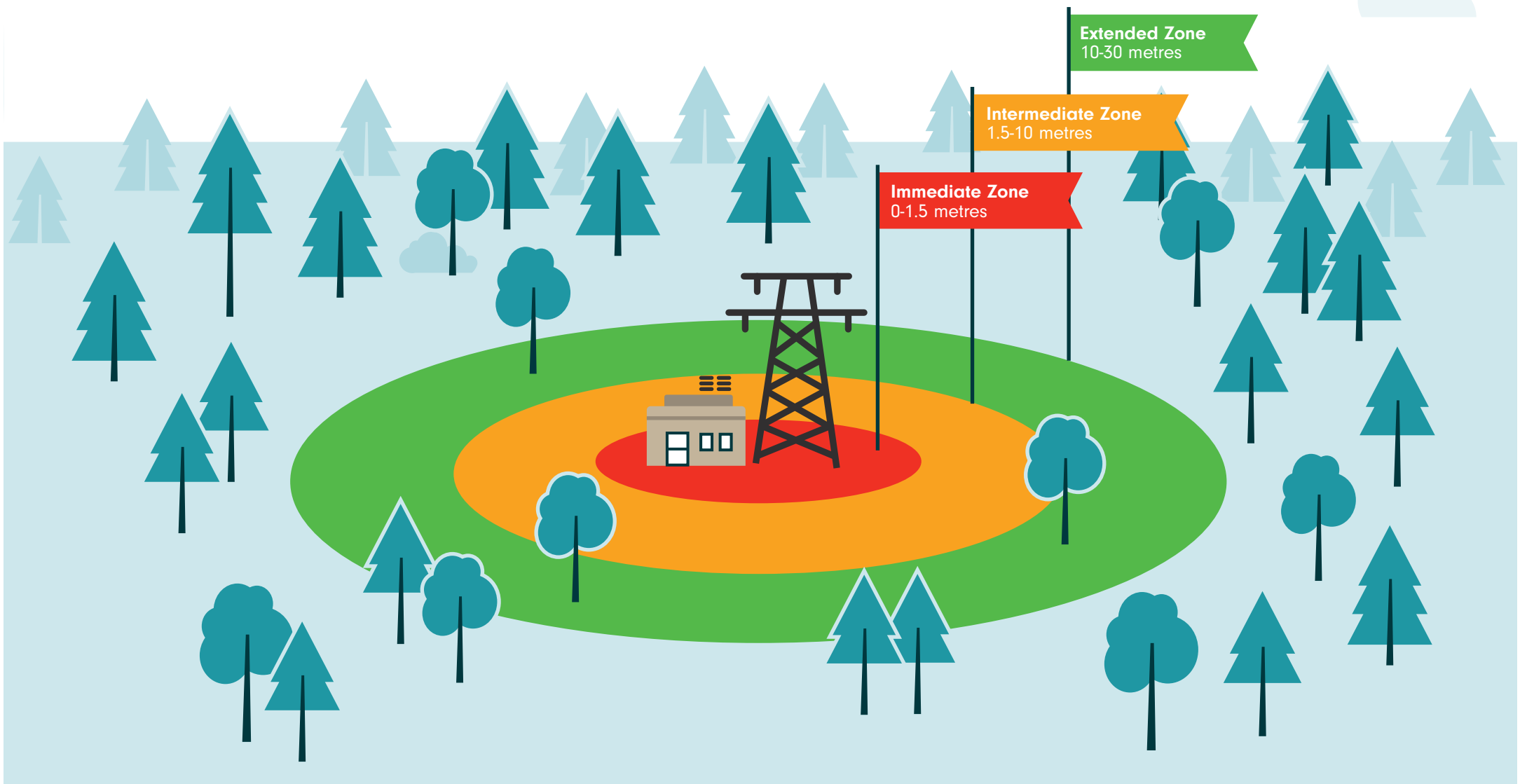


Critical Infrastructure Ignition Zone



Work with your partners to address overlapping priority zones.

<p>Immediate Zone (0-1.5 metres)</p>	<p>Reduce the chance of wind-blown embers igniting materials near your structure. A non-combustible surface should extend around the entire structure and any attachments, such as decks. Creating a non-combustible surface can be as easy as clearing vegetation and combustible material down to mineral soil. To add to your landscape design, use non-combustible materials such as gravel, brick, or concrete in this critical area adjacent to your structure. Woody shrubs, trees or tree branches should be avoided in this zone, any that are present should be properly mitigated.</p>
<p>Intermediate Zone (1.5-10 metres)</p>	<p>Create a landscape that will not easily transmit fire to the structure. A FireSmart property includes making smart choices for your plants, shrubs, grass and mulch. Selecting fire-resistant plants and materials can increase the likelihood of your structure surviving a wildfire. Plant a low density of fire-resistant plants and shrubs. Avoid having any woody debris, including mulch, as it provides potential places for fires to start. Storing items such as construction materials, tools and decorative pieces against or near a structure is a major fire hazard. Move storage sheds and other combustible structures out of this zone and into Zone 2. Mitigate sheds and other structures to the same standards as those of your structure.</p>
<p>Extended Zone (10-30 metres)</p>	<p>If your property extends out to this zone, thin and prune evergreen trees to reduce hazard in this area. Within 30 metres of your structure, selectively remove evergreen trees to create at least 3 metres of horizontal space between the single or grouped tree crowns and remove all branches to a height of 2 metres from the ground on the remaining evergreen trees. If possible, pruning trees up to 100 metres from your structure (Zone 3) is recommended. Regularly clean up accumulations of fallen branches, dry grass and needles from on the ground to eliminate potential surface fuels. Consider seeking the guidance of a forest professional with wildland fire knowledge on appropriate management options for this zone.</p>