

A **FIRESAFE** Guide to

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Vegetation Management



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IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF
VALLEJO MUNICIPAL CODE CHAPTER
7.56.010 VEGETATION MANAGEMENT
AND BRUSH CLEARANCE ORDINANCE

YOUR HOME IS YOUR CASTLE!

The City of Vallejo Fire Department takes great measures to protect you and your property from wildfire; yet, we need your help in preparing your home and landscape to be wildfire ready.

Hardening your home and addressing ornamental vegetation adjacent to your structure are critical elements in structure survivability.

Defensible Space requirements are outlined in the Fire Code, but there is more to defensible space than clearing or maintaining native brush. Many homeowners have increased their fire risk by planting or not maintaining their ornamental landscape. Creating and maintaining defensible space is essential for increasing your home's chance of surviving a wildfire. It's the buffer that homeowners are required to create on their property between a structure and the plants, brush, and trees or other items surrounding the structure that could catch fire. This space is needed to slow the spread of wildfire and improves the safety of firefighters defending your home.

Preventing conditions where fire can travel from adjacent fuels, through an ornamental landscape to your structure, is the key to creating defensible space. Fire spreads through convection, conduction, radiation, and embers. Proper maintenance of ornamental vegetation reduces ember production, fire propagation, intensity, and duration of the approaching flames.

This brochure visually details the most critical landscape conditions and clarifies what should be done to prepare your home for the greatest chance of survival. If any of these conditions are impacting your home, follow these guidelines to properly prepare for wildfires.

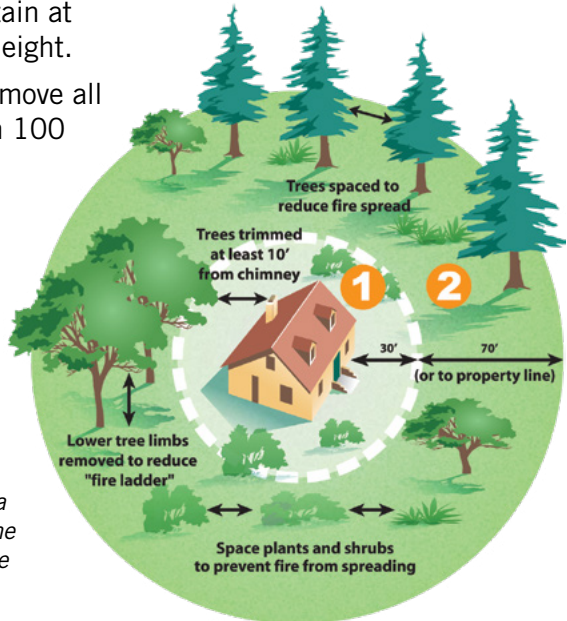
ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE CHECKLISTS

VEGETATION CONDITIONS

- Trees touching/overhanging structure:** Remove limbs within five feet of any structure, and within 10 feet from any chimney outlet. Trim trees up to six feet or one-third their height from the ground.
- Vines and climbing plants:** Remove from all structures.
- Hedges and screens between homes:** Reduce and maintain to a height of no greater than eight feet.
- Large shrubs under windows:** Maintain 12 inch separation under windows.
- Ground cover:** Maintain at 18 inch maximum height.
- Dead vegetation:** Remove all dead material within 100 feet of structures.

SPECIFIC PLANTS

- Italian Cypress:** Remove if center of trunk is within 10 feet of any structure.
- Junipers:** Remove within 10 feet of any structure.
- Bougainvillea:** Remove from all structures.
- Wisteria/Trumpet Vines/ Creeping Fig, etc.:** Remove from all structures.
- Palms:** All palm trees should be free of dead or dying fronds. Consider removing unmaintained trees.
- Pines:** Maintain all pines free of dead material.



GOT DEFENSIBLE SPACE?

One factor critical to the survivability of your home in a wildfire is the distance and the quality of vegetative clearance around the house.

ORNAMENTAL LANDSCAPING RECOMMENDATIONS

TREES TOUCHING OR OVERHANGING STRUCTURES

Trees must be pruned back to provide a five-foot minimum separation from the roof. Chimneys require a 10 foot separation.

HEDGES AND SCREENS

Reduce any hedges or screens to a maximum height of eight feet. A five foot wide walking path must be provided around the entire structure.

TREES AND SHRUBS BETWEEN HOMES

Plants must be pruned back to prevent overhang onto any structure. Provide five foot breaks in horizontal continuity where appropriate (near the end of structures).



Vegetation between homes not pruned back at least five feet.

VINES AND CLIMBING PLANTS

All plants must be removed from any structure.

MAINTAIN GROUND COVER

Ground cover must be maintained at a maximum height of 18 inches and be kept free of dead material.

MAINTAIN SHRUBS FREE OF DEAD WOOD

Remove all dead wood and provide a minimum space of 12 inches under windows. Prune trees to provide five feet of separation from the structure.



