

Basic Tips:

- Clean out debris from gutters and roofs.
- Avoid plants with volatile oils and resins like pine, spruce, juniper and arborvitae.
- Choose plants that use less water, are naturally smaller in size, and do not drop a lot of flammable material.
- Choose plants with a low growth form and a naturally high water, soap, latex or pectin content.
- Remove dead branches, plants, and weeds. Prune back and thin trees, shrubs, and perennials.
- Add gravel mulch around plants to help reduce soil water loss and discourage weed growth. Mulch reduces maintenance and the chance of weeds forming a more continuous fuel.

Attributes that decrease flammability

- Low oil or resin content
- High moisture content
- Soap, latex or pectin content
- Compact growth form
- Green stems
- Drought tolerant

Attributes that increase flammability

- High oil or resin content
- Low moisture content
- Tall growth form
- Open growth form
- Fine woody (twiggy) stems
- High water needs



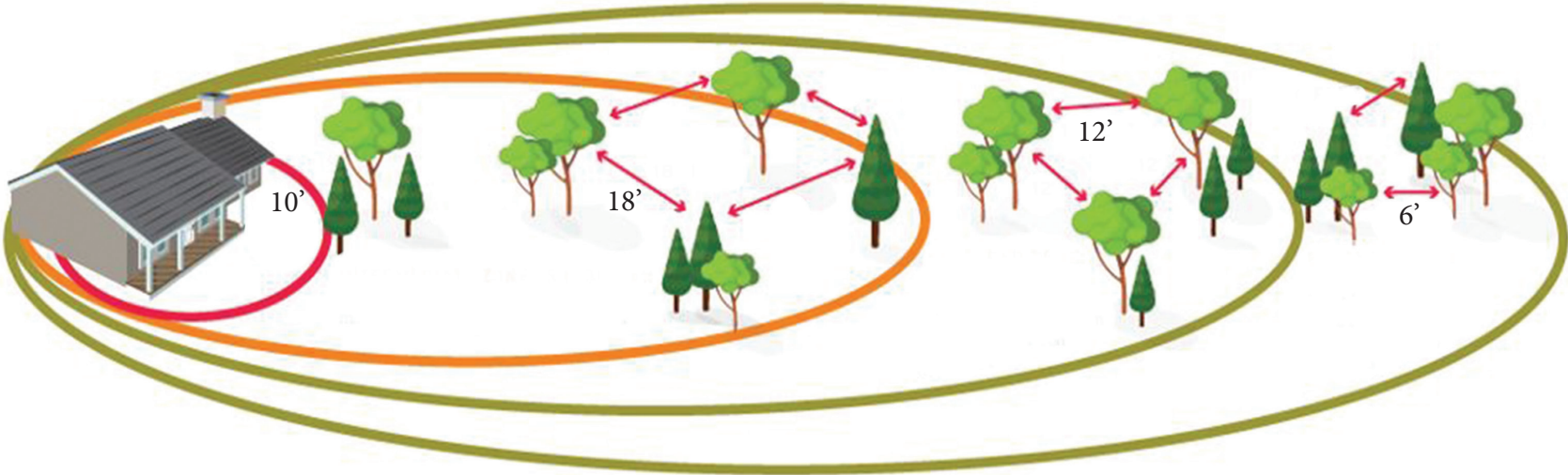
The garden shown above and on the cover page demonstrates landscape plants and maintenance tips that can help protect your home from the dangers of wildfire and is located at 2355 N Old Penitentiary Rd., Boise, ID.

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Design Your Landscape to Defend Your Home

Your landscape can be attractive and firewise



NFPA FIREWISE GRAPHICS

Zone 1

The home & the first 0-5 feet

- Non-combustible zone
- Class 'A' rated roofing & siding
- Screen vents with 1/8" steel mesh
- Enclose or screen under decks
- Gravel mulch
- Low growing succulants or flowering annuals

Zone 2

5-30 feet

- Manageable turf areas
- Low growing, fire resistant plants
- Avoid conifers
- Brick or stone patios
- Rock or water features
- Tree canopy >10' from structures
- Keep it Lean, Clean & Green

Zone 3

30-100+ feet

- Thin existing plants
- Prune tree limbs 6-10' high
- Reduce ladder fuels
- Minimize overlap between trees and shrubs
- Remove all dead plant material

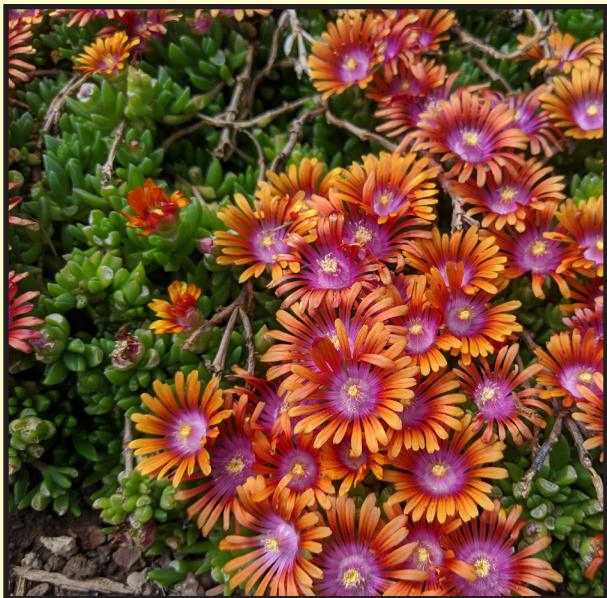
Fire travels faster uphill so increase these distances if your property slopes.



