

# WILDFIRE PREPARATION

## Zone 1: 3-5 feet around home

Remove any landscape or man-made item that is flammable. If planting is necessary, plant only deciduous plants.

## Zone 2: 30 feet around home

Mow often, prune trees, remove debris, and water plants. Deciduous foliage is better than evergreens.

## Zone 3: 30-100 feet around home

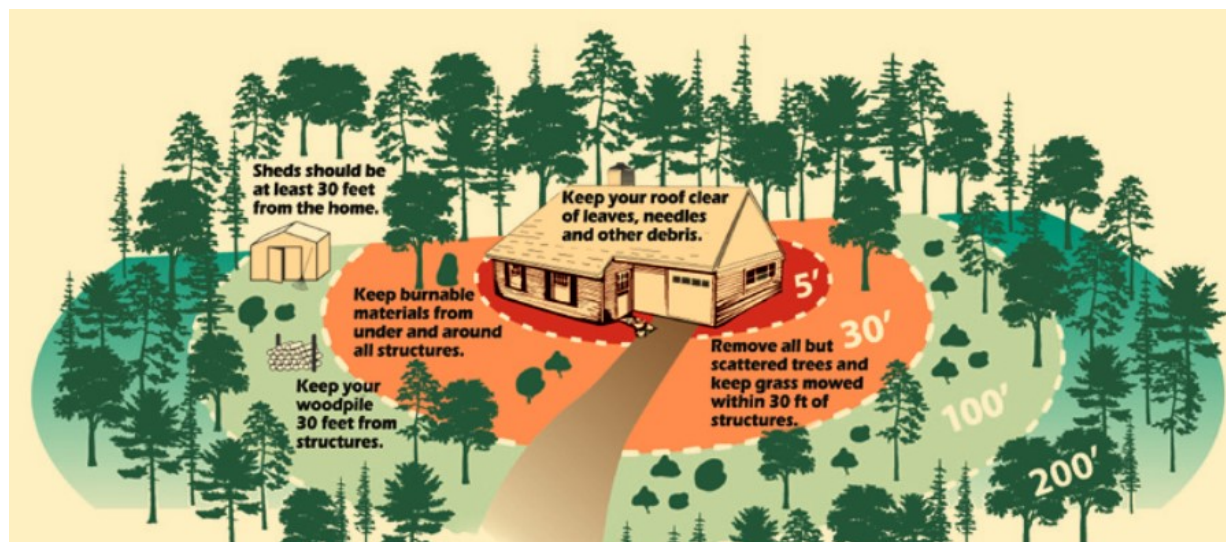
Plant low-growing vegetation. Twenty feet should remain between each tree. Deciduous vegetation is better than evergreens.

## Zone 4: 100-200 feet around home

Remove woody debris from forest floor. Plant thin trees in between larger trees to disrupt the tree canopy.

## Home Safety Tips

- Regularly trim trees (lowest branches should be 6-10 feet high), mow lawns, rake debris, keep gutters clean, and keep roof clear.
- Create a fuel-free buffer zone at least 30 feet around your home.
- Maintain a clear driveway that is wide enough to allow access by fire vehicles.
- If building or remodeling, use fire resistant or noncombustible materials on the exterior of your home, including any porches or balconies.
- Have your chimney inspected by a professional yearly.
- Install smoke alarms on each level of your home and check batteries monthly.
- Wood piles, grills, and barbeque and campfire pits should be at least 30 feet away from the home.
- Prepare fire evacuation plans and transport for your family, pets, and farm animals.



# PREPARING FOR AN EVACUATION

## Step 1: Make an Emergency Kit

- Three-day supply of water (one gallon of water per person, per day)
- Three-day supply of non-perishable food (and can opener)
- Battery-operated radio and extra batteries
- Cell phone and charger
- Flashlight and batteries
- First aid kit (bandages, gauze, tweezers, disinfectant, gloves, pain relievers, thermometer, etc.)
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask
- Survival blanket (also known as a space blanket)
- Extra cash (about \$50)
- Pocket knife
- Wrench to turn off utilities
- Medications, hand sanitizer, moist towelettes, plastic ties, and garbage bags
- Local maps for evacuation
- Change of clothes (including rain jacket, gloves, hat, etc.)

## Step 2: Create an Evacuation Plan

Arrange meeting places, evacuation routes out of your house and community, and temporary housing for your family, pets, and farm animals. Arrange transportation of farm animals in the event of an emergency. Inform your family of this plan and practice it.

## Step 3: Prepare Your Home (If Time Allows)

- Back your car into your driveway for easy access.
- Gather pets into one room so they may be readily accessed during evacuation.
- Move furniture to the center of the room and remove flammable window treatments.
- Close doors, windows, vents, and garages.
- Fill tubs, pools, and large containers with water. Place these containers around the outside of your home. Put outdoor sprinklers on the roof and on the lawn so that you can douse the exterior of your home with water.
- Turn outside lights on and leave a light on in each room to increase visibility in dense smoke.
- Turn off all utilities.
- Place a ladder on the outside of your house, in a visible location.



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