

S.A.F.E. LANDSCAPES

Ventura County Calendar and Guidebook
Sustainable and Fire-Safe Landscapes In The Wildland Urban Interface



SAFE LANDSCAPES PROJECT

SAFE Landscapes (**S**ustainable **A**nd **F**ire **S**afe), has developed guidelines for creating and maintaining fire-safe, environmentally-friendly landscapes in the wildland-urban interface that minimize the use and spread of invasive plants. This project is a collaboration between University of California Cooperative Extension – Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, the Ventura County Fire Department, the Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council, and numerous governmental, non-profit, and business organizations (listed on the inside back cover) with support from the National Park Service and the Renewable Resources Extension Act.

Fire safety in the wildland-urban interface starts in the home, with good practices to avoid starting fires in and around the home, a good fire response plan for your family, and the use of ignition-resistant building materials and architectural features. Beyond the home, develop a fire-resistant landscape, where plants and hardscape are maintained so that they do not easily transmit fire. Establish your **defensible space** so that the risk of fire transmission to your property is reduced, and fire fighters can safely protect your home.

Fire is a part of the natural environment in Southern California. There is no way to completely ensure that your home will not be exposed to wildfire. If you live in a fire hazard severity zone in the wildland-urban interface, it is not a question of **IF** a fire will occur, but **WHEN**. Preparation for wildfire requires that **YOU take responsibility** for your safety, property, and pets in the event of a fire. Maintain your property to reduce the risk of damage during a wildfire, and be fully prepared to evacuate.

The information in this calendar can help you reduce, but not eliminate, the risk of fire. It is arranged month by month with timely tips. We hope that you will keep the calendar to use as a resource once the year has ended.



Ventura County Fire Department



Scott Vickers

THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE AND FIRE RISK

The wildland-urban interface (WUI) is the area where urban and suburban development meets native, natural vegetated areas. It can be a beautiful, quiet place to live, but with the benefits of being near nature come risks. One of the most pressing is wildfire, but others include risky interactions with wildlife, like bears and mountain lions, as well as physical phenomena like floods and landslides.

Within the greater WUI, areas are designated as fire hazard severity zones. These are areas in mountains, foothills, and canyons where adjacency to vegetated areas, difficulty of access, and weather patterns pose greater risk of wildfire. The fire response agency in each local jurisdiction has determined where these areas are, and requires the management of fuels near structures. To find out if your property is in a fire hazard severity zone, contact your local agency.

SAFE BUILDINGS IN THE WUI

The Wildland Urban Interface Building Standard, also known as Chapter 7A, is a new addition to the California Building Code, and it will affect how new homes are built in wildfire-prone areas. Those who already own a home can utilize the new code to help decide what to do when remodeling. Check with your building department to find out about any local requirements.

The new code links the ability of your home to survive a wildfire with the location and maintenance of your near-home vegetation (your defensible space) and building materials used on the outside of your house.

What does the code say about the materials on the outside of your house?

- The required fire rating of your roof covering (Class A, B, or C) is defined.
- Gaps between your roof covering and roof deck (such as with clay barrel tile roofs) must be plugged at the ends (“bird stops”).
- Energy-efficient dual-pane windows must include at least one pane of tempered glass.
- Energy released from burning deck boards can’t exceed a maximum value.
- Vents used in eaves and soffits must resist the intrusion of embers and flames.
- Siding must be classified as noncombustible or ignition-resistant, or must pass a test approved by the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

A handbook listing products that comply with the provisions of Chapter 7A has been published by the Office of the State Fire Marshal. It’s available on line at <http://www.osfm.fire.ca.gov/strucfireengineer/pdf/bml/wuiproducs.pdf>.



New vents impede ember and flame intrusion.
Photograph by Stephen L. Quarles



Photo by Jane Gates of Gates & Croft Horticultural Design

SUSTAINABILITY

The concept of sustainability received international attention in 1987, when the United Nations defined sustainable development as “meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

In the wildland/urban interface areas of Southern California, living sustainably means protecting yourself, your family, and your property from risk, while also protecting natural habitat. Good fire preparation in your landscape can help protect native habitat from damage due to wildfire, but sustainable fire preparation also includes conserving water, limiting the use of household chemicals such as pesticides, and avoiding invasive plant species.

“Sustainable” fire-safe landscaping should also be easy to maintain. Many native and California-friendly plants grow slowly and maintain high levels of moisture with little irrigation. By choosing these plants, you can protect the health of neighboring habitat and create a beautiful low maintenance garden. For more information about sustainable plants, visit www.PlantRight.org.



Jan Couver

BRUSH, FUEL AND VEGETATION — CLEARANCE, MAINTENANCE, MANAGEMENT, MITIGATION, MODIFICATION, THINNING, REDUCTION, AND TREATMENT

These terms are typically used interchangeably to mean the maintenance of vegetation (trees, shrubs, grasses, groundcovers, and vines) in a way that minimizes the transmission of fire from one plant to another, and ultimately, to your house. Proper maintenance for fire safety does not mean eradication of all plants, but rather the selective removal of highly flammable vegetation. When done well, “cleared” areas should still protect against excessive erosion and provide wildlife habitat.

INVASIVE PLANTS AND WILDLAND HEALTH

Most plants don’t escape our yards and gardens, but the handful that do can cause serious problems. Animals, wind, and water move plants and seeds far from where they were planted. Once established in natural areas, these plants displace native vegetation and greatly reduce wildlife diversity. **Invasive plants** also fuel wildfires, contribute to soil erosion, clog streams and rivers, and increase flooding. Poor maintenance of cleared areas can promote their spread. Because they thrive in disturbed soils, improper clearance or over-clearance often leads to a landscape dominated by invasive plants. These plants can produce more fuels than native vegetation, increasing the potential for ignition.



Jason Casanova

When choosing plants for your fire-safe landscape, you can help protect the health of neighboring wildlands by avoiding invasive species. Several of the worst invasive species are described in this calendar, but you can find a full list, developed by the California Invasive Plant Council, at www.cal-ipc.org. Remember when buying plants to make sure to check the scientific name so that you are getting the species you want!



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH

Almost every month, we feature a plant or two that can have a negative impact on your landscape and the habitat around you. The symbols you’ll find under this section represent the following plant characteristics:



Highly Flammable



Invasive

2003 Simi Fire -
Ventura County,
48 Structures Lost,
107,560 Acres Burned



Anniversary dates of major Southern California fires on record can be found within the calendar section.



Stobo Matic

JANUARY

is a good time to apply organic mulches (max 3"- 6" deep) around your plants to help retain water and feed the soil. Applying mulch now will also 1) smother last year's insect eggs, spores, and weed seeds; 2) allow rain to soak in; 3) allow large pieces to break down before peak fire season. Keep organic mulches at least 30 feet away from structures.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE. Providing a "defensible space" can reduce the risk of structural damage caused by fire. This space, at least 100 feet wide in California, is the area surrounding a structure where plants are maintained to decrease the fire hazard and provide an opportunity for firefighters to safely defend your home. Vegetation that does not ignite easily should be planted in the defensible space. Landscape plants protect soils from erosion and provide aesthetic and ecological benefits. Trees and shrubs are acceptable as long as they are widely spaced and do not provide a continuous path of fuel for a fire to climb from the ground to a tree crown or roof (a **fuel ladder**). Proper landscape maintenance can dramatically improve the fire safety of a yard.