IDAHO FIREWISE

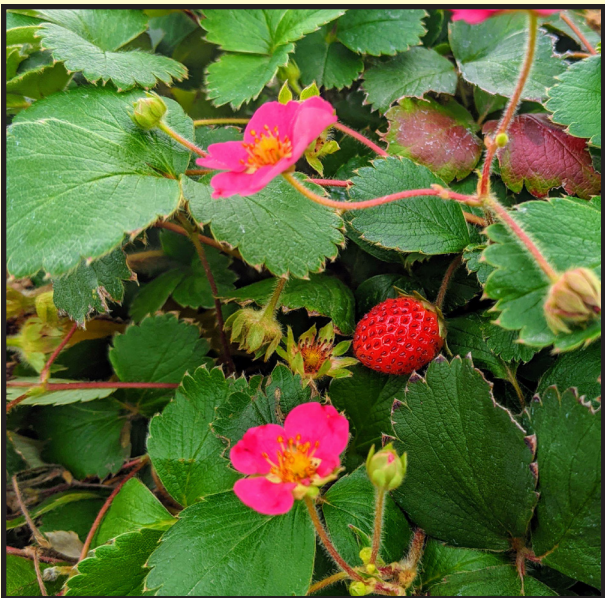
LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND PLANTS FOR FIRE RESISTANCE





Hardy Ice Plant *Delosperma* hybrids

- High moisture content
- Drought tolerant
- Hardy to zone 5



Lipstick Strawberry *Fragaria* hybrid

- Pectin content
- Ornamental groundcover
- Hardy to zone 3



Firewitch Dianthus *Dianthus gratianopolitanus*

- High soap content
- Low growing perennial
- Hardy to zone 3



Angelina Stonecrop *Sedum rupestre*

- High moisture content
- Low growing groundcover
- Hardy to zone 4



Hens and Chicks *Sempervivum* spp.

- High moisture content
- Drought tolerant
- Hardy to zone 5



Evening Primrose *Oenothera macrocarpa*

- High moisture content
- Low growing perennial
- Hardy to zone 4



Giant Soapwort *Saponaria x lempergii*

- High soap content
- Low growing perennial
- Hardy to zone 4



Sulphur Buckwheat *Eriogonum umbellatum*

- Drought tolerant
- Low growing native perennial
- Hardy to zone 4



Venus Penstemon *Penstemon venustus*

- Drought tolerant
- Native subshrub perennial
- Hardy to zone 4



Firecracker Penstemon *Penstemon eatonii*

- Drought tolerant
- Native perennial
- Hardy to zone 4



Blue Flax *Linum lewisii*

- Drought tolerant
- Native perennial
- Hardy to zone 5



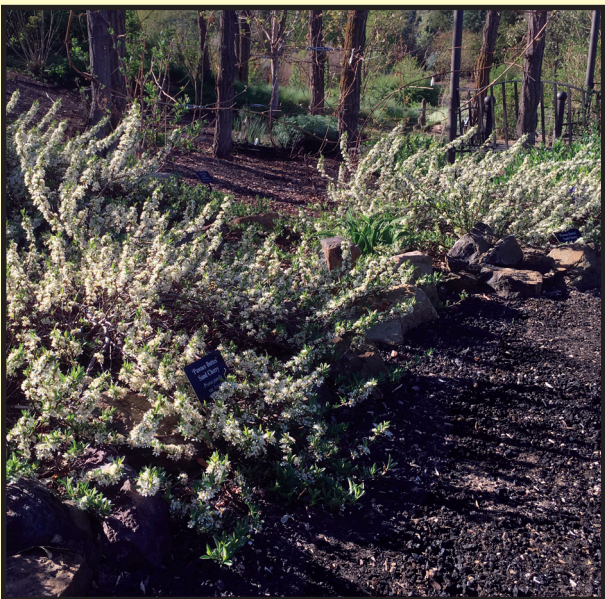
Powis Castle Silver Sage *Artemisia* hybrid

- Drought tolerant
- Subshrub perennial
- Hardy to zone 5



Yellow Wild Indigo *Baptisia* spp.

- Drought tolerant
- Fixes Nitrogen
- Hardy to zone 5



Pawnee Buttes Sand Cherry *Prunus besseyi*

- Drought tolerant
- Low growing spreading shrub
- Hardy to zone 4



Autumn Amber Sumac *Rhus trilobata*

- High moisture content
- Low growing spreading shrub
- Hardy to zone 4



Mock Orange *Philadelphus* hybrids

- High soap content
- Relative of Idaho's state flower
- Hardy to zone 4



John Cabot Rose *Rosa* hybrid

- High moisture content
- Drought tolerant
- Hardy to zone 4



Spitfire Quince *Chaenomeles speciosa*

- Pectin content
- Drought tolerant
- Hardy to zone 5