Overgrown vegetation on building structure.

MAINTAIN ALL TREES WITHIN 100 FEET OF STRUCTURES

Remove all dead wood, especially from pine and eucalyptus trees. Remove any portion that is within five feet of any structure.

TREES ALONG FIRE ACCESS STREETS OR DRIVEWAYS

Trees must be maintained to provide a minimum of 13½ feet of vertical clearance.

REMOVE ITALIAN CYPRESS

Remove any plants where the center of the trunk is located within 10 feet of any structure.



Overgrown trees along street and driveway.

REMOVE JUNIPERS

Clear Junipers from within 10 feet of any structure.

BOUGAINVILLEA, TRUMPET VINES, CREEPING FIG AND WISTERIA

Remove any plants that are attached to combustible structures.

PALM FRONDS

Remove dead or dying palm fronds from trees and consider tree removal.



Palm tree with dead fronds too close to residential homes.

LANDSCAPING TIPS

LANDSCAPE DESIGN

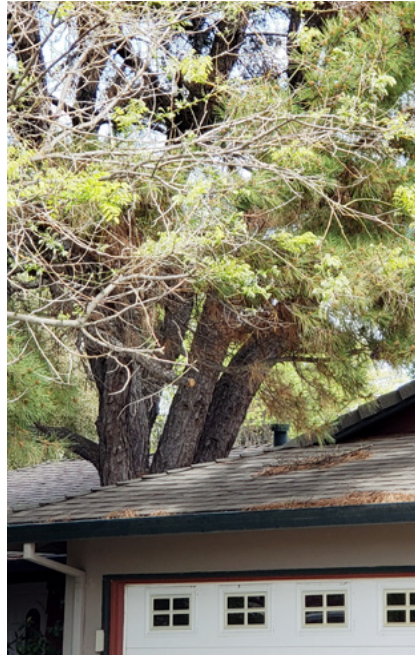
When designing a new landscape or maintaining an established landscape, remember to address everything surrounding the structure. View it from all angles. The shrubs and trees on the side of this home and in the front yard and the backyard present specific challenges as they continue to grow. Misplaced trees and large shrubs should be considered for removal. These plants can contribute to a leaf litter accumulation against the structure as well as on the roof.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: Properly design the placement of trees, shrubs and native plants.

MAINTAINING TREES

Even existing pine trees can be maintained to reduce their potential hazard. Meticulous needle removal from the ground, roof and rain gutters is most effective if done every two weeks. Proper watering and pruning to maintain overall health greatly reduces the hazard this pine could present. Never top trees; always seek services from certified arborists for recommendations related to pruning.



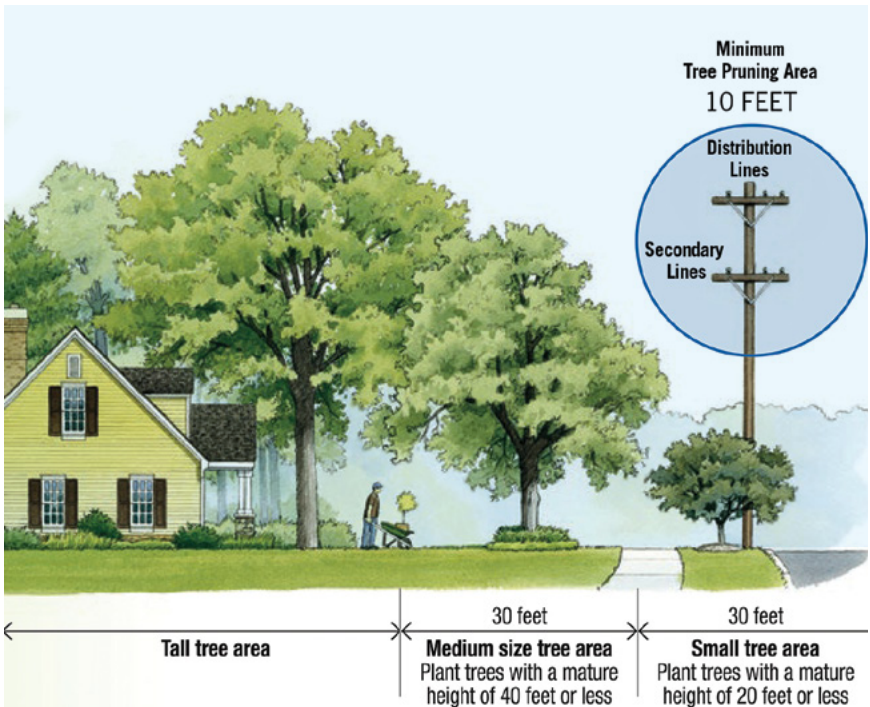
Prune pine trees and remove dead needle buildup.

