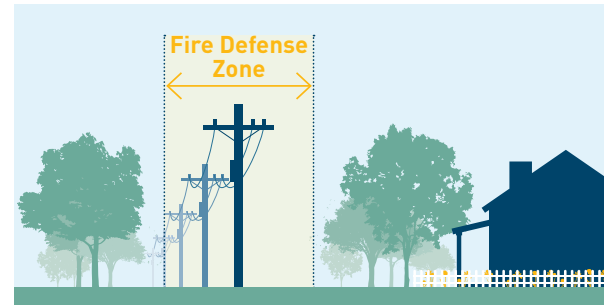




Community Wildfire Safety Program

Guide to Landscaping in High Fire-Threat Areas

Following California's recent wildfires, we are partnering with customers in high fire-threat areas to create safe space between distribution lines and trees and brush that can act as fuel for wildfires. This work is an additional precautionary measure intended to reduce the risk of wildfires in your community.



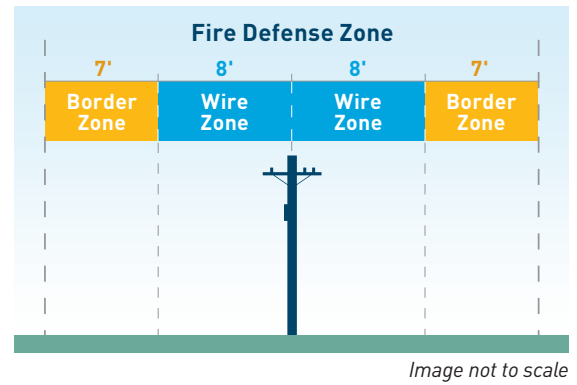
Similar to creating defensible space around your home, creating fire defense zones around power lines can help slow the spread of fires and improve access for first responders in the event of a wildfire. When planting within the fire defense zone, follow these guidelines:

DO:	DO NOT:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Use fire-resistant ground covers and shrubs that may resist ignition (please note that fire-resistant does not mean the plant is fire proof) ✓ Use high-moisture plants that have low sap or resin content ✓ Use plants that tend to not accumulate dry, dead material ✓ Use plants that grow low and close to the ground ✓ Use native species to your area ✓ Follow the proper spacing distances, as outlined on this guide ✓ Check with your local nursery for fire-resistant plants that are adaptable to your area and ensure plants are properly maintained and spaced for growth ✓ Remember to always properly maintain the health of your landscaping, ensuring proper watering and pruning when necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ Plant near homes, sheds, electric poles or other infrastructure ✗ Use plants that contain fine or dry material such as twigs and needles (e.g. Junipers and Cypresses) ✗ Use plants that contain flammable substances such as oils, resins, wax, or pitch; these plants may have aromatic leaves or have a strong odor when crushed ✗ Use plants that produce a large volume of litter ✗ Introduce invasive plant species to your specific area

Spacing between vegetation can help reduce the potential for fire to spread. Depending on the slope of your property, the table below outlines the horizontal distance recommended between trees and shrubs, and the vertical distance needed between the lowest tree branch and the ground or vegetation underneath the tree.

HORIZONTAL SPACING:			VERTICAL SPACING:	
Slope	Distance between tree canopies	Distance between shrubs	Slope	Distance from lowest tree branch to the ground or vegetation
Flat to mild slope (less than 20%)	10 feet	2 times the height of the shrub (i.e. a 2 foot tall shrub must be 4 feet away from all other vegetation)	Flat to mild slope (less than 20%)	6 feet
Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)	20 feet	4 times the height of the shrub	Mild to moderate slope (20%–40%)	10 feet
Moderate to steep slope (greater than 40%)	30 feet	6 times the height of the shrub	Moderate to steep slope (greater than 40%)	15 feet

The right plant in the right location can enhance the defensible space around your home. Below is a list of groundcovers, perennials, and shrubs that are compatible in certain areas within the fire defense zone. Please note that the suggested list is not all-inclusive.



Wire Zone — 8 feet from either side of the pole line, plants should not exceed 12" in height at maturity.

GROUNDCOVERS:

Bellflower <i>(Campanula portenschlagiana)</i>	Creeping Thyme <i>(Thymus praecox)</i>	Hens and Chicks <i>(Sempervivum species)</i>	Speedwell <i>(Veronica species)</i>	Purple Iceplant <i>(Delosperma cooperi)</i>
Carpet Bugleweed <i>(Ajuga reptans)</i>	Creeping Phlox <i>(Phlox subulata)</i>	Mahala Mat <i>(Ceanothus prostratus)</i>	Star Jasmine <i>(Trachelospermum jasminoides)</i>	Rock Cress <i>(Aubrieta deltoidea)</i>
Crane's Bill <i>(Geranium incanum)</i>	Dead Nettle <i>(Lamium species)</i>	Japanese Pachysandra <i>(Pachysandra terminalis)</i>	Orange Gazania, Treasure Flower <i>(Gazania 'Mitsuwa Orange')</i>	Western Sword Fern <i>(Polystichum munitum)</i>
Creeping Mahonia <i>(Mahonia repens)</i>	Dianthus, Garden Carnation or Pinks <i>(Dianthus species)</i>	Sedum or Stonecrops <i>(Sedum species)</i>	Pink Pussytoes <i>(Antennaria rosea)</i>	Wild Strawberry <i>(Fragaria species)</i>
				Yellow Iceplant <i>(Delosperma nubigenum)</i>

PERENNIALS:

Basket-of-Gold <i>(Aurinia saxatilis)</i>	Columbine <i>(Aquilegia species)</i>	Evening Primrose <i>(Oenothera species)</i>	Sea Thrift <i>(Armeria maritima)</i>	Western Columbine <i>(Aquilegia formosa)</i>
Blanket Flower <i>(Gaillardia varieties)</i>	Coneflower <i>(Echinacea purpurea)</i>	Heartleaf Bergenia <i>(Bergenia cordifolia)</i>	Sun Rose <i>(Helianthemum nummularium)</i>	Yarrow <i>(Achillea species)</i>
Chives <i>(Allium schoenoprasum)</i>	Coreopsis or Tickseed <i>(Coreopsis species)</i>	Lamb's Ear <i>(Stachys byzantina)</i>		

Border Zone — 7 feet from Wire Zone, shrubs should not exceed 48" in height at maturity.

SHRUBS:

Beach or Sandhill Sage, Coastal Sagewort <i>(Artemisia pycnocephala)</i>	Creeping Boobiala <i>(Myoporum parvifolium)</i>	Creeping Holly <i>(Mahonia repens)</i>	Dwarf Mock Orange <i>(Pittosporum 'Wheeler's Dwarf')</i>	Point Reyes Ceanothus <i>(Ceanothus gloriosus)</i>
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The above list includes plants suited for most California climate zones, however each location is different. PG&E makes no representation or guarantee that these plants are suitable for every location. Please consult your local nursery for more information.

Visit us at pge.com/wildfiresafety to learn more about PG&E's Community Wildfire Safety Program. For more information and additional lists of potentially suitable, fire-resistant plants, visit CAL FIRE's Wildfire Readiness website at readyforwildfire.org/Fire-Safe-Landscaping.

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