

2022 Routt County Wildfire Mitigation Conference Home Ignition Zone Summary Presentation

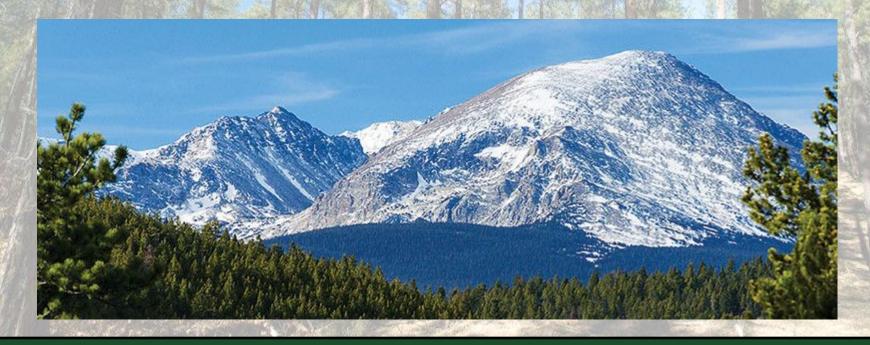
John Twitchell – Supervisory Forester Colorado State Forest Service April 30, 2022



Colorado State Forest Service (CSFS)



The mission of the Colorado
State Forest Service is to
achieve stewardship of
Colorado's diverse forest
environments for the benefit of
present and future generations.







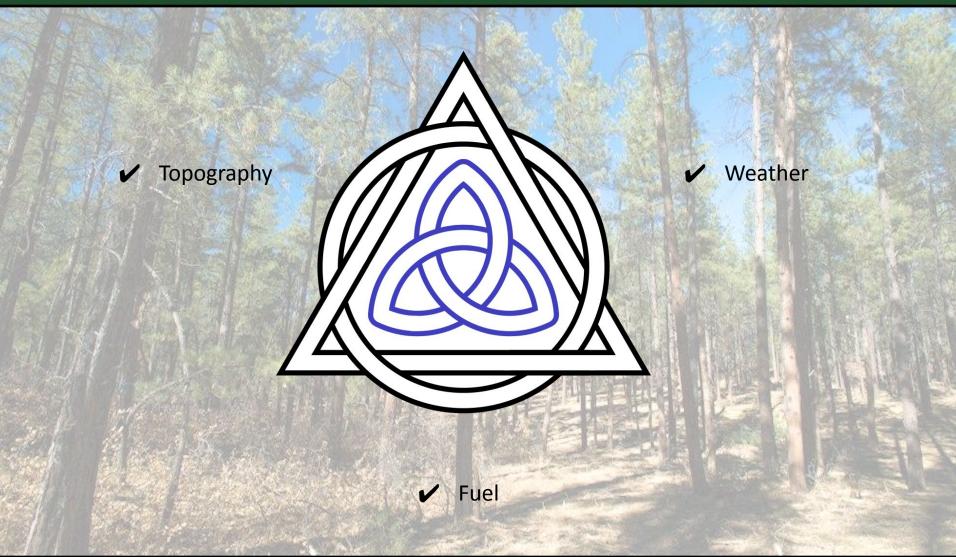
Fire Triangle





Fire Behavior Triangle







Fuels

- The only fire behavior variable we (homeowners, land managers) can control!
- Fundamental to managing fire
- Fundamental to understanding how to prevent damage to our values at risk
 - "If it doesn't ignite, it doesn't burn" Dr. Jack Cohen

Leading Causes of Home Ignition



Embers (firebrands)

- Windborne
- Long travel distances
- Most common, least predictable
- Greatest vulnerability!



Source: nationalgeographic.com

Surface fire

Very preventable



Additional Cause of Home Ignition:

Radiant heat

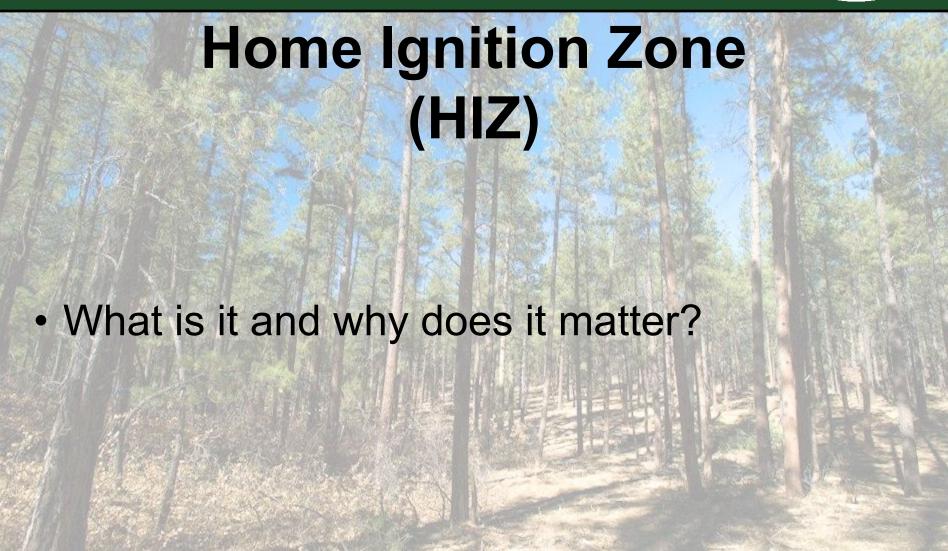


- Adjacent crown fire
- Structure to structure ignition (urban conflagration)



Source: NFPA







Home Ignition Zone

The home and everything surrounding it, natural and built

- Two primary determinants of home ignition
 - 1. Structural Ignitability
 - 2. Defensible Space



Home Ignition Zone

- This concept was developed in the late 1990's by the now-retired USFS fire scientist, Jack Cohen
 - Physical experiments measuring studying radiant heat's impact on materials (structures)
 - "If it doesn't ignite, it doesn't burn."
- Consistently reinforced by additional experiments, models, and an increasing number of post-fire studies across the country

Home Ignition Zone



Defensible Space



Source: CSFS

Structural Ignitability



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners

Home Hardening



- Modification of a home or structure to minimize damage/loss from any type of wildfire influence
 - AKA. Reducing structural ignitability



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners

Home Hardening Activities



- Ensure the roof has a Class A fire rating
- Remove all leaves, needles, and other debris from all decks, roofs, and gutters
- Screen attic, roof, eave and foundation vents with 1/8 inch metal mesh
- Screen or wall-in stilt foundations and decks with 1/8 inch metal mesh.
- Use tempered glass for windows, 2 or more panes are best
- Create 6 inches of vertical clearance between the ground and home siding
- Replace combustible deck or fencing material adjacent to the home...



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners

Home Hardening Activities



- The list goes on...
- Every action helps
- Anything done to harden the home reduces the chance for damage/loss
 - "If it doesn't ignite, it doesn't burn"



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners

Defensible Space (D-space)

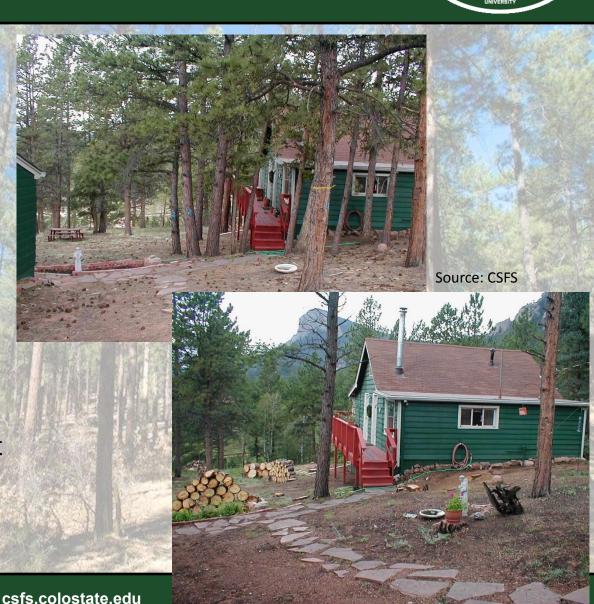


 The area surrounding a home/structure where fuels have been modified to reduce fire behavior/intensity (generally up to 100')





- Reduced fire behavior leads to:
 - 1. Less local spotting
 - Produce/Receive
 - Less overall heat impact
 - Greater opportunity for direct engagement success*





- The term IS NOT meant to imply that fire resources will be present to defend a structure
- It should be thought of as a means of minimizing fire behavior so the home can defend itself (stand alone)



