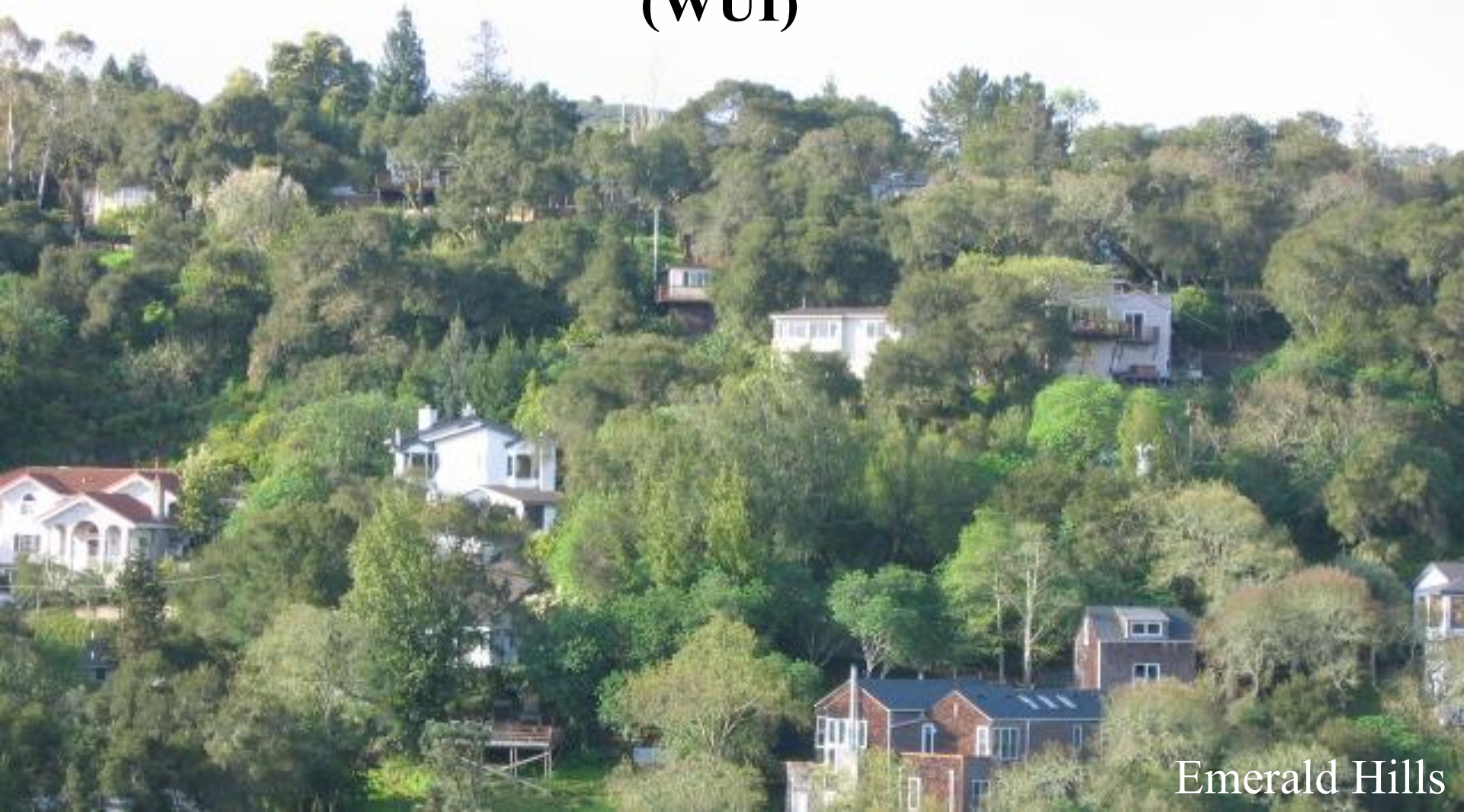


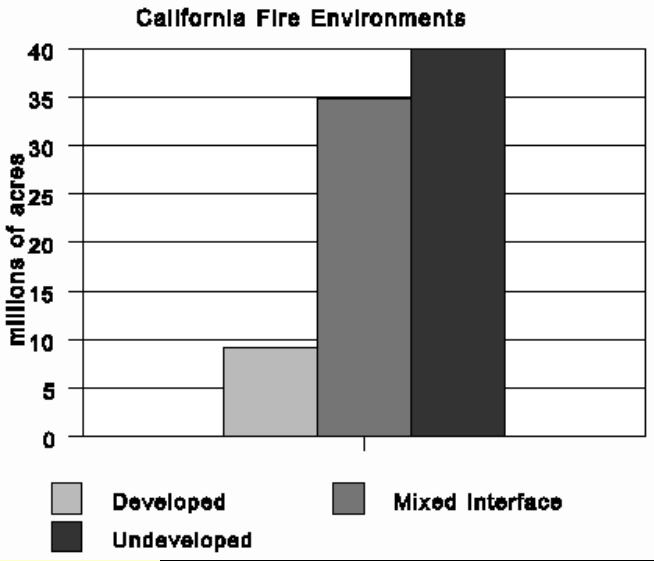
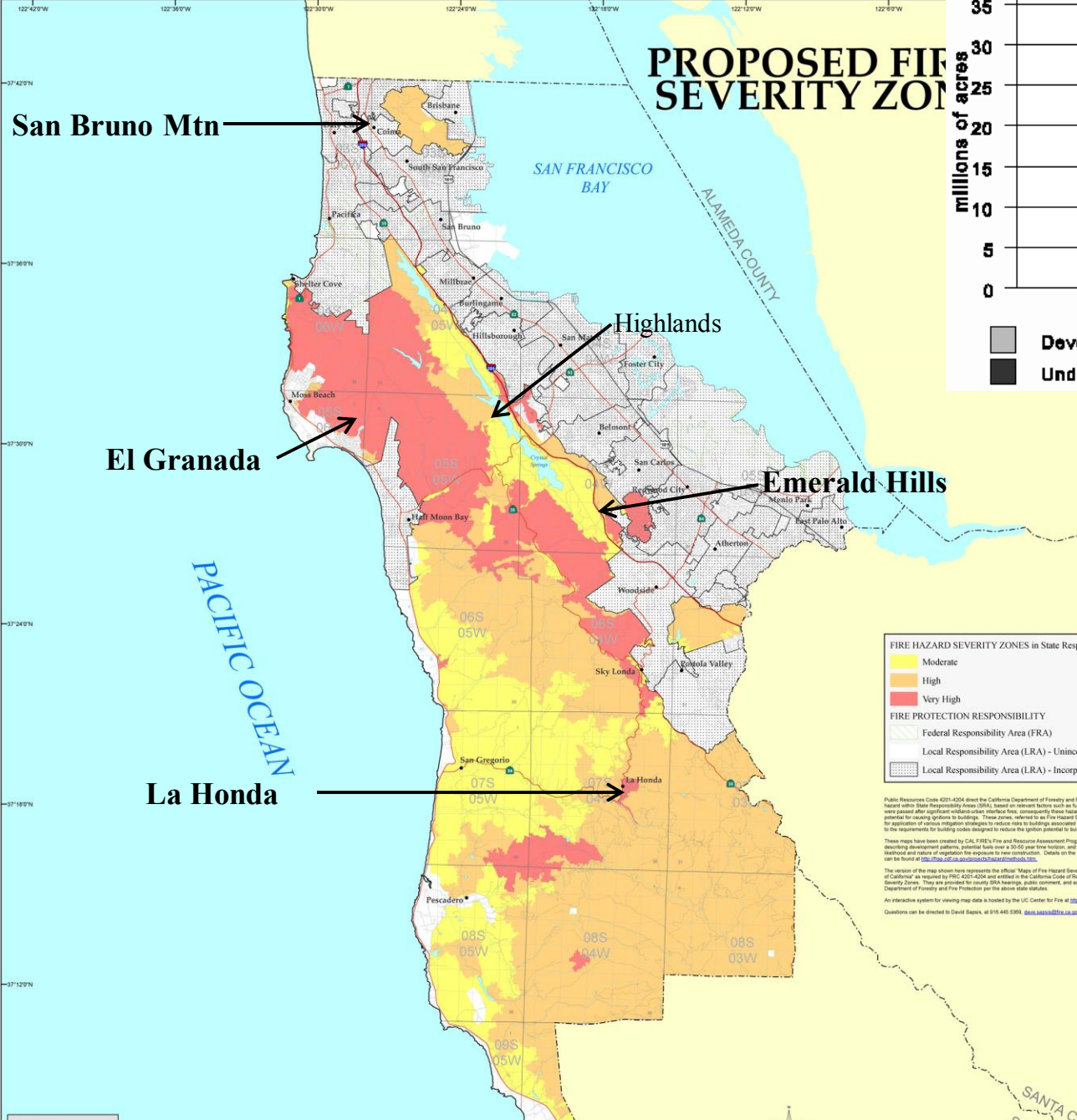
**PICTORIAL DEFINITION OF
THE WILDLAND URBAN INTERFACE
(WUI)**



Emerald Hills



SAN MATEO



•The urban wildland interface areas make up the majority of developed housing in unincorporated San Mateo County.

•This number continues to grow as development is forced further into the rural hillside parcels.

FIRE HAZARD SEVERITY ZONES in State Responsibility

- Moderate
- High
- Very High

FIRE PROTECTION RESPONSIBILITY

- Federal Responsibility Area (FRA)
- Local Responsibility Area (LRA) - Unincorporated
- Local Responsibility Area (LRA) - Incorporated

Public Resources Code 4201-4204 direct the California Department of Forestry and Fire Hazard within State Responsibility Areas (SRA), based on recent factors such as fuel were passed after significant wildland-urban interface fires, consequently those hazard potential for creating problems by buildings. These zones, referred to as Fire Hazard Zones for application of various mitigation strategies to reduce risks to buildings associated with the requirements for building codes designed to reduce the impact presented to build.

