

# FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

While some plants are characterized as “fire-safe” or “fire-resistant,” all plants will burn under the right conditions, regardless of how they are classified. The environment the plant grows in, how it is maintained, and its placement and spacing near other vegetation and combustibles will generally have more influence on the flammability of the plant than how it is characterized. Taking these items into consideration is crucial to reduce the spread of wildfire to your home. Scan the QR code below for more information.

## FIRE SMART LANDSCAPING

[ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping](https://ReadyforWildfire.org/fire-smart-landscaping)



## MINIMUM VERTICAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

Eliminate opportunities for a vertical “fire ladder”:

- Remove branches beneath large trees for a six-foot minimum clearance.
- Create proper vertical spacing between shrubs and the lowest branches of trees. See adjacent diagrams.

## MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SPACING BETWEEN TREES AND SHRUBS

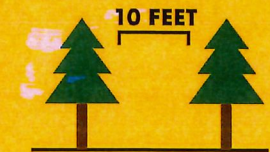
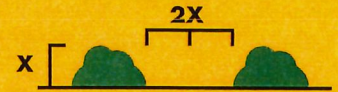
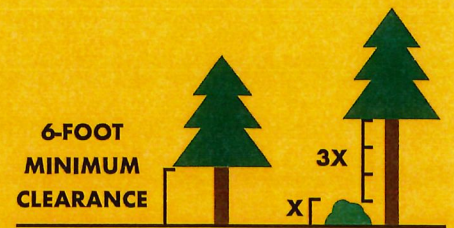
Horizontal spacing depends on the slope of the land and the height of the shrubs or trees. See adjacent diagrams.

## DEAD TREE REMOVAL

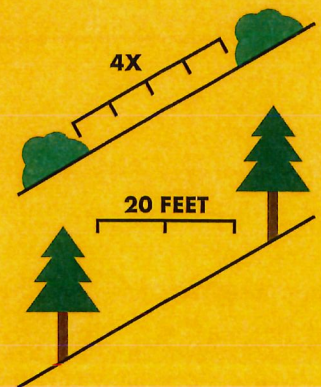
If you have dead or dying trees on your property, the entire tree needs to be removed to reduce wildfire risk. Scan the QR code below to learn about permit requirements.

## PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

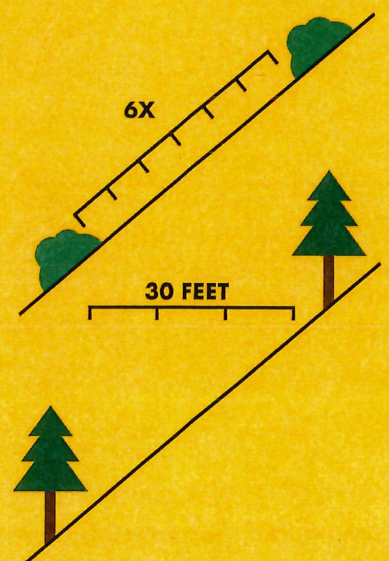
[ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal](https://ReadyforWildfire.org/dead-tree-removal)



Flat to mild slope (<20%)



Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)



Moderate to steep slope (>40%)