

Plants Species that are **FIREWISE** and **Water Smart™**

Trees

Celtis reticulata
Cercis canadensis
Chilopsis linearis
Forestiera neomexicana
Fraxinus velutina
Gleditsia tricanthos
Platanus acerifolia
Quercus arizonica
Quercus emoryi
Quercus gambellii
Robinia neomexicana
Robinia pseudoacacia

Netleaf hackberry
Redbud tree
Desert willow
New Mexican olive
Velvet ash
Honeylocust
London plane tree
Arizona white oak
Emory oak
Gambel oak
New Mexico locust
Black locust

Shrubs

Agave havardiana
Agave parryi
Amelanchier alnifolia
Amelanchier utahensis
Berberis fremontii
Ceanothus fendleri
Cercocarpus intricatus
Cercocarpus montanus
Chrysothamnus spp.
Dasyliiron wheeleri
Ephedra vinds
Fallugia paradoxa
Fendlera rupicola
Hesperaloe funifera
Hesperaloe parviflora
Holodiscus dumosus
Nandina domestica
Nolina microcarpa
Opuntia engelmannii
Opuntia phaeacantha
Opuntia Santa Rita
Physocarpus monogynus
Potentilla fruticosa
Prunus besseyi
Rhus trilobata
Ribes aureum
Rosa woodsii
Shepherdia argentea
Syringa vulgaris
Yucca baccata
Yucca elata
Yucca glauca

Havard's agave
Parry's agave
Saskatoon serviceberry
Utah serviceberry
Algerita
Fendler ceanothus
Dwarf mountain mahogany
Mountain mahogany
Rabbitbrush
Desert spoon
Mormon tea
Apache plume
Cliff fendlerbush
Giant hesperaloe
Red yucca
Rock spirea
Heavenly bamboo
Beargrass
Engelmanns prickly pear

Santa rita prickly pear
Mountain ninebark
Shrubby cinquefoil
Sand cherry
Three leaf sumac
Golden currant
Wood's wild rose
Silver buffaloberry
Common lilac
Banana yucca
Soaptree yucca
Great Plains yucca

Grasses

Agropyron smithii
Bouteloua curtipendula
Bouteloua gracilis
Buchloe dactyloides
Festuca arizonica
Koeleria macrantha
Muhlenbergia rigens
Muhlenbergia wrightii
Poa fendleriana
Sitanion hystrix
Sporobolus cryptandrus
Stipa comata
Stipa hymenoides

Western wheatgrass
Sideoats grama
Blue grama
Buffalograss
Arizona fescue
Junegrass
Deergrass
Spike muhly
Muttongrass
Bottlebrush squirreltail
Sand dropseed
Needle and thread
Indian ricegrass

Vines

Arctostaphylos
Mahonia repens
Parthenocissus spp.
Rosa banksiae
Vitis arizonica

Low growing species only
Creeping mahonia
Virginia creeper
Lady Bank's rose
Arizona grape

FIREWISE and **Water Smart™** General Information for the Prescott Area

Prescott Area Wildland Urban Interface Commission (PAWUIC) Provides survivable space vegetation treatment and chipper service for homes and residential developments in the Prescott Basin. Contact PAWUIC: 899-6284. <http://www.pawuic.org/index.php>

New Home Construction in the City of Prescott's Wildland Urban Interface (WUI) Requires implementation of a survivable space vegetation management plan (VMP) as part of the building permit. A map indicating the limits of the wildland urban interface WUI and guidelines for the VMP may be downloaded from the city's website at: <http://www.cityofprescott.net/documents/> Scroll down the list to the "Fire" documents.

Existing Homes in the City of Prescott The city fire department (CoPFD) will perform a survivable space assessment of your property free of charge. CoPFD also will provide a one-time survivable space vegetation treatment for the first 30 feet around the perimeter of your home for \$100. Contact Prescott Fire Department: 445-5555

Central Yavapai Fire District (CYFD) CYFD will reimburse homeowners living in the Town of Prescott Valley and other unincorporated areas in the Prescott area for survivable space vegetation treatments performed by certified contractors. Reimbursements are limited to \$350 for work on level ground and \$700 for sloped ground. Contact CYFD: 772-7711 <http://www.centrialyavapaifire.org/>

'Water Smart' Cards Water Smart is the Upper Verde River Watershed Protection Coalition's program to protect the upper Verde River. 'Smart' cards address landscape design and efficient irrigation and may be downloaded from the City of Prescott's website at: <http://www.cityofprescott.net/documents/> Scroll down the list to the "Public Works" documents. Contact Prescott Water Conservation Office: 777-1130



More Information on FIREWISE and Survivable Space Programs
Contact Yavapai County Cooperative Extension: 445-6590 ext. 231

<http://cals.arizona.edu/yavapai/anr/defspace/index.html>

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Yavapai County

EXTENSION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

Prescott area edition



A Guide to Creating Functional and Attractive Survivable Space* in Residential Landscapes

*SURVIVABLE SPACE

Formerly known as defensible space, survivable space is the area around your home where vegetation is treated, appropriate building materials and techniques are used in construction, maintenance is ongoing, utility energy sources are properly located, and access is maintained to allow fire crews to prevent wildfire from reaching your home or leaving your property.

FIREWISE *and* Water Smart™

Respect Your Site Good exterior design should take into consideration your site's existing topography, drainage, views, vegetation, and our area's limited water resources.

Design Exterior Rooms Successful exterior spaces use plants and hardscape materials to create "exterior rooms". These "rooms" block unsightly views, accentuate attractive views, provide shade, ameliorate blowing dust and winds, conserve wildlife habitat and promote species diversity.