FIRE-SAFE LANDSCAPING. Fire-safe landscapes should reduce the chance of ignition. If ignited, they should minimize the heat generated, and the ability to transmit fire to structures. Fire-safe landscapes are created by designing and maintaining a landscape where there is horizontal and vertical separation between plants to minimize the transmission of fire from plant to plant to your home. Choose plants that do not encourage ignition. It is important to understand, though, that there are no fire-safe plants: all plants will burn given the right conditions. Ensure plants are properly irrigated. Dead leaves, branches and other flammable debris should be regularly removed. Fire-safe landscapes should also include hardscape materials that add to the fire-resistance of the landscape. This could include brick or stone retaining walls and garden borders, swimming pools, decomposed granite paths, non-combustible deck material, stone patios and paving, etc. These can act as a fuel break and help to slow down or change the path of an approaching fire. For more information, please see the **Ventura County Fire Department, Fire Safe Landscaping Guide** at <http://fire.countyofventura.org>.

DEFENSIBLE SPACE GUIDELINES



Below are general guidelines adapted from **CAL FIRE**:

1. Create and maintain a defensible space of at least 100 feet or greater from each building or structure. Check with your local fire department on the distance required.
2. Preserve single specimens or groupings of well-spaced and well-pruned trees or other vegetation.
3. Eliminate ladder fuels within the **defensible space** zone by disrupting the vertical and/or horizontal continuity of plants.

For more information, please visit Ventura County Fire Department's Wildfire Action Plan at <http://fire.countyofventura.org>, the California State Board of Forestry and Fire Protection at http://www.bof.fire.ca.gov/pdfs/Copyof4291finalguidelines9_29_06.pdf, or your local fire jurisdiction.



Illustration courtesy of CAL FIRE.

JANUARY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1 New Year's Day	2	3 2001 Viejas Fire - San Diego County, 16 Structures Lost, 10,353 Acres Burned
4	5 1963 Red Mountain Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 1,389 Acres Burned	6 2003 Pacific Fire - Los Angeles County, No Structures Lost, 900 Acres Burned	7	8 2007 Malibu Fire - Los Angeles County, 5 Structures Lost, 20 Acres Burned	9	10
11	12	13	14	15 1961 Donlon & Fletcher Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 2,426 Acres Burned	16	17
18	19 Martin Luther King Jr. Day	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31



FEBRUARY

is a good time to begin weed control efforts in your yard and garden. You can also carefully cut back poison oak but be sure to protect yourself from exposure.



Scott Vickers

Can you identify poison oak?

WHAT MAKES A "FIRE-SAFE" STRUCTURE? Three main factors: 1) location; 2) materials and design features; and 3) management of near-home vegetation (defensible space). Protecting your home from a wildfire is a 'package deal' – survival of your home, with its existing design and materials, is directly linked to how well you maintain near-home vegetation. During wildfires, most home ignitions are caused by flying embers from burning vegetation.

- The roof should have a 'Class A' fire rating. Use ignition-resistant siding. A 'complex' roof (one with many angles and intersections) can readily accumulate debris. Keep your roof and gutters clean of debris to avoid ember ignition during a wildfire.
- Fires that ignite in the attic due to embers usually result in complete loss to the home. Use attic vents designed to resist the intrusion of embers and flames. Make sure your 'fire-safe' vents allow sufficient air flow to control moisture. Dual-pane windows with tempered glass and boxed-in eaves can provide additional protection.
- Don't store combustible materials such as firewood and lumber next to your house or under your deck. When building a new deck, use materials that meet new fire performance requirements.
- New homes should be built away from ridge tops, canyons, and saddles.
- Post your address on a non-combustible sign in highly visible location. Maintain your entry roadway for adequate width to allow firefighting equipment to get to your home.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:

Pampas Grass, Jubata Grass, Crimson Fountain Grass



Left: Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)
Right: Pampasgrass (*Cortaderia selloana*)



Pampasgrass (*Cortaderia selloana*), Jubatagrass (*C. jubata*) and Fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), are non-native perennial grasses with a clumped, upright growth pattern and feathery flower heads. These grasses create a fire hazard with excessive build-up of dry leaves and flowering stalks. Heavy infestations compete with native vegetation. Fountaingrass increases fire risk and endangers native plant communities. It is well adapted to fire, and plants can even increase in density following a burn. Small infestations of Pampasgrass and Fountaingrass seedlings can be removed by hand-pulling. Mature plants may be best controlled with herbicide. An attractive native alternative is Deergrass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*), but make sure to follow proper spacing and trim back dead material in your defensible space areas.

For more information on building and maintaining fire-safe structures, please visit *UCANR Homeowner's Wildfire Mitigation Guide* at <http://groups.ucanr.org/HWMG/>.

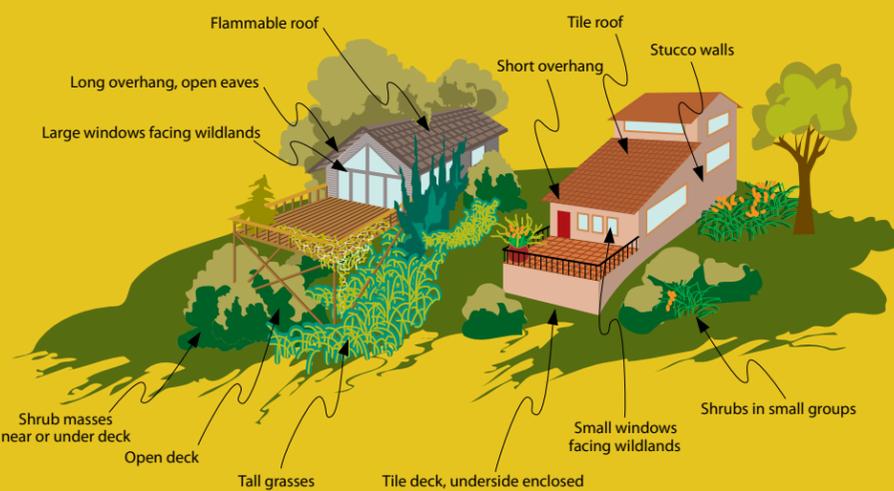


Illustration courtesy of East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)

FEBRUARY 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10  1955 Houston Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 500 Acres Burned 2002 Gavilan Fire - San Diego County, 82 Structures Lost, 5,500 Acres Burned	11	12	13	14 Valentine's Day
15	16 Presidents Day	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28



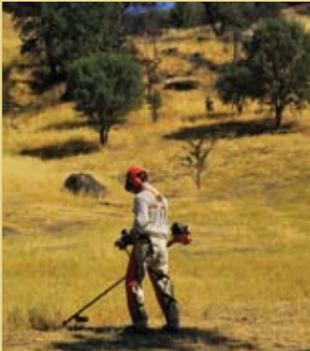
© 2007 The American National Red Cross

MARCH

is a good time to give your irrigation system a check-up. Water plants deeply and only as needed. This encourages deep roots and drought-tolerance, and discourages weeds, overgrowth, and snails.

FIRE PREPAREDNESS FOR YOU AND YOUR PROPERTY

- Pull weeds or weed whip before the seed heads mature, to reduce fire hazards and invasive plant seed banks. This may occur any time between February and April, depending on the previous year's weather.
- Remove all stacks of construction materials, yard waste, and other debris from your yard.
- **Be ready!** Have a plan of action in place in case a wildfire occurs in your area (see **Resources**: inside back cover).
- Pre-cut and label materials to cover your windows and vents and store them, along with a hammer and nails or drill screws, in an easily accessible place.
- Locate woodpiles and fuel tanks at least thirty feet from all structures and maintain a 10 foot zone free of vegetation around them.
- Make sure your decks, porches, or landings are free of unnecessary clutter and that anything remaining can be quickly and easily removed.
- Be sure to keep your "water reservoirs" and portable tanks filled, and have mops and hoses stored with the rest of your emergency supplies (ladders, shovels, etc.).



