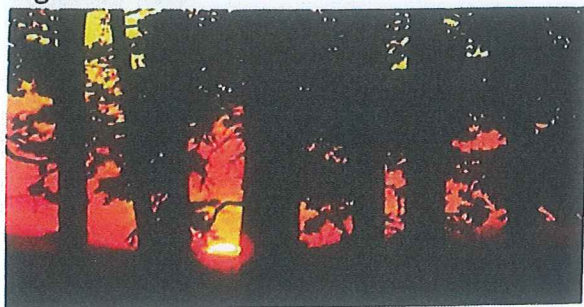


# Wildland Urban Interface:

The Urban Interface community exists where humans and their development meet or intermix with wildland fuel.

The line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuel.



No matter what definition of the Wildland Urban Interface is used, all refer to a geographical area where two diverse systems—forest and urban—meet and interact, giving rise to conflicts concerning management of natural resources.

More and more people are moving into wildland areas without understanding that the scenic view can come with a hefty price.

Being wildland fire smart before moving into these areas can be rewarding and enjoyable.

Lemhi County Wildland Urban Interface can evaluate and assist in making these areas safe.

# Development Planning



Planning does not stop with your home.

Access roads need to be constructed in a way to accommodate local emergency vehicles.

Emergency vehicles have difficulty climbing steep roads, especially in the winter season. The road should be constructed with an easy slope of a grade less than 12 percent.

Bridges leading to your home should also be wide enough and strong enough to support firefighting vehicles.

Cul-de-Sacs should have a minimum radius of 60 feet. This width will allow a firefighting vehicle to turn around without backing up.

A loop or U-shaped driveway provides plenty of access for firefighting equipment and an alternate escape route for you.

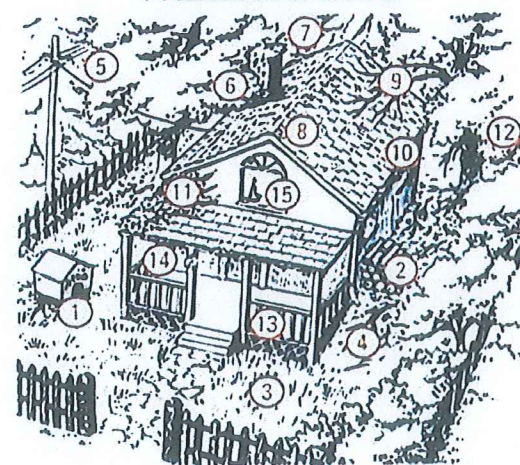
Entrance gates that have over head signs should also have adequate clearance and width for taller, wider vehicles. If the gate is locked, are you willing to allow the emergency personnel to remove the lock?



## FireWise Coordinator

Wildland Urban Interface  
Karin Dmjevic  
200 Fulton Street, Suite 105  
Salmon, Idaho 83467  
(208) 756-2815 ext. 1663

## Measures to Protect From Wildland Fire



1. Remove leaves and rubbish under doghouse and any other structures.
2. Stack firewood at least 30 to 100 feet away and uphill from the house.
3. Water and mow grass regularly to keep it green and less flammable.
4. Rake flammable vegetation such as dead leaves, limbs, branches, twigs, and grass clippings.
5. Have power company clear branches from lines.
6. Prune tree branches within 15 feet of a chimney outlet.
7. Clean chimneys at least once a year.
8. Make sure roof uses fire-resistant materials such as asphalt, fiberglass, concrete tile, clay tile, or metal.
9. Remove dead branches that extend over the rooftop.
10. Clean gutters regularly.
11. Remove vines from exterior walls.
12. Arrange trees so that there are gaps in the canopy.
13. Any part of property that includes wood, such as fence, latticework, or siding should be changed. Alternatives include a stone fence, brick or concrete as a porch front and, concrete or clay tiles on the house dormer.
14. Address should be clearly posted for firefighters to see.
15. Never leave a flame burning unattended.