AVOIDING CONFLICT WITH POWER LINES

Reduce large vegetation (trees, limbs, and shrubs) in and around secondary power lines. Pruning and maintaining a 10 foot tree clearance zone, can help reduce wildfires during strong winds and increases the safety of your home and the community. Carefully consider the surroundings when planting trees to ensure safe growing practices. Planting trees near distribution lines should be done in accordance to State regulations and alongside PG&E protocols.

These regulations help in creating a defensible zone for first responders, near and under power lines.

For more information regarding PG&E’s safety awareness around power lines and for State regulations, please visit: https://www.pge.com/en_US/safety/yard-safety/powerlines-and-trees/right-tree-right-place/right-tree-right-place.page



HOW TO CHOOSE PLANTS

Choose a palette with predominantly low-growing plants, mixed with succulents and herbaceous ground covers, which are ideal when designing a fire-wise landscape. This minimizes maintenance, such as regular pruning and leaf litter removal. It is best to choose plants that mature to the desired heights rather than using pruning as an alternative. Use small trees (less than 20 feet tall) sparingly as focal points within 20 feet from structures.

HARDSCAPE

Locating hardscape features, such as walkways, patios and driveways abutting structures, is the best way to eliminate receptive fuel beds against structures. Ideally, eliminating anything flammable within five-feet of any structure is best. When not possible, gravel mulch and low-growing herbaceous plants and succulents can be used against structures. Keep woody shrubs and perennials away from structures.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: low-growing plants with a fire-wise hardscape.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: Hardscape patio abutting residential structure.

Preventing conditions where fire can travel from adjacent fuels, through an ornamental landscape to your structure, is the key to creating defensible space.

FUEL LADDERS

The concept of fuel ladders is crucial to planning a fire wise landscape. No matter what plants are chosen, providing adequate and definite separation between ground covers, shrubs and trees is the most critical consideration in the design/plant selection process. Do not use large shrubs beneath trees. Choose plants that mature to a height of no more than two feet beneath trees, rather than using pruning to maintain plants at that height. Do not plant continuous hedgerows that lead directly to structures.



Pine tree branches not pruned at least 10ft; shrubs over 2ft tall.

NATIVE PLANTS

In the past, the use of California native plants were unfortunately discouraged. The key to using California natives effectively is to choose low-growing varieties of all plants to be used within 20 feet of the structure. Use herbaceous plants, succulents and small grasses closest the structure. Working out from the structure, you can begin to introduce low-growing woody plants, such as the Pigeon Point Coyote Bush. Using slightly taller plants sparingly as accents will provide plenty of interest. As you move further away from structures, larger trees and shrubs can be used as long as you do not create fuel ladders.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: Native plants and succulents.

PLANT DENSITY

Focus on mature plant size, form and planting density by type. Woody plant elements should be broken up with the use of small grasses and high-moisture succulents. Mat-forming woody plants, such as the Emerald Carpet Manzanita and Austroflora Fanfare Grevillia should be used in small drifts. Remember that even a well-chosen plant palette requires maintenance.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: Mature plants with native plants and succulents.

XERISCAPE

Garden accents, secondary pathways and dry streambeds are ideal ways to create small breaks in vegetation. They also allow access to landscape that may be otherwise difficult to maintain.



Landscaping Best Management Practices: Secondary pathway and dry streambeds create fire-wise defensible space.

MULCH MATTERS

Vallejo has been experiencing fires in shredded mulch used in homeowner landscapes and medial strips. At first glance many community members may dismiss these fires as insignificant. However, shredded mulch is highly ignitable. It acts like a catcher's mitt for burning embers and fire brands. Once ignited the mulch easily spreads the fire to other landscaping and to your home.



Mulch acts like a catcher's mitt for burning embers and fire brands.



**CITY OF VALLEJO
FIRE DEPARTMENT
970 Nimitz Avenue
Vallejo CA, 94592
(707) 648-4565**

Hours of Operation

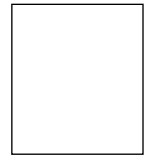
Monday-Thursday 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m

www.cityofvallejo.net/fire

City of Vallejo Fire Department
Arthur Gonzales, *Fire Chief*

Andrea Sorce, Mayor
Peter Bregenzer, *Vice Mayor*
Andrew Murray, *City Manager*

Council Members
Alexander Matias
Diosdado "JR" Matulac
Tonia Lediju
Charles Palmares
Helen-Marie GordonDiaz



**City of Vallejo
Fire Department
970 Nimitz Avenue
Vallejo CA, 94592**

Current Resident

A FIRESAFE Guide to

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

www.cityofvallejo.net

www.fire.ca.gov

www.readyforwildfire.org

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Ready! Set! Go! Your Personal Wildfire Action Plan booklet

www.cityofvallejo.net

Wildfire in the West Video

www.denverpost.com/fireline/ci_24638312/watch-fire-line/

Sustainable and Fire Safe Landscapes

ucanr.edu/sites/safelandscapes/