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH: Hottentot Fig, Crystalline Ice Plant



Left: Hottentot Fig, Highway Iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*)
Right: Crystalline Iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*)



Julio Reis



Gary A. Monroe

Hottentot Fig or Highway Iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*) and Crystalline Iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), are groundcovers that invade coastal areas of Southern California. Both can spread to form nearly impenetrable, shallow-rooted mats that dominate native plant communities and do not prevent erosion. The woody thatch underlying these mats can also become a fire hazard if not maintained properly. Both plants are easily removed by repeated hand pulling. Large infestations may be best controlled with herbicide. A good alternative to consider is a mix of non-invasive succulents like Kleinia (*Senecio mandraliscae*) or Catalina Island Live-Forever (*Dudleya hassei*). For hillsides try deep-rooted San Diego Marsh Elder (*Iva hayesiana*).

Hey! Don't forget about me.



DISASTER PREPAREDNESS FOR PETS

Prepare two disaster kits for your pets – one for the home and a portable version if you need to evacuate. Include food, water, medication, and toys. Review your kits regularly to ensure that their contents are fresh. Keep in mind that pets are not allowed at evacuation shelters, so arrange a location in advance to house your pets away from the fire. If you have large animals or livestock, make special arrangements for their care during an evacuation. For more information, check out the ASPCA's website checklist at: <http://www.aspc.org>, or see CDFA's disaster preparedness guides for pets at http://www.cdca.gov/ahfss/ah/disaster_prep_Brochures.htm.

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2	3	4	5	6	7 1964 Polo Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 684 Acres Burned 
8	9	10	11	12 2007 Windy Ridge Fire - Orange County, 3 Structures Lost, 2,000 Acres Burned 	13	14
15	16 1964 Weldon Fire - Los Angeles County 	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

REMOVE LADDER FUELS



APRIL

Be aware that most birds nest from March to September. Make sure that fuel management activities do not disturb nests. Look first before cutting. For more information, please visit <http://www.fws.gov/birds/Permits-Fact-Sheet.pdf>.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:
Periwinkle, Ivy (English, Algerian, and Cape)



Left: Large Periwinkle (*Vinca major*)
Right: English Ivy (*Hedera helix*)



FUEL MODIFICATION

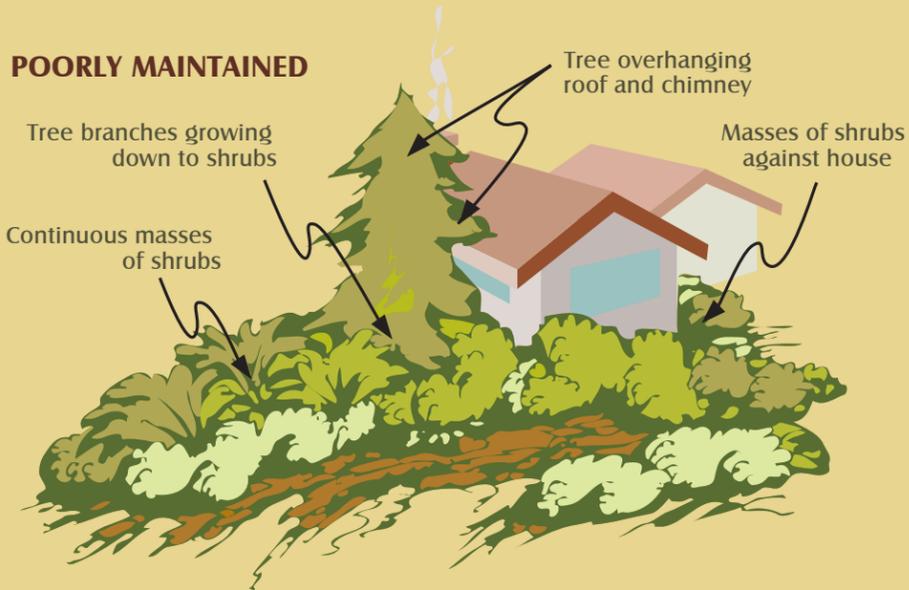
- Landscape with plants that have fire-resistant characteristics (see *August and September*).
- Maintain your **defensible space** (see *January*) by thinning vegetation at least 100 feet or more from all structures.
- Space individual or clumps of native trees and shrubs at least ten feet apart and remove the lower six feet of branches on trees taller than eighteen feet.
- Maintain plants by watering as needed, and by removing dead or dry growth, leaves and needles.
- Call your local utility company before pruning near power lines or before planting trees close to any power line to confirm the maximum tree height allowable for that location.
- Ask your local utility company to inspect yearly any utility lines adjacent to or on your property where they may contact trees.



Large Periwinkle (*Vinca major*), English Ivy, (*Hedera helix*), Algerian Ivy (*Hedera canariensis*), and Cape (also known as German) Ivy, (*Delairia odorata*) are all vines, and they are all invasive in Southern California. Thick mats can be difficult to maintain, and can hide underlying dead, dry material, which can be a fire hazard. Small infestations of all of these can be effectively removed by hand-pulling. For non-invasive vine alternatives, try California Desert Grape (*Vitis girdiana*) or Beach Strawberry (*Fragaria chiloensis*) for an additional benefit: homegrown fruit. Star Jasmine (*Trachelospermum jasminoides*) is another good alternative. If you do opt for vines in wetter parts of your garden, make sure to keep them well watered, and trim back any dead material.

Which one of these matches your landscape?

POORLY MAINTAINED



WELL MAINTAINED

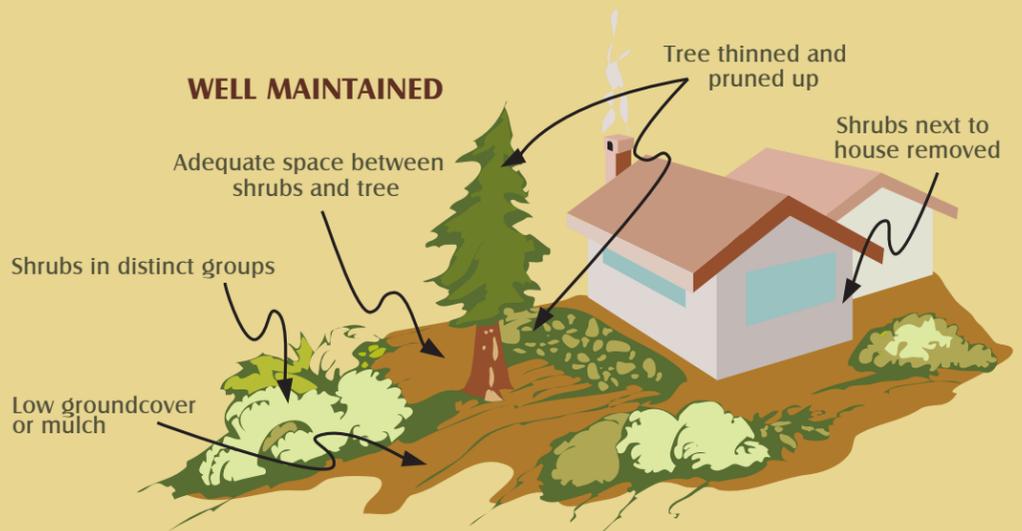


Illustration courtesy of East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD)

APRIL 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1	2	3	4  1989 Bates Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 193 Acres Burned
5	6	7	8	9 Passover	10	11
12 Easter  2007 Franklin Cyn Fire - Los Angeles County, One Structure Lost, 15 Acres Burned	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26  2008 Santa Anita Fire - Los Angeles County, No Structures Lost, 584 Acres Burned	27	28  1996 Grand Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 10,949 Acres Burned	29  2008 Apache Fire - San Bernardino County, No Structures Lost, 784 Acres Burned	30		



Mark Hoogwerff

MAY

is a good time to start composting greenwaste. Also, leaving grass clippings on your lawn as mulch provides nutrients to your soil, helps retain soil moisture, and keeps green waste out of landfills.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:

Castor Bean, Artichoke Thistle



Left: Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*)
Right: Artichoke Thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*)



Michael Nickel



Clarence A. Rechenbach

Artichoke Thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*) is a spiny perennial herb with bright purple thistle flowerheads and an aggressive root system. The plant is known to spread along game trails in coastal sage scrub in Southern California. Castor Bean (*Ricinus communis*) is a perennial shrub with maple-like leaves and is found in riparian areas, chaparral, sage brush, and along roadsides. Castor Bean seeds are highly toxic to humans as well as many animals. Both plants can become dense monocultures that exclude shrubs, herbaceous plants, and annual grasses. They colonize disturbed areas and grow rapidly, shading out native seedlings and groundcovers. The best method of control of seedlings is by hand pulling with gloves when small or in wet soil. Mature plants may best be controlled with herbicide.

