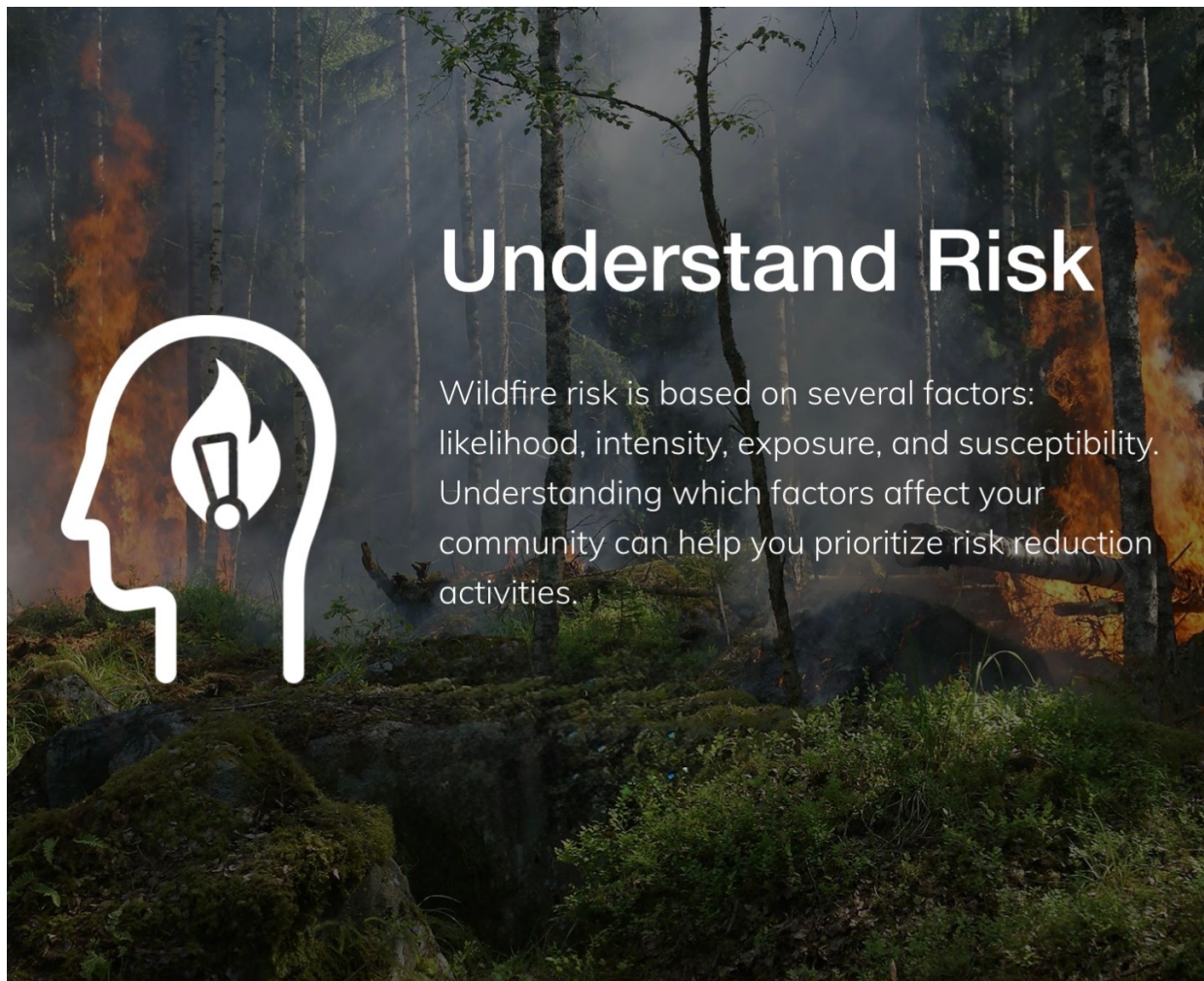




WYNOLA ESTATES
FIRE SAFE COUNCIL



Understand Risk

Wildfire risk is based on several factors: likelihood, intensity, exposure, and susceptibility. Understanding which factors affect your community can help you prioritize risk reduction activities.