Source: CO-ARF-CLRD | Dowdy Lake Rx | 2007



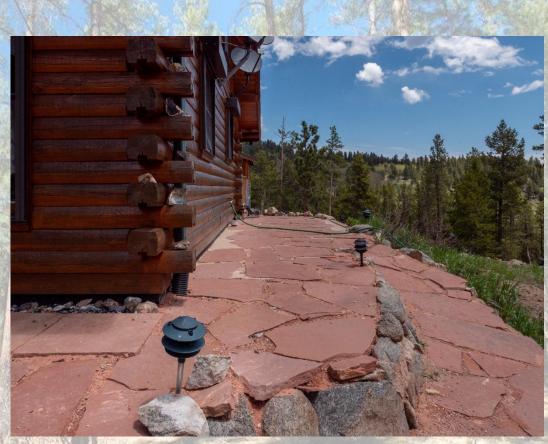
- The root purpose of creating defensible space is to do essentially the same thing that wildland firefighters do
 - separate and reduce fuels
 - keep fire from spreading



Source: CO-ARF-CLRD/Dowdy Lake Rx/2007



- Zone 1 (0-5' from structure)
 - Non-combustible area
 - Linkage between structure and rest of property
 - Most important
 zone to take
 immediate action



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners



- Zone 2 (5-30' from structure)
 - Discontinuous fuels!
 - 10' minimum spacing between tree crowns
 - Separate shrub clumps
 - Eliminate ladder fuels
 - Mow grass ≤ 4"
 - Next presentation...



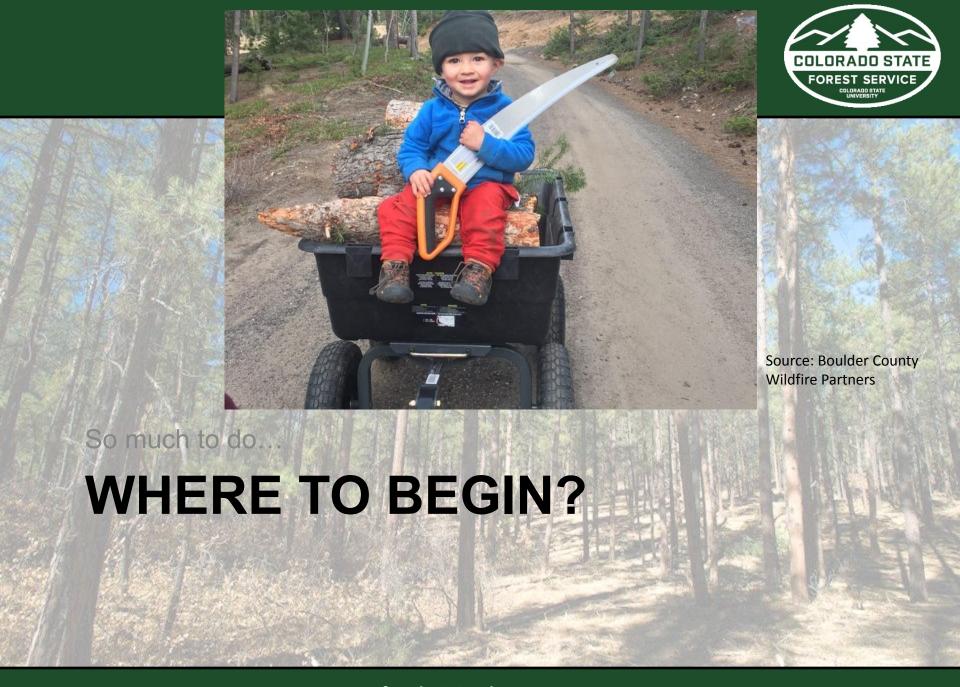
Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners



- Zone 3 (30-100' from structure)
 - Avoid large concentrations of slash/debris
 - Eliminate ladder fuels
 - Manage for diversity and health



Source: Boulder County Wildfire Partners
Cold Springs Fire | 2016



Start at the home...





Workshop – 15 min



Each table has workshop questionnaires for you to answer as individuals and compare notes with your group.

We'll do a recap after you have worked through some of the questions.

