

## STRUCTURE ZONES

**Immediate Zone: 0 to 5'**

**Intermediate Zone: 5 to 30'**

**Extended Zone: 30 to 100'**

- Carefully select and place plant material in the correct zones
- Combustible materials near structures can be the cause for your house to catch fire.

## WHAT WILL GO UP IN FLAMES?



### Evergreen vs Deciduous

- Evergreen trees such as cedar and pine tend to catch embers and quickly burn.
- Deciduous trees such as oak and elm have less fuel to burn.
- Deciduous trees could be placed closer to structures than evergreens.

## BRINGING IT HOME

Keep your yard firewise by maintaining a clean and green landscape!

- Use non-perishable mulch as rock inside the immediate zone - 0'-5'.
- Maintain a green lawn, high moisture perennials and deciduous trees in the intermediate zone - 5'-30'.
- Check for the mature size of the species you choose to plant. Plan accordingly by placing trees a minimum distance equal to one-half of the mature crown width of each tree plus an additional 18'.

**Visit the link below for resources about plant selection, funding opportunities, and other ways you can prepare your home for a life alongside wildfire.**

[nfs.unl.edu/nebraska-wildfires](https://nfs.unl.edu/nebraska-wildfires)



The University of Nebraska does not discriminate based upon any protected status. Please see [go.unl.edu/nondiscrimination](https://go.unl.edu/nondiscrimination).



## FIREWISE LANDSCAPING PRACTICES

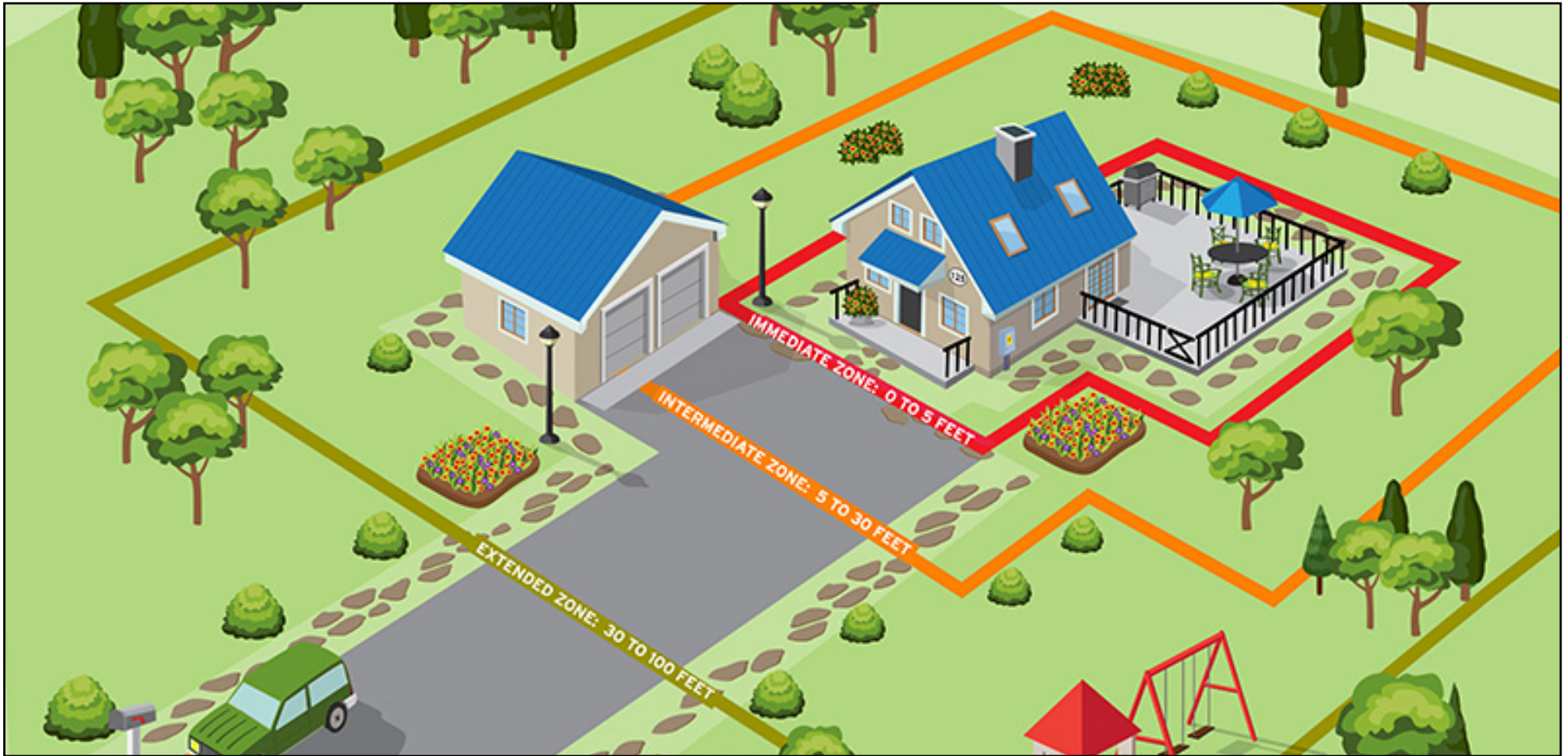


Courtesy: Idaho Firewise, Fire Resistant Landscapes

Homeowners value landscapes for the natural beauty, privacy, shade and recreation they offer and frequently select properties that include or are near woodlands. One of the risks of properties adjoined to natural areas, however, is that they can be more vulnerable to wildfires.

In fire-prone areas, property owners can take measures to minimize the risk of wildfire damage by creating a "defensible space" around the home or other buildings. No plant species is entirely fireproof. Virtually any vegetation can fuel a fire, but some species are more resistant than others. The following information can help property owners select more fire-resistant plant materials, but where they are planted and how they are cared for can be just as important as the plants themselves.

[NFS.UNL.EDU](https://NFS.UNL.EDU)



Courtesy: National Fire Protection Association

## WHAT COULD YOU PLANT, AND WHERE?

Immediate   0-5'	Intermediate   5-30'	Extended   30-100'
3' rock barrier	Irrigated turf or buffalo grass	Irrigated turf or buffalo grass
Irrigated turf	Perennial flowers	Deciduous shrubs
Perennial flowers	Deciduous shrubs	Oak, elm, catalpa, honeylocust
Deciduous shrubs	Oak, elm, catalpa, honeylocust	Pine, spruce, concolor fir, juniper