These maps have been created by CAL FIRE's Fire and Resource Assessment Program identifying development patterns, potential fuels over a 30-year fire horizon, and the likelihood and nature of vegetation exposure to new construction. Details on the program can be found at <http://www.fire.ca.gov/development/development.htm>.

The version of the map shown here represents the official "Map of Fire Hazard Severity Zones" as required by PRC 4201-4204 and entitled in the California Code of Regulations. These are provided for county 80% hearings, public comment, and are Department of Forestry and Fire Protection per the above state statutes.

An interactive system for viewing map data is hosted by the UC Center for Fire at www.fire.ucdavis.edu. Questions can be directed to David Stapp, at 916-445-5390. www.sanmateo.ca.gov

An aerial photograph of a coastal region. On the left, the dark blue ocean meets a white sandy beach. To the right of the beach is a large, green, hilly area. In the center, a city with a grid of streets and buildings is visible. To the right of the city is a large, dark blue reservoir or lake. The overall scene depicts a wildland-urban interface.

Examples of Unincorporated Communities in the Wildland Interface Zone

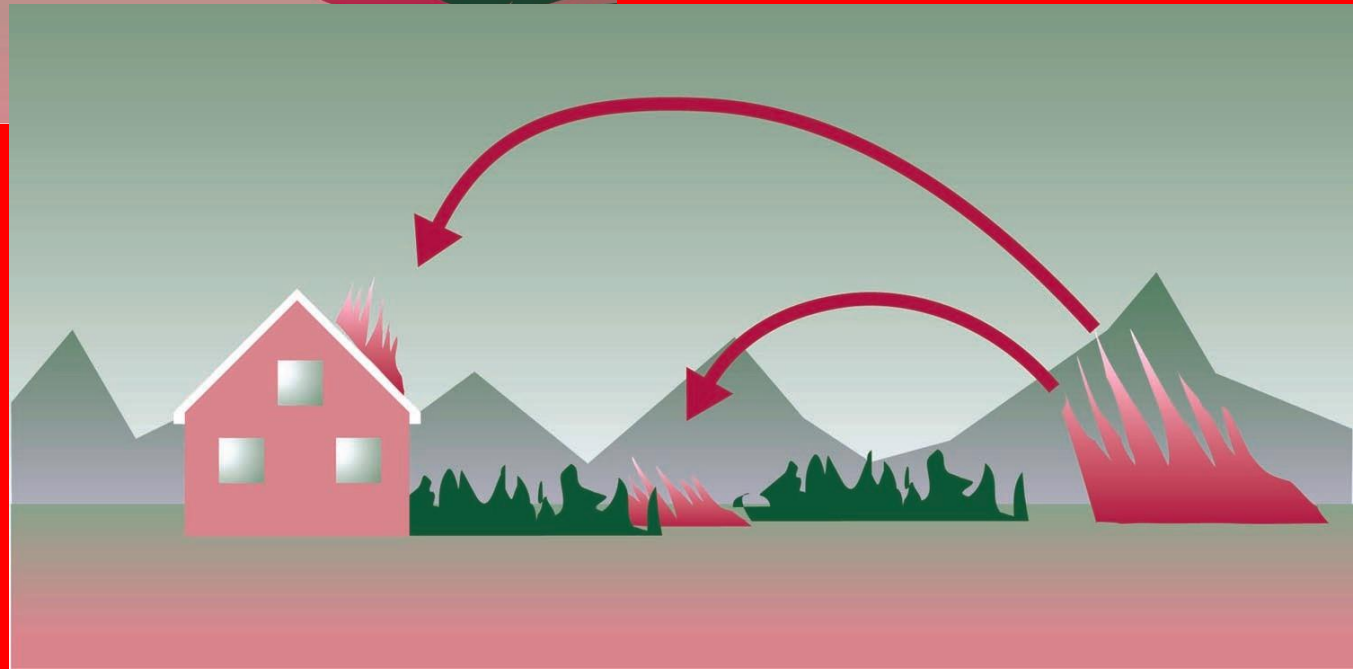
- Butano Canyon
- Devonshire Canyon
- El Granada
- Emerald Hills
- Kings Mountain
- La Honda
- Loma Mar
- Los Trancos
- Middleton Tract
- Palomar Park
- Portola Heights
- Pt. Montara
- Skylonda
- Vista Verde

The rate of fire spread increases significantly with slope.

Ladder fuels assist fire migrate into tree tops creating crown fire and producing large amounts of embers.



Burning firebrands and embers can start hundreds of small fires.



Houses create a minimum of 100 times the fire fuel of surrounding vegetation.



Palomar Park



Houses that are not ignition resistant & which do not have defensible space do not stand a chance in the wildland urban interface. During a wildland fire.

Los Trancos

Tree Proximity to Combustible Homes and Power Lines



Power lines and tree limbs are one of the most prominent ignitions.

Expedited/No cost permits for removal of invasive exotics such as: Eucalyptus, Acacia and even Monterey Pines.



Eucalyptus and Problems they Present



Eucalyptus Debris



Trees with Needles and Wood Shake Roofs



Trees: Issues with Driveways and Roadways



Defensible Space can include Trees and Landscaping.



Emerald Hills