

A Guide to

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Ornamental Vegetation Maintenance



fire.lacounty.gov



Your Home Is Your Castle!

The Los Angeles County 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. In high fire hazard areas, the maintenance requirements may extend to 200 feet from structures.

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 and pass your next wildfire safety inspection (Annual Defensible Space Inspection).

Ornamental Landscape Maintenance Checklist

Vegetation Conditions:

1. **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.
2. **Vines and climbing plants:** Remove from all structures.
3. **Hedges and screens between homes:** Reduce and maintain to a height of no greater than eight feet.
4. **Large shrubs under windows:** Maintain 12-inch separation under windows.
5. **Ground cover:** Maintain at 18-inch maximum height.
6. **Dead vegetation:** Remove all dead material within 100 feet of structures.

Specific Plants:

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

Additional Resources:

Department Resources

Ready! Set! Go!

<https://www.fire.lacounty.gov/rsg>

Fuel Modification Guidelines

<http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/forestry-fuel-modification/>

Brush Clearance Inspection Video

<http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/forestry-division/fire-hazard-reduction-programs/>

Additional Resources

Wildfire in the West Video

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

<https://ucanr.edu/sites/safelandscapes/>

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.

Vines and climbing plants

All plants must be removed from any structure.



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).

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.



Ornamental Landscaping Recommendations



Remove Italian Cypress

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

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.

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.

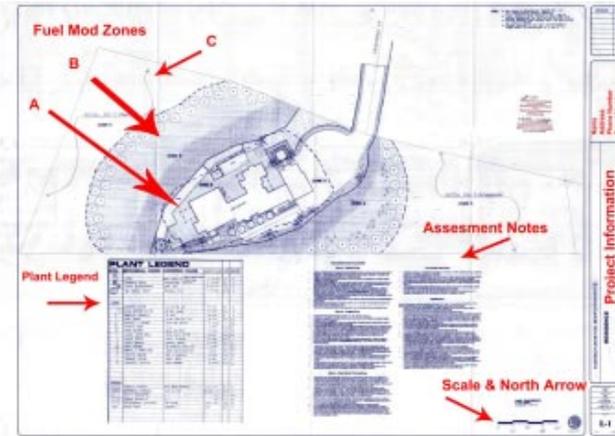


Trees along fire access streets or driveways

Trees must be maintained to provide a minimum of 16 feet of vertical clearance. Oak trees may be maintained at 13 1/2 feet.

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 frontyard 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.

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.



Landscaping Best Management Practices

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.



Landscaping Best Management Practices



Landscaping Best Management Practices

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

Fuel Ladders

The concept of fuel ladders is crucial to planning a firewise 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.

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



Landscaping Best Management Practices

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 in the foreground. 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.

Plant Density

Focus on mature plant size, form and planting density by type. Here, woody plant elements are 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 Grevellia are used in small drifts. Remember that even a well-chosen plant palette requires maintenance.



Landscaping Best Management Practices



Landscaping Best Management Practices

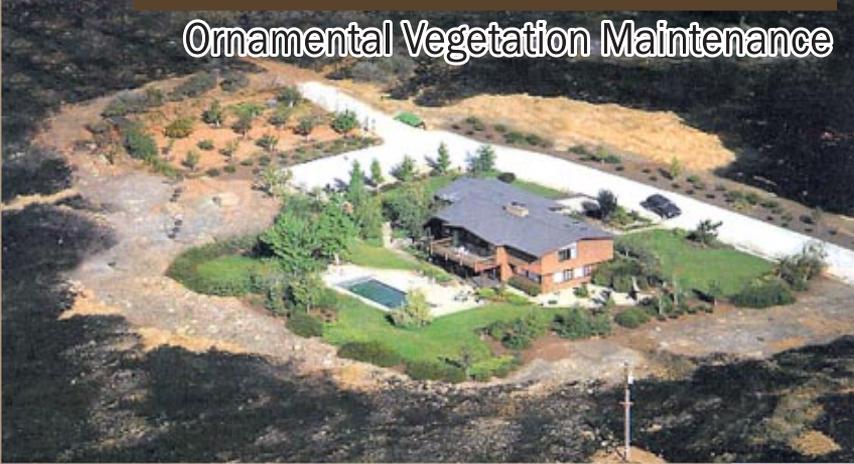
Xeriscape

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

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First District

Mark Ridley-Thomas

Second District

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Third District

Janice Hahn

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Los Angeles County Fire Department

Brush Clearance Unit

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Fuel Modification Unit

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