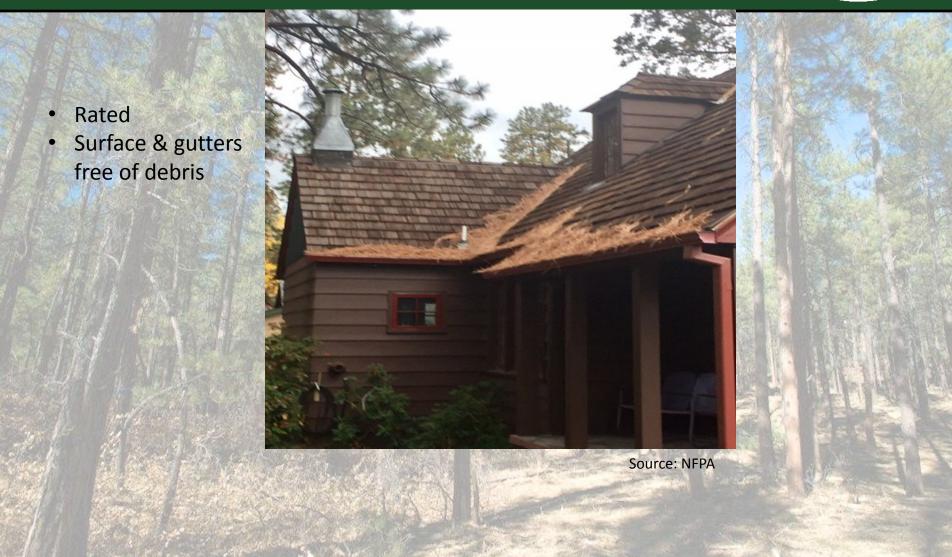
Start at the home RECAP...





Roof...





Vent Screens...





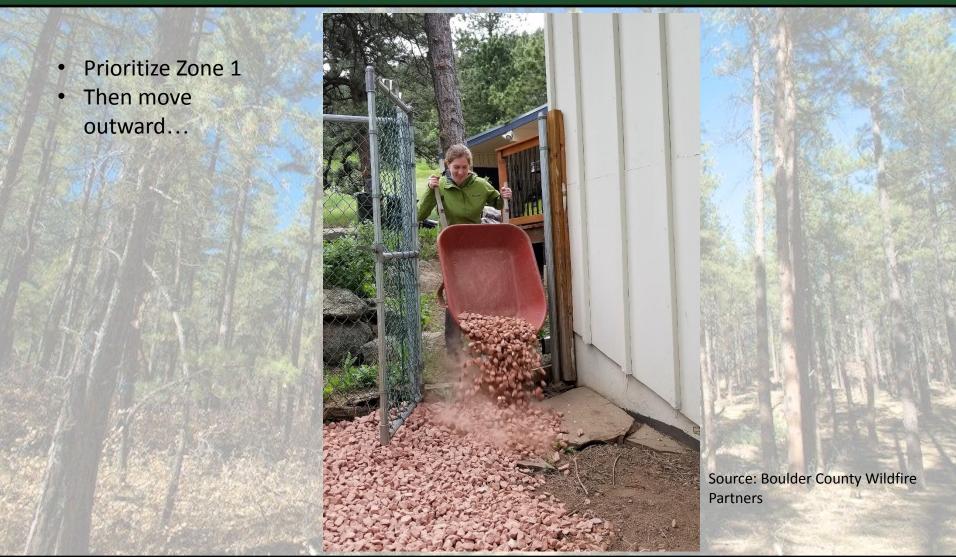
Deck...





D-space...







Conclusion



- Our knowledge base is significant
- There are actions every homeowner can take to improve wildfire outcomes, the time to act is now
- Collaboration and community involvement is critical
- Resources are abundant
- Help is available





Resources

- Harden Your Home video (National Interagency Fire Center [NIFC])
- The Home Ignition Zone (CSFS)
- CSFS Wildfire Mitigation webpage
- CSFS Forest Atlas (Information portal & wildfire risk viewer)
- Cold Springs Wildfire Success Story/Case Study (Boulder County Wildfire Partners)
- NFPA Wildfire Resources
- Wildfire Research Fact Sheets (NFPA & IBHS)
- Wildfire Ready (IBHS)
- Wildfire Retrofit Guide Rocky Mountain Region (IBHS, IAFC, NFPA)
- Fire Adapted Colorado (FACO)
- Fire Adapted Communities Learning Network (FAC Net)



Questions?

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