Assessing Our Fire Risk: Risk Management 101

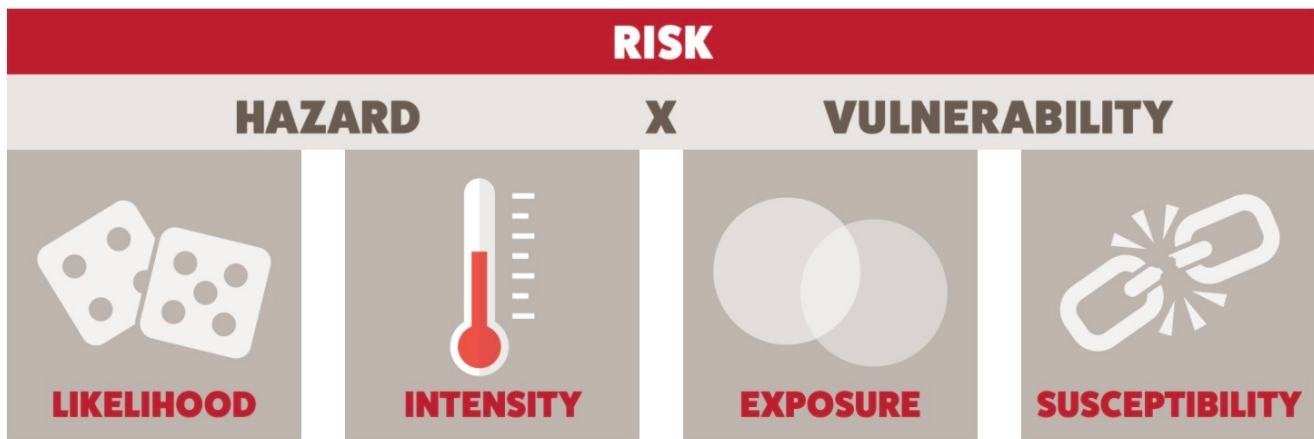
Likelihood - Wildfire likelihood is the annual probability of wildfire.

Intensity - Wildfire intensity is a measure of the energy expected from a wildfire.

Exposure - Exposure is the spatial coincidence of wildfire likelihood and intensity with communities.

Susceptibility - Susceptibility is the propensity of a home or community to be damaged if a wildfire occurs.

So why is this important? Understanding these factors and how they affect us helps us prioritize and reduce our risk. A community's wildfire risk is the combination of likelihood and intensity (together called “hazard”) and exposure and susceptibility (together called “vulnerability”).



Our **Likelihood** is rated the highest fire risk by CalFire. San Diego River Canyon on the west and Coleman Creek Canyon on the south will produce increased fire speed on canyon slopes.

CA78 on the west, north & east - a disabled car and a hot catalytic converter can ignite a fire.

Santa Ana winds from the East complete the trifecta making our community more difficult to defend.

Intensity is largely a condition of the physical landscape (topography) and vegetative fuel available to burn. For example, a tree canopy fire on a forested hillside can produce a greater wildfire intensity than grasses on flat ground. This is where reducing our exposure comes in.

Communities can reduce their Exposure to wildfire with actions such as modifying the home ignition zone. 100 feet of clearance on level land will help protect your home, but on a canyon slope with increased fire speed 300 feet of clearing is necessary.