FIRE HAZARD REDUCTION - IT'S YOUR RESPONSIBILITY!

Brush clearance, weed abatement, and fuel modification are all terms used by fire jurisdictions to describe required treatment or thinning of vegetation on your property to reduce fire hazards. **They DON'T mean the clearance of all vegetation, but selective removal to decrease fire risk.** You are only required to treat the vegetation on your own property. Brush clearance on other property is the responsibility of the owner. Contact your local forestry or fire personnel if such clearance is needed. Too often, vegetation is allowed to grow

unmanaged until it becomes a critical fire hazard. Generally, when this occurs, extensive effort is required by the property owner to address the problem. Some jurisdictions have more specific requirements for brush clearance inspections. Please check with your local fire department for more information.

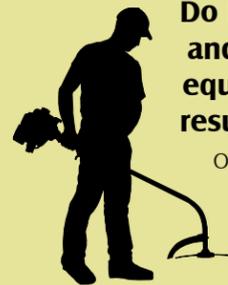


Inspections are usually conducted by your local fire department. Additional requirements may be made by insurers. Please contact



Courtesy of John Todd, Los Angeles County Fire Department, Forestry Division

your insurance agent or insurance company for additional information, or visit <http://www.disaster101.com>.



Do NOT remove vegetation down to bare soil, and do not destabilize hillsides by using heavy equipment; soil erosion and mudslides can result. Contact your fire department, a city engineer, or local NRCS office for erosion control techniques. Make sure brush clearance contractors understand the importance of maintaining stable slopes.

Cool winter and spring days are the best time to do fire hazard reduction in hazardous areas. Make sure mechanical tools have approved spark arrestors, and avoid using them on hot dry days when sparks can ignite vegetation.

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Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7 1984 Grimes Fire - Ventura County, 3,000 Avocado/Citrus Trees Lost 11,164 Acres Burned	8 2007 Griffith Park Fire Los Angeles County, No Structures Lost, 817 Acres Burned	9
10 Mother's Day 2007 Catalina Island Fire - Los Angeles County, 7 Structures Lost, 4,750 Acres Burned	11	12 2002 Bouquet Fire - Los Angeles County, 2 Structures Lost, 4,977 Acres Burned	13 2008 Bighorn Fire - Los Angeles, San Bernardino Counties, 0 Structures Lost, 490 Acres Burned	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	Memorial Day					



Paul Semyszyn

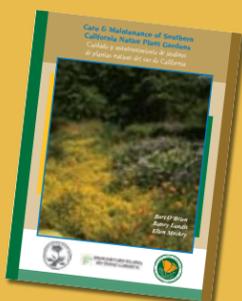
JUNE

Give your leaf blower a vacation; use a rake instead. Leaf blowers blow away mulch and topsoil, and they contribute to air and noise pollution. They are also a fire hazard due to engine heat and sparks.



REVIEW SUMMER VEGETATION MAINTENANCE

- Water appropriately to maintain healthy leaf moisture without encouraging excess growth.
- Hand-prune the inside branches of shrubs to reduce flush of growth. Remember, edging and shearing alone results in weak, fast growth and more fuel.
- Stay ahead of weeds by maintaining a regular schedule of hand pulling or weed whipping, before the seed heads mature, to reduce fire hazard and invasive seed banks.
- Utilize mulch to suppress weeds.
- Dry leaves and other debris that have collected in your rain gutters can be dangerous and ignite a fire very easily. Cleaning your rain gutters regularly can prevent this from being a threat.
- For general landscape maintenance and irrigation information, check out the [Sunset Western Garden Book](#) or [Care and Maintenance of Southern California Native Plant Gardens](#).



Stephen L. Quarles, University of California Cooperative Extension



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH: Brooms (Scotch, Spanish)



Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*)
Left: plant close-up
Right: plant form



Jon M. Randall



Michael Nickel

Scotch Broom (*Cytisus scoparius*) is a small to medium sized shrub with sharply angled branches and golden yellow flowers. Spanish Broom (*Spartium junceum*), is a perennial shrub with rush-like branches and light yellow flowers. They can be found throughout the southern coastal counties of California. Brooms tend to form dense stands and take over native plant communities, and infestations are fire hazards during the dry season. Pulling with weed wrenches is effective for removal combined with several years of follow-up seedling control. Western Redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), with its deep pink flowers in spring, is an attractive alternative, but as always, take care to space shrubs properly and cut back dead branches and twigs in fuel management zones.

KEEP YOUR PROPERTY FIRE-SAFE WHEN ON VACATION.

You can take a vacation this summer with few worries if you take some preventive measures before leaving to ensure your house is fire-safe.

- Close windows and shutters.
- Check your smoke detectors to make sure they are functioning when you return from vacation. Batteries could run down or other components could fail while you're away.
- Check to make sure that all stoves have been turned off or disconnected.
- Turn off all unnecessary appliances and make sure everything that draws current is unplugged - lightning storms or sudden electrical surges could cause a fire in this equipment while you're away.
- Put your irrigation system on a timer, or better yet, enlist someone to water your property if and when needed to help maintain plant health and fire resistance.
- Make sure all flammable materials are stored completely away from the exterior of your home.
- Leave your house and car keys with a neighbor or relative in case of emergency.

JUNE 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	1 1917 Thatcher Fire - Ventura County, 60 Structures Lost, 44,003 Acres Burned 2002 Wolf Fire - Ventura County, 21,645 Acres Burned	2	3	4	5	6 2002 Copper Fire - Los Angeles County, 26 Structures Lost, 23,407 Acres Burned
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14 Flag Day	15	16	17	18	19	20
21 Father's Day	22 1976 Los Robles Fire- Ventura County, 1 Structure Lost, 2,245 Acres Burned	23	24	25	26	27 1990 Paint Fire - Santa Barbara County, 641 Structures Lost, 4,900 Acres Burned
28	29 2001 Westlake Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 278 Acres Burned	30 1985 Normal Heights Fire - San Diego County, 76 Structures Lost, Acres Burned Unknown 2007 Rancho Fire - Ventura County, 0 Structures Lost, 482 Acres Burned				

JULY

All fireworks, including the so-called "safe and sane" type, are illegal in most of Ventura County, including all federal lands. Always dangerous, fireworks are especially hazardous during windy conditions.



SANTA ANA WINDS. The true onslaught of the east winds - Santa Anas - often begins in July and sometimes lasts into November or December. Santa Ana winds are strong, hot, very dry winds that sweep into Southern California from the east or northeast. In July, when temperatures are warm and the moisture is very low in the vegetation, these east winds create critically dangerous fire conditions.

When these conditions exist, the National Weather Service (<http://www.nws.noaa.gov>) will issue a Red Flag warning. These are issued to make everyone aware of the hazard and to remind them to make preparations should they be asked to evacuate.

