

# ZONE 2

This zone features fuel reduction efforts and serves as a transitional area between Zones 1 and 3. The size of Zone 2 depends on the slope of the ground where the structure is built. Typically, the defensible space should extend at least 100 feet from the structure. Remove stressed, diseased, dead, or dying trees and shrubs. Thin and prune the remaining larger trees and shrubs. Be sure to extend thinning along either side of your driveway all the way to your main access road. These actions help eliminate the continuous fuel surrounding a structure while enhancing home site safety and the aesthetics of the property. Keep grass and wildflowers under 8 inches in height. Regularly remove leaf and needle debris from the yard.



## Defensible space works!

If you live next to a dense vegetation area, the Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI), you should provide firefighters with the defensible space they need to protect your home. Create a buffer zone by removing weeds, brush, and other vegetation. This helps keep the fire away from your home and reduces the risk from flying embers.

### ZONE 2

5-30 feet around your home or to property line

- Create vegetation groups or islands to break up continuous fuels around your home.
- Remove ladder fuels to create a separation between low-level vegetation and tree canopies to keep fire from climbing into trees.
- Remove leaf and needle debris from the yard.
- Keep lawns, native grasses, and wildflowers less than four inches in height.
- Store firewood and other combustible materials away from outbuildings such as a shed or barn.
- Move trailers, recreational vehicles, storage sheds, and other combustible structures out of this zone and into Zone 3. If unable to move, create defensible space around them as if they were a part of your home.

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