

# 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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[ready.maricopa.gov](http://ready.maricopa.gov)

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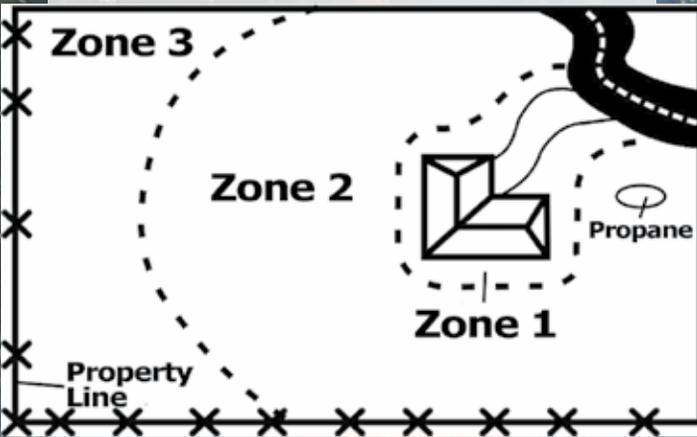
**PROTECT YOUR HOME  
OR BUSINESS FROM  
WILDLAND FIRE**

**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](http://www.firewise.org)

<https://dffm.az.gov/home-wildfire-safety>