If a wildfire occurs during a Santa Ana wind event, the fire can spread very rapidly. Residents in the WUI should be prepared to evacuate if asked to do so by emergency personnel. Evacuations are ordered to save lives. Property can be replaced, lives can't. If you choose to ignore an evacuation order to stay and defend your property, the fire department may not be able to assist you. To learn more about preparing to evacuate or making the choice to stay and defend, download the *Wildfire Action Plan* at the Ventura County Fire Department website (<http://fire.countyofventura.org>).

FAMILY FIRE DRILL. Now is the time to create a fire escape plan for your family. Establish at least two exit paths out of each room, as well as a place away from the house where your family can meet once everyone is out of danger. In a multi-story house, consider roll-out evacuation ladders for upper-floor rooms. Remember that a plan won't help unless everyone in your family knows and understands it. Be sure to practice several times with a fire drill. Check with your local fire department for up-to-date fire drill procedures. Everyone who is capable needs to learn how to use the fire extinguisher. Be sure to practice several times. In an emergency situation, you need to act without hesitation, so if you have to stop and think about how to operate the extinguisher, you might not be able to control a fire in time. For information on different types of fire extinguishers, please visit www.fire-extinguisher101.com. Show every family member how to "stop, drop and roll." This technique has been proven to be a life-saver.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH: Myoporum, Tree of Heaven



Left: Myoporum
(*Myoporum laetum*)
Right: Tree of Heaven
(*Ailanthus altissima*)



Myoporum (*Myoporum laetum*) is a small evergreen tree or shrub with a broadly spreading crown. **Tree of Heaven** (*Ailanthus altissima*) is a deciduous tree or shrub that can reach heights of 30-65 feet. It can create dense thickets and produce copious seeds, contributing to its ability to spread and crowd out native vegetation. Both Myoporum and Tree of Heaven grow and spread rapidly and have invaded significant areas along the coast of Southern California and along streams in riparian areas. Seedlings can be pulled by hand, but pulling must be done when the soil is moist and the plant is small, due to long, strong taproots. A great alternative as a dense screen or tree is the Fern Pine (*Podocarpus gracilior*).

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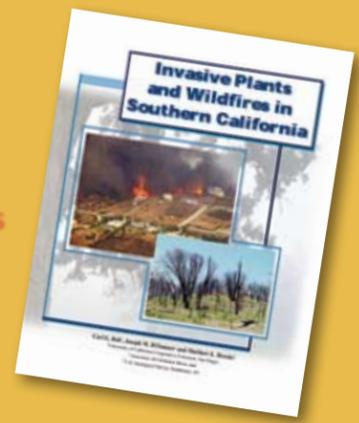
Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
			1 1985 Wheeler Fire - Ventura County, 0 Structures Lost, 122,724 Acres Burned 1988 Piru Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 12,068 Acres Burned	2	3 1985 Black Mountain Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 1,324 Acres Burned	4 Independence Day 2007 Zaca Fire - Santa Barbara County, 1 Outbuilding Lost, 240,207 Acres Burned
5	6	7	8	9	10	11 2004 Pine Fire - Los Angeles County, 15 Structures Lost, 17,418 Acres Burned
12	13	14	15	16	17 2004 Foothill Fire - Los Angeles County, No Structures Lost, 6,000 Acres Burned	18
19	20 2004 Crown Fire - Los Angeles County, 7 Structures Lost, 11,966 Acres Burned	21	22	23	24	25
26	27 1977 Sycamore Fire - Santa Barbara County, 234 Structures Lost, 805 Acres Burned	28	29 2002 Pines Fire - San Diego County, 37 Structures Lost, 61,690 Acres Burned	30	31	



Fall plant sale at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Image courtesy of Barbara Eisenstein.

AUGUST

is a good time to begin planning for the fall planting season. Local botanical gardens or community colleges host design classes that will help you make the most of your garden. Visit www.plantright.org to find recommended alternatives to invasive plants.



FIRE-RESISTANT PLANT CHARACTERISTICS. When choosing plants or identifying which plants to keep when performing fuel modification, look for plants with fire-resistant characteristics.

- Ability to store water in leaves or stems
- Ability to resprout after a fire
- Produces limited dead and fine material
- Extensive, deep root systems for controlling erosion
- High moisture content maintained with limited watering
- Low-growing or prostrate in form
- Open loose branches with a low volume of total vegetation
- Low levels of volatile oils or resins
- Not considered invasive
- Slow growing with little maintenance needed



Heuchera x 'Wendy' and Dudleya hassel, Rancho Santa Ana Botanical Garden. Drew Ready, Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council



The moisture content of plants is an important consideration because high levels of plant moisture can lower fire risk and act as a heat sink, reducing the intensity and spread of fire.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:

Mexican Fan Palms



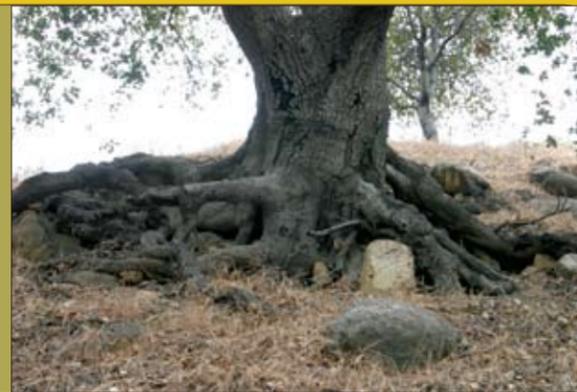
Bill Neill



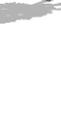
Forest & Kim Starr

The Mexican Fan Palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) grows to 100 feet tall; the trunk is slightly curved or bent with compact bright green fan-shaped palm fronds. Mexican Fan Palms can form dense mature stands in river, stream and wetland areas. If not properly pruned, these palms hold on to their large collars of dried and highly flammable fronds. Many fire officials blame the rapid spread of the Old Fire in San Bernardino on Mexican Fan Palms. Removal of these palms is best when they are young, as they are costly to remove once they mature. Consider using the Guadalupe Palm (*Brahea edulis*) or the Mexican Blue Palm (*Brahea armata*) as a substitute for Mexican Fan Palms. They grow more slowly, stay smaller, and are not invasive.

On steep slopes, be sure to keep shrubs and trees (for example, Coast Live Oak) with deep root systems to help prevent erosion!



AUGUST 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20  1963 Creek Road Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 4,533 Acres Burned  1963 Squaw Flats Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 439 Acres Burned	21	22  1978 Happy Camp Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 463 Acres Burned
23	24	25	26  1996 Marple Fire - Los Angeles County, Structures Lost Unknown, 19,861 Acres Burned	27  1967 Warring Canyon Fire - Ventura County, 1 Structure Lost, 4,003 Acres Burned	28	29 
30	31					

SEPTEMBER

Ensure that your landscape is still fire-safe. Clear your roof of fallen debris to prevent ignition from flying embers in the event of a wildfire. Maintaining your property is a year-round task.



BEFORE Pruning

AFTER Pruning

PRUNING FOR HEALTHY PLANTS. Most plants will benefit from occasional corrective pruning, and all will benefit from the removal of dead wood. Time the pruning of individual plants over several years to allow them to recover. Try pruning about 1/3 of your plants in a given year, so that all are pruned at the end of three years. Regularly remove dead material and branches from your trees and shrubs. For deciduous trees and shrubs, prune before they have lost their leaves, when it is easier to see the dead branches. Hand-prune inside branches to reduce flush of growth. Hedging and shearing alone results in weak, fast growth and more fuel.



to reduce flush of growth. Hedging and shearing alone results in weak, fast growth and more fuel.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FLAMMABLE PLANTS. Plants to consider removing from your property or to avoid purchasing have the following flammable characteristics:

- retain large amounts of dead material within the plant
- produce a large volume of litter
- contain volatile substances such as: oils, resins, wax, or pitch



If not trimmed away, dried palm fronds form persistent "skirts" or petticoats around the trunks of fan palms. Such leafbase skirts can present a high fire hazard!

FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH: Arundo, Tamarisk



Left: Arundo
(*Arundo donax*)

Right: Tamarisk
(*Tamarix ramosissima*)



Arundo (*Arundo donax*) and Saltcedar or Tamarisk (*Tamarix spp.*) are two of the most devastating plants invading rivers, streams and wetlands in Southern California. Arundo can reach heights of 30 feet, forming dense stands that crowd out native plants and degrade wildlife habitat. Massive amounts of dormant dry vegetation in streams in the dry season pose a serious fire risk. In large storm events clumps can become dislodged, accumulate downstream, and increase the risk if flooding. Small pieces of the plant or root that break off often re-sprout, spreading the infestation throughout a watershed. Tamarisk is a large shrub or tree with many branches and very small, scale-like leaves. At least four species are found in streamside and wash areas of California. Tamarisk has a high capacity for water use, and can cause a reduction in groundwater supplies and it often spreads rapidly after a major disturbance, such as a fire. Removal of both Arundo and Tamarisk is difficult, as all root material must be killed or removed to avoid re-sprouting. They may be most effectively controlled with the use of herbicides.

SEPTEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 2003 Curve Fire - Los Angeles County, 50 Structures Lost, 20,857 Acres Burned	2 2007 North Fire - Los Angeles County, 0 Structures Lost, 2,200 Acres Burned	3	4 2006 Day Fire - Ventura County, 11 Structures Lost, 162,702 Acres Burned	5
6 1955 Refugio Fire - Santa Barbara County, 20 Structures Lost, 84,770 Acres Burned	7 Labor Day 1932 Matilija Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 220,000 Acres Burned	8	9	10	11	12 1948 Wheeler Springs Fire - Ventura County, 17 Structures Lost, 22,503 Acres Burned 2007 Pine Fire - San Diego County, Structures Lost Unknown, 2,170 Acres Burned
13	14 2007 Butler II Fire - San Bernardino County, Structures Lost Unknown, 14,039 Acres Burned	15	16	17	18	19 Rosh Hashanah
20	21	22 2003 Williams Fire - Los Angeles County, 62 Structures Lost, 38,984 Acres Burned	23	24	25 1970 Foothill Fire - Ventura County, 12 Structures Lost, 4,731 Acres Burned 1970 Wright/Clampitt Fires - Los Angeles Cty., 183 Structures Lost, 135,028 Acres Burned	26 1970 Laguna Fire - San Diego County, 382 Structures Lost, 175,425 Acres Burned 1970 Camarillo Heights Fire - Ventura County, 3 Structures Lost, 183 Acres Burned 1973 Potrero Fire - Ventura County, 3 Structures Lost, 12,297 Acres Burned
27	28 Yom Kippur 2005 Topanga Fire - Ventura, Los Angeles Counties, 3 Structures Lost, 24,175 Acres Burned	29	30			

OCTOBER

is a good time to prepare for fall planting. Be sure to water plants in your defensible space and fuel management zone until regular winter rains arrive.



Justin McAllister

FIRE AND CHAPARRAL. Wildfires are a regular and natural occurrence in Southern California. The chaparral found on our hillsides is one of the most flammable ecosystems in the United States.



Chaparral grows in a continuous stand of dense vegetation, creating a fuel-rich path that spreads fire rapidly. Many chaparral shrubs have flammable characteristics such as the production of leaf

litter and peeling bark or the presence of volatile oils. In our dry, windy climate, chaparral-fueled fires burn hot and produce tall flames. From the flames come burning embers which can ignite homes.

In your defensible space, it is possible to reduce the fire risk posed by native vegetation. Remove or avoid planting the most flammable native species, including Red Shank, Chamise, California Sagebrush and Common Buckwheat. Maintain vertical and horizontal separation between plants to avoid ladder fuels. Water adequately and prune selectively so that plants are healthy and have high moisture content. Properties with steep slopes and mature chaparral need greater spacing between shrubs than relatively flat properties. Contact your local fire agency for more information.



Chamise (Adenostoma fasciculatum)

Do not clear native vegetation to bare earth. Keep in mind that there must be a balance between erosion control and fire hazard. Deep-rooted chaparral species hold hillsides in place; slides may result if too much vegetation is removed. In addition, weedy invasive species can take over in bare areas.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:

Eucalyptus Blue Gum



Jon M. Randall



Jon M. Randall

Blue Gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), native to Australia, is a tall (100-180 foot), aromatic (flammable resins, gums), straight-growing tree, with bark that sheds in long strips, leaving contrasting smooth surface areas. Blue gum is distinguished by tall growth habit, smooth bark, long leaves, and large, solitary, waxy buds and fruits. Within groves, biological diversity is lost due to displacement of native plant communities and corresponding habitat. Eucalyptus is a highly flammable tree and should not be planted near wildlands. Seedlings can be hand pulled but mature tree removals should be left to a professional.

NOTE that beyond your defensible space, chaparral plants are essential components of our ecosystems and provide habitat for native birds and wildlife. Southern California's chaparral is known worldwide for its high levels of biodiversity. To preserve Southern California's natural heritage, it is important to live responsibly in the wildland-urban interface.



OCTOBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12 Columbus Day	13	14  1985 Ferndale Fire - Ventura County, 20 Structures Lost, 46,809 Acres Burned	15  1967 Sence Ranch Fire - Ventura County, 76 Structures Lost, 18,354 Acres Burned 1967 Devonshire-Parker Fire - Ventura, Los Angeles Counties, 48 Structures Lost, 23,088 Acres Burned	16  1967 Timber Canyon Fire - Ventura County, 8 Structures Lost, 10,841 Acres Burned 1967 Ditch Road Fire - Ventura County, 13 Structures Lost, 1,245 Acres Burned	17
18	19	20  2007 Ranch Fire - Los Angeles County, Structures Lost Unknown, 58,401 Acres Burned	21  1958 Calumet Fire - Ventura County 2003 Grand Prix Fire - San Bernardino County 2007 Harris/Witch Fires - San Diego County 2007 Canyon Fire - Los Angeles County 2007 Santiago Fire - Orange County	22  2007 Rice Fire - San Diego County 2007 Cajon Fire - San Bernardino County 2007 Grass Valley Fire - San Bernardino County 2007 Slide Fire - San Bernardino County 2007 Rosa Fire - Riverside County	23  1978 Kanan Fire - Los Angeles County 2003 Piru & Simi Fires - Ventura County 1978 Mandeville Cyn. Fire - Los Angeles County 2007 Poomacha Fire - San Diego County 2007 Ammo Fire - San Diego County	24
25  2003 Old Fire - San Bernardino County, 1,003 Structures Lost, 91,281 Acres Burned 2003 Simi Fire - Ventura County, 48 Structures Lost, 107,560 Acres Burned 2003 Cedar Fire - San Diego County, 4,847 Structures Lost, 273,246 Acres Burned	26  2003 Paradise Fire - San Diego County, 223 Structures Lost, 56,700 Acres Burned 2006 Esperanza Fire - San Bernardino County, 54 Structures Lost, 40,200 Acres Burned 1993 Green Meadows Fire - Ventura County, 45 Structures Lost, 38,477 Acres Burned	27  1993 Kinneloa Fire - Los Angeles County, 196 Structures Lost, 5,485 Acres Burned 1993 Laguna Fire - Orange County, 448 Structures Lost, 14,437 Acres Burned	28	29	30	31 Halloween

NOVEMBER

is a good time to adjust your sprinkler timer. Water when no rain is predicted or when low humidity and Santa Ana winds create the need.

