


Figure 3.