Home hardening. Where to begin? One project at a time. Well

LOW COST RETROFITS

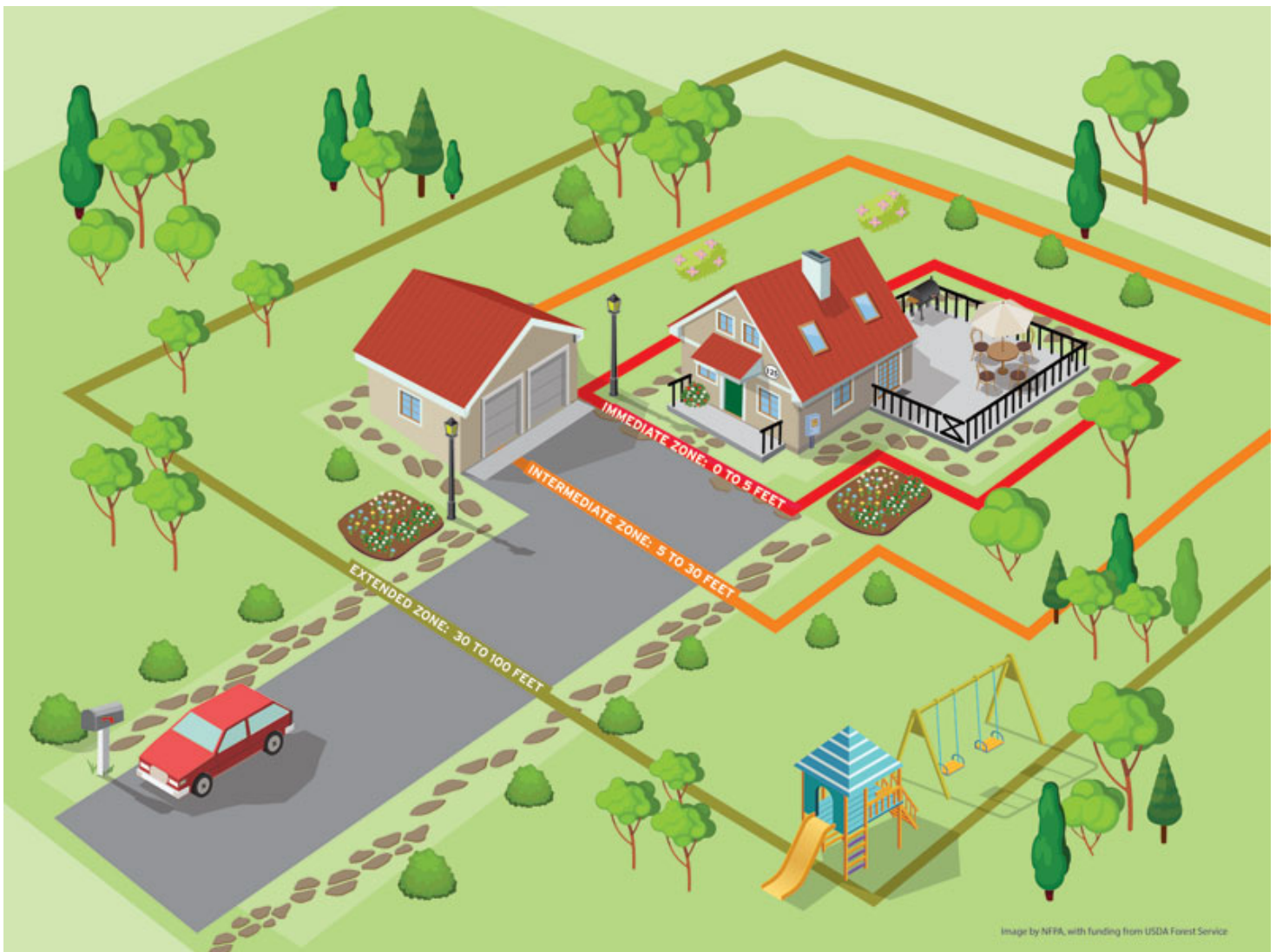
Where to start:

- Ember/Flame resistant vents
- Spark arrestor for chimney
- Caulk gaps and replace rotting wood
- Fire rated roof/dual-pane windows



over 1/2 of the homes in Wynola Estates were built before December 2005 when the recommended attic screen size was downsized from 1/4" screen to a 1/8" - 1/16" screen size. If you have not replaced vents yet, take advantage of our replacement grant to off set the cost. In addition tempered glass double paned windows and Class A rated roof are also essential for home hardening.