DROUGHT-TOLERANT LANDSCAPING. Create eye-catching gardens and landscapes that save water, prevent pollution, and protect the environment with drought-tolerant landscaping that uses designs and plants suited to local conditions.

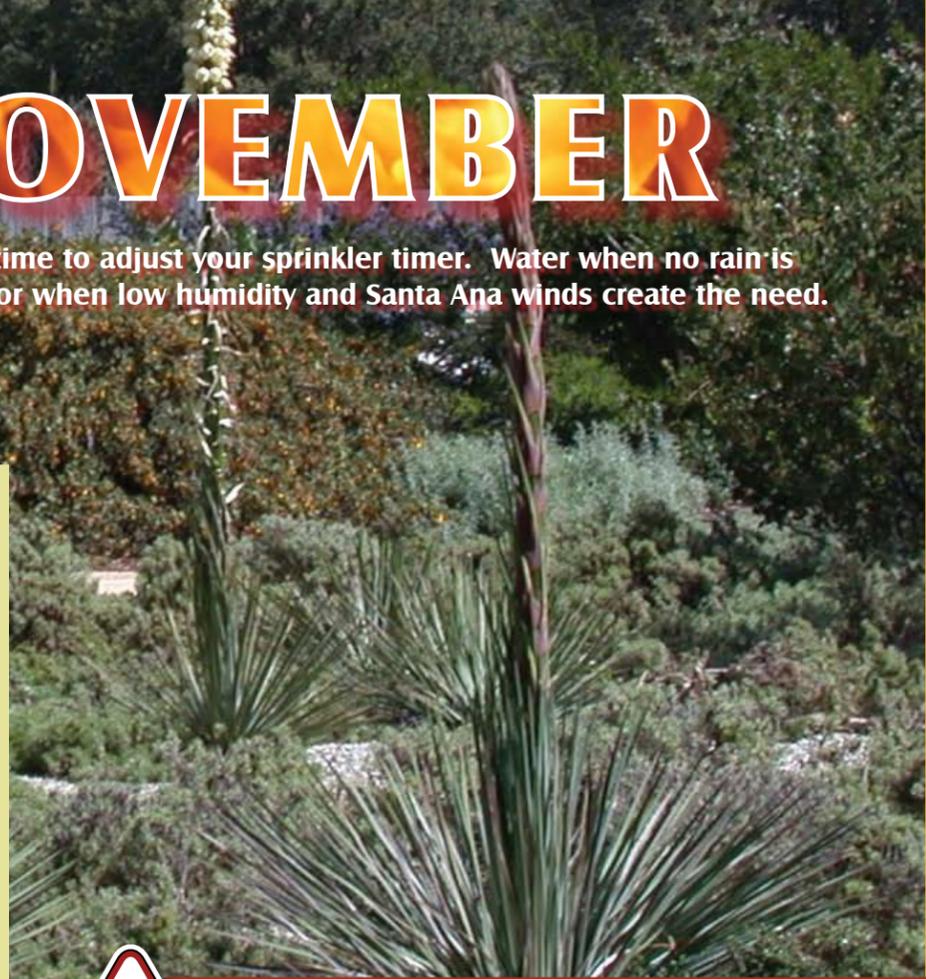
How to create a drought-tolerant landscape:

- Use **native** and **low-water-use** plants
- Group plants according to their irrigation needs
- Limit turf areas to those needed for practical uses
- Use efficient irrigation systems
- Schedule irrigation wisely
- Make sure soil is healthy
- Remember to mulch
- Provide regular maintenance, especially to ensure fire resistance



In short, plan and maintain your landscape with these principles of water efficiency in mind and it will continue to conserve water and be attractive. Proper landscaping techniques not only create beautiful landscapes, but also benefit the environment and save water. In addition, attractive, water-efficient, low-maintenance landscapes can increase home values. Drought-tolerant landscaping can offer many economic and environmental benefits, including:

- Lower water bills from reduced water use
- Reduced landscaping labor and maintenance costs
- Conservation of natural resources and preservation of habitat for plants and wildlife
- Reduced runoff of stormwater and irrigation water that carries top soils, fertilizers, and pesticides into lakes, rivers, and streams
- Fewer yard trimmings to be managed or landfilled
- Extended life for water resources infrastructure (e.g., reservoirs, treatment plants, groundwater aquifers), thus reduced taxpayer costs



Chaparral Yucca Landscape. Photo by Barbara Eisenstein.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH: Geraldton Carnation Spurge



Joseph DiTomaso



Joseph DiTomaso

Geraldton Carnation Spurge (*Euphorbia terracina*), native to the Mediterranean, is a yellowish-green, bushy, upright perennial herb which grows up to 3 feet tall. It consists of several green to reddish, slender leafy stems which branch at the top to produce 1 to 5 flower stems. The plants spread by seed when the ripe fruits burst open. Geraldton Carnation Spurge has become established in coastal regions where it forms dense thickets that out-compete native species for space, light and nutrients. Brush cutting of mature stands (woody, several years old) seems to work if done after seed sets. Replace this plant with these alternatives: Bush Poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*) or Bush Marigold (*Tagetes lemmonii*).

NOVEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1	2 1993 Old Topanga Fire - Los Angeles County, 323 Structures Lost, 18,000 Acres Burned	3	4	5	6 1961 Bel Air Fire - Los Angeles County, 484 Structures Lost, 6,090 Acres Burned	7 1955 Ventu Park Fire - Ventura County, 8 Structures Lost, 13,956 Acres Burned
8	9	10	11 Veterans Day 1986 Bradley Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 9,229 Acres Burned	12	13	14
15 1977 Carlisle Fire - Ventura County, No Structures Lost, 1,368 Acres Burned	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24 1980 Panorama Fire - San Bernardino County, 325 Structures Lost, 23,600 Acres Burned 2007 Corral Fire - Los Angeles County, 87 Structures Lost, 4,901 Acres Burned	25	26	27	28
29				Thanksgiving		



DECEMBER



is a good time to prepare for frost. Move tender container plants to a protected area. Plants killed by frost can become a fire hazard in the wildland-urban interface.



FEATURED PROBLEM PLANTS OF THE MONTH:

Pines, Juniper, Cypress



Left: Pine
(*Pinus* spp.)
Right: Juniper
(*Juniperus* spp.)



Drew Reedy



J. Eled and Bonnie McClellan

Pines (*Pinus* spp.), Junipers (*Juniperus* spp.) and Cypress (*Cupressus* spp.) species have characteristics that may make them highly flammable, such as the production of leaf litter or peeling bark, or the presence of volatile oils and resins. Though it may be possible to reduce their fire risk with frequent watering, intensive pruning, and wide spacing, it is recommended that these native species not be planted near homes in very high fire severity zones and care should be taken to remove them from the fuel management zone. Note that beyond the fuel management zone, the native species of these plants are important and attractive components of wildland ecosystems and provide habitat for native birds and wildlife. In Southern California these include:

- White Fir (*Abies concolor*)
- Torrey Pine (*Pinus torreyana*)
- Yellow Pine (*Pinus ponderosa*)
- Coulter Pine (*Pinus coulteri*)
- Grey Pine (*Pinus sabiniana dougl.*)
- Tecate Cypress (*Cupressus forbesii*)
- California Juniper (*Juniperus californica*)



Please unplug your Christmas tree lights before you leave the house!

HOLIDAY TREE SAFETY IN THE HOME

Preventing Christmas Tree Fires

Take special fire safety precautions when keeping a cut tree in the house. A burning tree can rapidly fill a room with fire and deadly gases.

Selecting a Tree

Needles on fresh trees should be green and hard to pull from the branches, and the needle should not snap if the tree has been freshly cut. The trunk should be sticky to the touch. Old trees can be identified by bouncing the tree trunk on the ground. If many needles fall off, the tree has dried out and is a fire hazard.