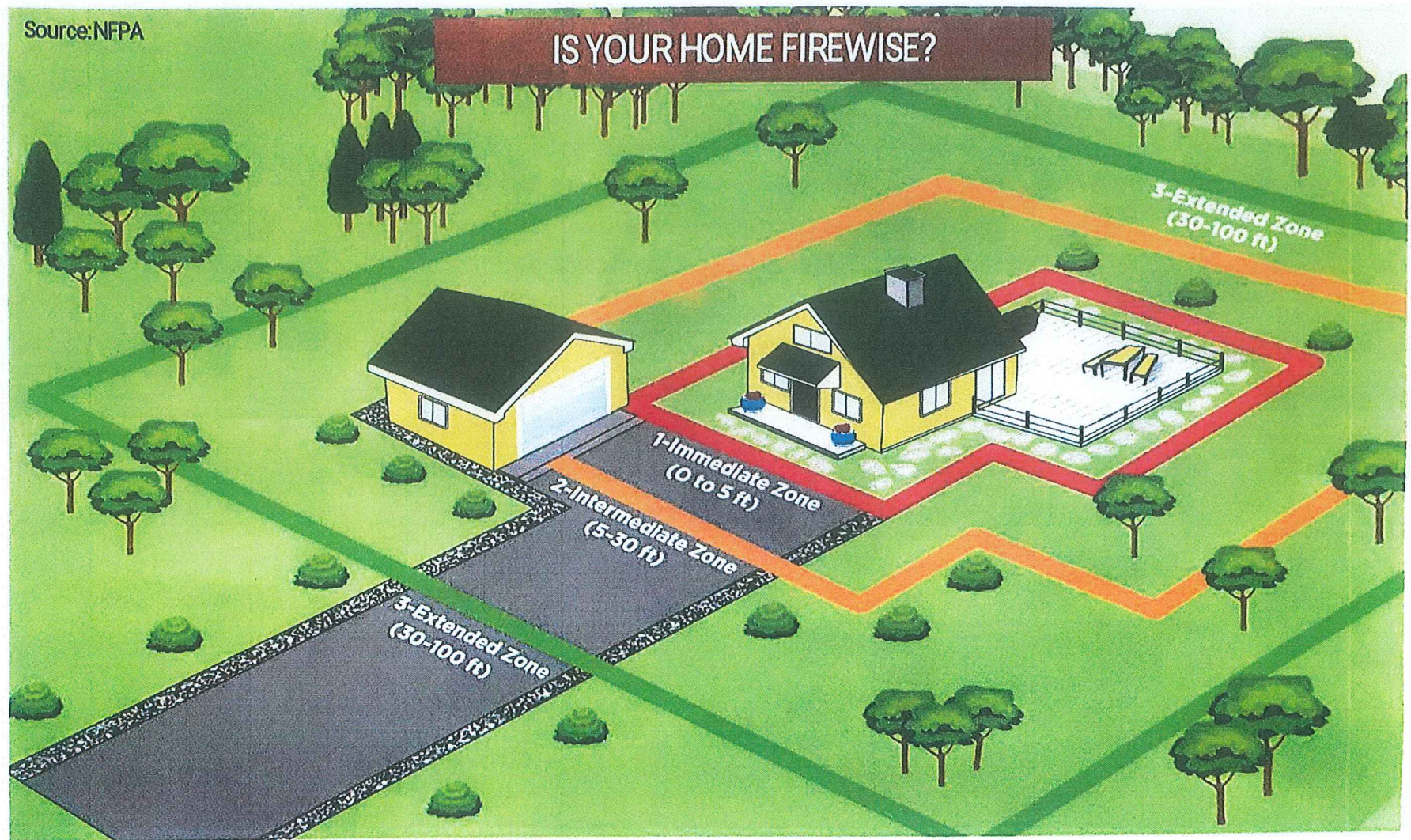
### Additional measures

- Situate the house on flat land; the steeper the slope, the faster the fire will move up it.
- Make sure there is open access for firefighters to reach the property.
- Plant fire-resistant shrubs and vegetation.
- Add an independent water supply.
- Screen chimneys, incinerators, and burn barrels.

Source: FIREWISE.ORG



Source: NFPA



**1 – Immediate Zone (0 to 5 ft):**

Install noncombustible ground cover. Use fire-resistant or noncombustible materials for decks, porches, railings, or fences that attach to the home.

**2 – Intermediate Zone (5-30 ft):**

Plant trees no closer than 30 feet to the home. Space tree crowns 18 feet apart or further on slopes. Trim branches up to 6 to 10 feet from ground and at least 10 feet from structures.

**3 – Extended Zone (30-100 ft):**

Remove vegetation next to outbuildings. For trees 30 to 60 ft from the home, space so mature canopies are at least 12 feet apart; for 60 to 100 feet from the home, space so tree canopies are at least 6 feet apart.