• Does your property have overgrown vegetation continuous and close to the house?
  – Remove vegetation three feet around the perimeter of your home.
  – Arrange all plants and shrubs with space between them.
  – Trim back or remove larger, overgrown plants and bushes.
  – Break up continuity of vegetation with non-combustible materials, such as rock, pavers or non-flammable plants.

• Does your property have plants adjacent to your deck, porch or siding?
  – Remove plants and bushes at least three feet from deck, porch and siding.
  – Replace flammable vegetation with low-growing, high moisture content plants.

• Does your property have wood piles or climbing vegetation that could enable a fire to climb from lower to higher vegetation?
  – Remove all ladder fuels around the perimeter of your home and around trees at least 30 feet.
  – Remove plants or shrubs higher than 18 inches from underneath trees.

• Does your property contain dead vegetation, such as leaves, pine needles or other tree debris?
  – Prune trees and bushes and remove all dead branches.
  – Remove all dead leaves, pine needles and debris under vegetation.
  – Remove all dead vegetation from underneath porches or decks.

• Does your property have large trees or plants?
  – Create 10 feet of space between crowns of trees by pruning, thinning or removing trees. Conifer trees should be spaced 30 feet between crowns.
  – Remove branches overhanging the roof.
  – Larger trees should be located at least 10 feet away from the house.
  – Prune lower branches of trees 6-10 feet from the ground.

• Is there tall, dry grass or plants on your property?
  – Cut and remove dry tall grass around your home on a regular basis.
  – Keep a minimum of 30 feet of defensible space healthy and irrigated throughout wildfire season.