Caring for Your Tree

Do not place your tree close to a heat source, including a fireplace or heat vent which can dry it out. The heat will dry out the tree, causing it to be more easily ignited by heat, flame or sparks. Be careful not to drop or flick cigarette ashes near a tree. Do not put your live tree up too early or leave it up for longer than two weeks. Keep the tree stand filled with water at all times.

Disposing of Your Tree

Never put tree branches or needles in a fireplace or woodburning stove. When the tree dries out, discard it promptly. The best way to dispose of your tree is by taking it to a recycling center or having it hauled away by a community pick-up service.

Outdoor Lights

Inspect outdoor decorative lights and make sure electrical elements are clear of any leaf litter or dead plant material.



DECEMBER 2009

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1	2	3 <i>2006 Shekell Fire - Ventura County, 7 Structures Lost, 13,600 Acres Burned</i>	4 <i>1993 Towsley Fire - Los Angeles County, No Structures Lost, 1,800 Acres Burned</i> <i>1962 Culbert Lease Fire - Ventura County, 4 Structures Lost, 5,314 Acres Burned</i>	5
6	7	8	9	10	11 <i>1958 Malibu/Zuma Fire - Los Angeles County, 103 Structures Lost, 18,000 Acres Burned</i>	12 Hanukkah
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21 <i>1999 Ranch Fire - Ventura County, 4,371 Acres Burned</i>	22	23	24	25 Christmas	26
27	28 <i>1956 Lake Sherwood Fire - Ventura, Los Angeles Counties, 20 Structures Lost, 35,164 Acres Burned</i>	29	30	31		

REFERENCE WEBSITES



American Society of Landscape Architects, Southern California Chapter	http://www.asla-socal.org
California Chaparral Institute	http://www.californiachaparral.com
CAL FIRE	http://www.fire.ca.gov
The California Fire-Safe Council	http://www.firesafecouncil.org
California Invasive Plant Council	http://www.cal-ipc.org
California Native Plant Society	http://www.cnps.org
California Office of the State Fire Marshal	http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/
Conejo Valley Open Space Conservancy	http://www.conejo-openspace.org
City of Fillmore Fire Department	http://www.fillmorefire.com
Disaster101.com	http://www.disaster101.com
Los Padres National Forest	http://www.fs.fed.us/r5/lospadres
Mountains Recreation and Conservation Authority	http://www.mrca.ca.gov
National Park Service – Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area	http://www.nps.gov/samo/home.htm
Natural Resources Conservation Service - NRCS	http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/feature/wildfire.html
Ojai Valley Land Conservancy	http://www.ovlc.org
PlantRight	http://www.plantright.org
The Red Cross	http://www.redcross.org
Resource Conservation District of Ventura County	http://www.vcrcd.org
City of Santa Paula Fire Department	http://www.ci.santa-paula.ca.us/fire
UC Berkeley Center for Fire Research and Outreach	http://firecenter.berkeley.edu
UCCE – Ventura; UCCE SAFE Landscapes: Wildland Fire	http://ceventura.ucdavis.edu ; http://ucanr.org/safelandscapes
U.S. Geological Survey	http://www.usgs.gov/hazards/wildfires
City of Ventura Fire Department	http://www.cityofventura.net/fire
Ventura County Fire Department	http://www.fire.countyofventura.org
Ventura County Weed Management Area	http://www.vcwma.org
WeedWatch Program	http://www.weedwatch.org

Fill in your personal information, make a copy to keep with your disaster kit, and have one posted in the kitchen to leave in the house for your reference and for firefighters.

Name _____

Home Address _____

Home Phone _____ Cell Phone _____ E-mail _____

Additional Family Members Living at Same Address (incl. alternate phone #s) _____

Location and Phone Number of Children's School _____

Contact Person in Another Area (name, address, phone, alternate phone) _____

Location of Any Hazardous/Flammable Substances (propane tanks, etc.) _____

Location and Phone Number of Nearest Fire Station _____

Location and Phone Number of Nearest Police Station _____

Location and Phone Number of Nearest Emergency Room _____

Location of Nearest Red Cross Shelter _____

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DO YOU HAVE AN EMERGENCY SUPPLY KIT READY?

- bottled water
- water purification kit
- 3-day supply of food
- goggles
- respiratory masks
- work gloves
- flashlights
- batteries
- prescription medications and spare eye glasses
- protective clothing: sturdy shoes, cotton jeans, cotton long-sleeved shirts, scarves, bandanas
- FRS radio
- a first aid kit and first aid book
- hand sanitizer
- wool blankets
- a local map
- paper and markers
- pictures of family members

For Further information, please visit www.redcross.org.



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II. Family Reunion information, fill out and make a copy for each family member

Where Will You Meet in the Event of Emergency? (name of place, address, phone number)

Out of State Contact (name, address, phone, alternate phone, email)

Health Care Provider/Doctor (address, phone, member number)

List all Medication, Dosage, Prescription Number, Prescribing Doctor

Pets (names, type, special needs)

Veterinarian (name, address, phone number)

Content by:

- Sabrina Drill, Ph.D., *UC Cooperative Extension, Los Angeles & Ventura Counties*
- Valerie Borel, *UC Cooperative Extension, Los Angeles & Ventura Counties*
- Drew Ready, *Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council*
- John Todd, *Los Angeles County Fire Department - Forestry Division*
- Bill Nash, *Ventura County Fire Department*
- Steve Quarles, *UC Cooperative Extension Specialist*
- John Schoustra, *Nursery Growers Association of California*

Design & Layout by:

- Jason Casanova, *Los Angeles & San Gabriel Rivers Watershed Council*
- Valerie Borel, *UC Cooperative Extension, Los Angeles & Ventura Counties (Ventura layout revisions)*

For questions or additional copies, please contact:

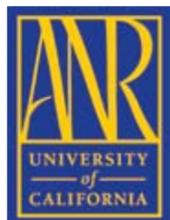
UCCE - Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
 Natural Resources Department
<http://ucanr.org/safelandscapes>
 phone #323-260-2267

Now that 2009 is over, save this calendar as a seasonal guide to fire safety.

Calendar cover photo: 2005 Simi & Topanga Fires as seen from Ronald Reagan Library. Photo by Matt Brown.

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We hope you enjoyed this SAFE-Landscapes Calendar! Please take a few minutes to answer these questions so that we can improve our program!

Do you live in or own property in the wildland-urban interface? Yes No

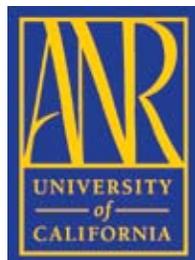
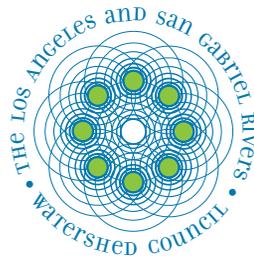
Please rate the following: (circle one)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. I found this calendar useful	1	2	3	4	5
2. Information in this calendar was new to me	1	2	3	4	5
3. I liked having the information in a calendar format	1	2	3	4	5
4. I am saving this to review in future years	1	2	3	4	5
5. I would have preferred to get this information in another format	1	2	3	4	5
6. I still feel the need for more information	1	2	3	4	5
Since reviewing this calendar:					
7. I am changing/have changed my landscape	1	2	3	4	5
8. I am more concerned about invasive species	1	2	3	4	5
9. I have taken invasive species out of my landscape	1	2	3	4	5
10. I avoided buying any invasive landscape plants	1	2	3	4	5

Do you recommend any additional topics?

Place
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SAFE Landscapes
UCCE – Los Angeles and Ventura Counties
Natural Resources Department
4800 E. Cesar Chavez Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90022



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Gary Nakamura
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Corina Cagley
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Rodrigo Torres

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Christina Danko

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