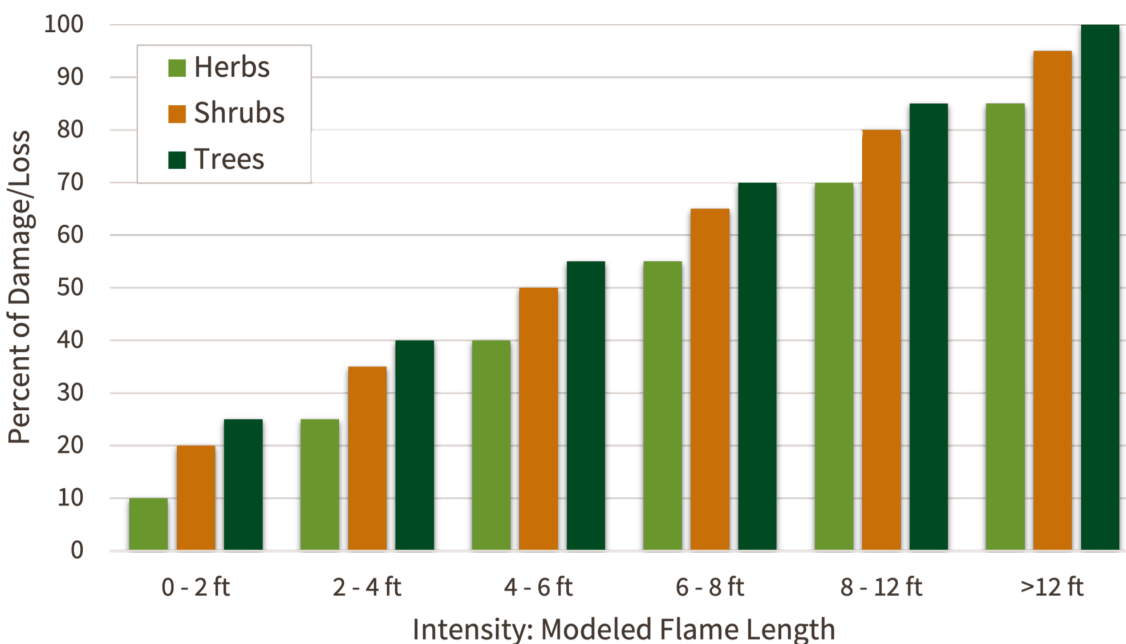
Vegetation and wildfire preparedness. The new 5' mandatory clearance around homes went into effect January 2026. Analysis of wildland fires show it is not the initial wall of flame that destroys homes, but smoldering fire in the aftermath of the first flames that are too close to the house, IE: leaf litter on the roof, a door mat left out, wood pile storage too close to the house, etc. We will address this further in the August newsletter as state agencies release recommendations for the new law.



Susceptibility is the propensity of a home or community to be damaged if a wildfire occurs.

Wildfire Risk to Communities uses a generalized concept of susceptibility for all homes. In other words, *Wildfire Risk to Communities* assumes all homes that encounter wildfire will be damaged, and the degree of damage is directly related to wildfire intensity.

Assumed Damage by Intensity Class



Wildfire Risk to Communities assumes a generalized susceptibility for all homes. The greater the wildfire intensity (flame length), the greater the percent damage to homes.

Wildfire Risk to Communities does not account for homes that may have been mitigated. In reality, an individual home's ability to survive wildfire is driven primarily by local conditions (known as the "Home Ignition Zone"), including the construction materials and the vegetation in the immediate area. Hence, our love affair with our weed whacker every spring. I hope you found this interesting, till next time! The Wynola Estates Fire Safe Council