

Survivable Space Matters

Your house is more likely to withstand a wildfire if you create a survivable space around it using zones. It's simple and it can save your home when a wildfire strikes.

Define the survivable space around your house. Include detached garages, storage buildings, barns and other structures.

Involve your neighbors in your plan, making the most of a community effort.

You are the first and best line of defense for your home!

Create Survivable Space



**OBEY ALL SMOKING AND
FIRE RESTRICTIONS!**

Maricopa County Department of Emergency Management

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www.maricopa.gov/emerg_mgt

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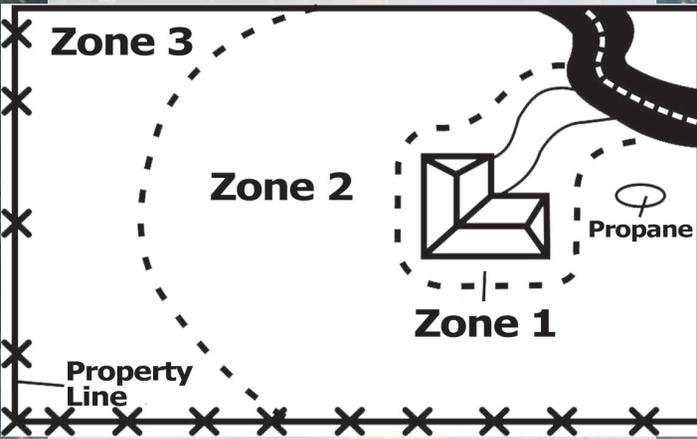
**PROTECT YOUR HOME
OR BUSINESS FROM
WILDLAND FIRE**

**It's Your
Responsibility!**



Maricopa County
Emergency Management

Create Survivable Space



Zone 1

The first 30 feet from structures

- Clean gutters and other roof areas on a regular basis, removing all debris which is flammable.
- Do not stack firewood or store other combustibles in this zone.
- Keep grass mowed and extend irrigation into this area, if possible.
- Keep culverts and drainage features clear of debris and overgrowth.
- Clear grasses, tree limbs, brush, and other natural or man-made fuels that can "ladder" a fire up a structure.
- Prune all trees at least 10 feet from chimneys. Remove any growth near or overhanging roof. Prune all trees 6 to 10 feet from the ground.

Zone 2

30 to 100 feet from structures

- Thin trees and shrubs at least 10 feet between crowns, more if on a steep slope.
- Isolated or small groupings of trees or shrubs are best to create screening and privacy.
- Prune under large trees to a height of 10 feet.
- Walkways and paths can help break up fuel continuity, making it more difficult for a fire to spread.
- Keep grasses and wildflowers under eight inches high, especially when dry or dormant.

Zone 3

100+ feet away

- Prune trees along trails and fire access roads, removing thinned materials by chipping or offsite disposal.
- Trees should not pose a threat to power lines or fire access roads.
- Specific thinning requirements depend on species. Thinning and pruning, especially ladder fuels will keep a fire on the ground.



Overgrown vegetation can threaten structures.

The difference can save your home!



Survivable space minimizes risk to the property and community.

Information Zone

Review your insurance plan to understand the coverage you have and what restrictions are included with your policy.

Get more information on protecting your property and community at:

www.firewise.org

www.AZsf.az.gov
—see "Living with Wildfire"