Use Appropriate Plants This brochure includes plant species for the region that are **FIREWISE** and **Water Smart**. These species are slow to ignite, have less fuel to burn, have short flame lengths, and are water thrifty.

Combine Plants and FIREWISE Materials Successful landscapes combine plants and other materials to make exterior space attractive. Materials that are non-flammable, fire rated, or fire resistive such as stone, concrete, crushed rock, unit masonry, concrete pavers, and heavy timber are excellent choices for survivable space construction.

Consider Mature Plant Size and Density Plants that have adequate room to grow are usually healthier and more attractive. Ponderosa pines properly spaced shed proportionately fewer needles than tightly bunched pines, resulting in less maintenance. Note: new conifers should not be installed within 30' of structures.

Consider a Native Grass Lawn Native grasses such as buffalograss and blue grama can grow into an attractive wild meadow on just rainwater. Add supplemental water for a greener look. Though attractive and water thrifty, native grass lawns won't stand up to heavy traffic.

Traditional Lawns Can Be Appropriate in Survivable Space Landscapes Lawns consisting of Kentucky bluegrass, perennial rye, and turf type fescue grasses are heavy water users so their use should be limited to areas within 30' of the home where their **FIREWISE** and cooling effect properties are best utilized.

Perform FIREWISE Maintenance at Least Once a Year Before Fire Season Keep traditional and native grass lawns mowed to 4". Remove all deadwood and pine needle accumulations within 10' of structures. Needles 30' or more from structures should not accumulate more than 2". Refer to Yavapai Cooperative Extension publication, AZ1290 "Creating Wildfire-Defensible Space for Your Home and Property", for more information.
<http://cals.arizona.edu/yavapai/anr/defspace/index.html>

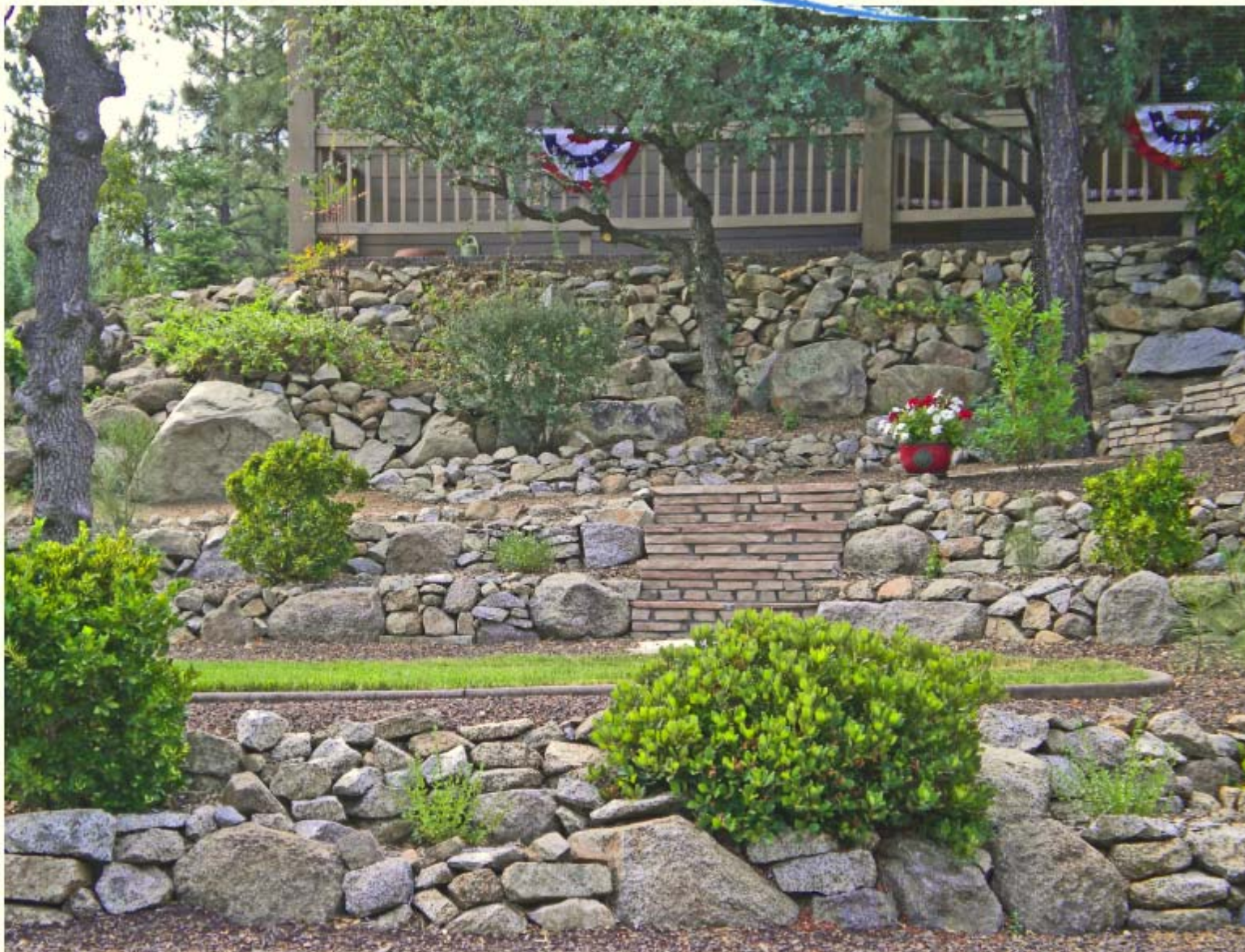


Photo courtesy of Kenneth Key

Create Landscapes that are Attractive, Survivable and Water Smart™ Combine Water Smart and survivable space principles into building landscapes that enhance your property, are sensitive to your site's opportunities and constraints, and appropriate to the region's natural and cultural history.