

APPENDIX II

PLANTING, SPACING, AND MAINTENANCE INFORMATION

Information:

- Utilize slope distances for all measurements.
- Maintenance includes irrigation and annual removal of weeds, dead materials, and other undesirable flammable vegetation required to keep the fuel modified area in a fire safe condition as required by the approved Fuel Modification Plan.
- During early stages of revegetation, plants are small and may be planted in increased densities to establish erosion control measures; however, as these plants mature and increase in size they must be thinned to meet fuel modification standards.
- The term "fire resistant" may be misleading. All plants will burn if there is enough heat and other conditions are right. Vegetative fire resistance may be enhanced through consistent irrigation.

General Requirements:

- Select plant material which will produce coverage of permanent planting effectively controlling erosion.
- Consider utilizing deep-rooted plant material needing limited watering.
- Limit use of plants, which are known to be especially flammable, throughout your property.
- Limit use of plants which develop large volumes of foliage and branches.
- Limit use of plants which develop deciduous or shaggy bark.
- Limit use of plants which develop dry or dead undergrowth.
- Recommended minimum spacing is 30 feet between canopies for trees and 15 feet or three times the height of large shrubs. Limited grouping or alternative spacing may be approved.

Specific Requirements:

- Plants and trees must be individually planted, spaced and maintained in such a manner that they do not form a means of transmitting fire from native growth to the structure.
- Select plant species from the approved plant list for each zone and geographical area. Other species will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Except for dwarf varieties or mature trees small in stature, trees are generally not recommended within Zone A for reasons which go beyond fire issues and are therefore not included in the planting guide. Tree canopies may extend into Zone A when planted outside the zone
- Limit massing of vegetation adjacent to structures, especially under eaves, overhangs, decks, etc.
- Provisions for continuous maintenance must be documented on the Fuel Modification Plan and CC&Rs, i.e., by Homeowners Associations, property owners, or other entities.
- Conduct yearly maintenance to reduce fuel volumes, eliminate weeds, remove dead vegetation, etc. prior to annual brush inspections.
- Irrigation shall be designed to supplement native vegetation and establish planted natives and ornamentals.
- Irrigation shall be directed away and placed outside the dripline of native oaks

Care should be taken to avoid erosion problems created or enhanced by total vegetation removal. In areas where target species comprise the total vegetation, partial removal is recommended with replacement planting using desirable species as the long-range goal. Avoid using shallow rooted ground covers on steep slopes. Ice Plant, while an effective ground cover on flat surfaces, would be undesirable on a steep slope because its shallow rooted nature may cause it to slide off the slope if the root zone becomes saturated during a rainstorm, exposing soil to erosion.