

DEFENSIBLE SPACE

Defensible Space is the area around a structure where combustible vegetation that can spread fire has been cleared, reduced or replaced. This space acts as a barrier between a structure and an advancing fire.

How Large Should The Defensible Space Be?

You need to clear combustible vegetation in a 100-foot radius from any structure. Your local fire agency may require you to clear additional vegetation by a written letter. You are not required to cross your property line in order to clear the 100 feet. The neighboring property owner may be required to clear the additional distance by the fire agency.

How Do I Maintain The Defensible Space?

- You may plant fire-resistant, irrigated landscaping in the first 50 feet of the 100 feet from your structure. These plants need to be maintained all year around. Note: no irrigated, or non-native landscaping is allowed within an open space easement.
- You need to keep natural vegetation in the remaining 50 feet of the 100 foot space. This would be the area furthest away from your structure. The plants need to be thinned and cut back to no more than 6 inches

above the ground.

- You may need to do this several times a year since the plants grow back.
- Do not completely remove all vegetation which would leave the ground bare. Some vegetation is necessary to prevent erosion. When native vegetation is removed for fire control the bare soil is particularly vulnerable to soil erosion.
- Do not remove or disturb the existing plant root system to prevent any future erosion.
- Remove dead and dying vegetation.
- Trim trees that overhang or touch your structures.
- Properly irrigating plants will help prevent plants from igniting. Wildfires rarely occur until after June, because as little as 1 inch of water per month keeps drought adapted plants from readily burning. Permanent irrigation should be confined to landscaping within the first 50 feet of a structure.
- Trees and shrubs can be maintained by deep watering at least once a month for drought tolerant species and once a week for high water requiring plants.

What Types Of Fire-Resistant Plants Should I Choose For My Defensible Space?

You will find a list of suggested plants for Defensible Space in this handout. Generally these plants:

- Grow close to the ground.
- Have a low sap or resin content.
- Grow without accumulating dead branches, needles or leaves.
- Are easily maintained and pruned.
- Are drought-tolerant

HOW DO I CLEAR LEGALLY?

Combustible vegetation can only be removed by mowing, cutting and grazing as long as the root structure is left intact. Any trees you remove shall have the stumps cut no higher than 8" above the ground. The only exception would be an orchard. Orchard trees may have their stumps completely removed.

CAN I CLEAR INTO OPEN SPACE?

If an open space easement is located on your property you may legally clear the 100 feet from your structure, even if it takes you into that easement, upon written authorization of your fire protection district. No irrigated, or non-native landscaping is allowed within an open space easement.

WHAT IS COMBUSTIBLE VEGETATION?

Combustible vegetation is any material that left in its natural state will readily ignite, burn and cause fire to move to any structure or other vegetation. This would include dry grass, brush, weeds, litter and waste. This would not include fire resistant landscaping some of which can be found in the "Suggested Plant List For Defensible Space" on page 5 of this handout.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS TO CONSIDER:

What Types Of Plants Should I Avoid Planting On My Property?

Included in this handout you will find an extensive list of plants that you should avoid. These plants and trees burn easily since they have large amounts of oil, sap, rough bark and other material that is flammable.

What Other Things Should I Do To Protect My Property Against Fire?

- Vary the height of plants and adequately space them. Taller plants need to be spaced wider apart.
- Existing trees and large shrubs should be pruned by cutting off any branches up to 6 feet above the ground to prevent ground fires from spreading upwards into trees.
- For fire truck access, remove vegetation within 10 feet of each side of your driveway.
- Remove any tree limbs within 10 feet of your chimney.
- Work with your neighbors to clear common areas between houses, and prune areas of heavy vegetation that are a fire threat to both properties.
- Avoid planting trees under or near electrical lines. They may grow into or make contact with overhead lines. Under windy conditions these instances may cause a fire.

- If you have a heavily wooded area on your property, removing dead, weak or diseased trees may improve growing conditions. This will leave you with a healthy mixture of both new and older trees.
- Any removed trees may be chipped and left on your property if they don't present a fire hazard. Contact your local fire agency to find out how to do this.
- Don't forget to legally dispose of all your cut vegetation. You may contact your local landfill to inquire about green waste recycling. Open burning may not be allowed. Contact your fire agency for more information.
- Stack firewood and scrap wood piles at least 50 feet from any structure and clear away any combustible vegetation within 10 feet of the piles. Many homes have "survived" as a fire moved past it, only to burn later from a wood pile that caught fire after the firefighters had moved on to protect other homes.
- Check and clean your roofs and gutters on all structures several times during the spring, summer and fall to remove debris that can easily ignite from a spark.

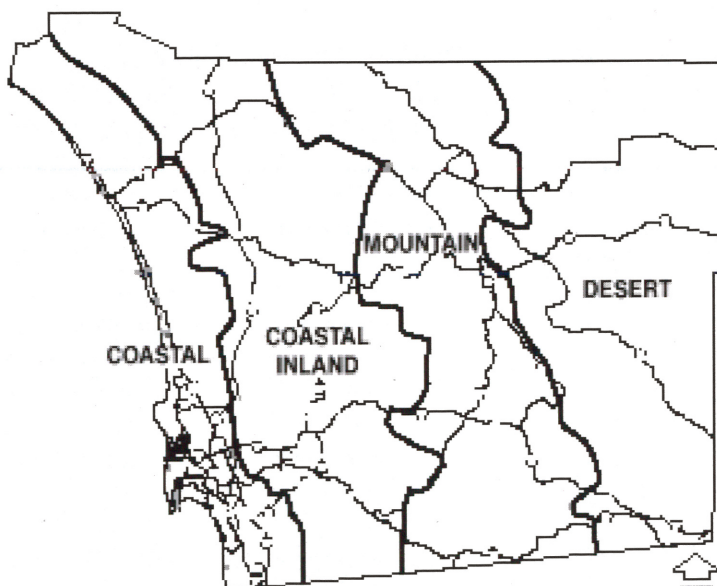
Acceptable Plants For A Defensible Space In Fire Prone Areas

All plants on the following list are considered drought-tolerant in the climate zone indicated. However, remember that no plant is totally fire resistant. Drought-tolerant plants are trees, shrubs, groundcovers, and other vegetation that can grow and reproduce with only natural moisture such as rainfall. Occasional irrigation is necessary only in extreme drought situations.

Plants that are indicated by the "R" are the least drought-tolerant plants on the list. These plants grow best in riparian areas. Riparian areas can be described as areas where the water table is very near the surface of the ground. Although the ground may be dry, the plants growing there will be green and lush all year around.

When first planting drought-tolerant plants, you need to water deeply to encourage the roots to find natural moisture in the soil. This type of watering needs to continue for at least three years. More water should be provided in summer and less (if any) in the winter. After three years, you should be watering the plants less and depending more on the natural rainfall to provide moisture.

Plants on the list which are noted with ** are San Diego County native or naturalizing plant species. These are types of plants native to or brought into the San Diego County area. These plants are able to grow and reproduce in the local climate and the natural rainfall is enough moisture.



**SAN DIEGO COUNTY
CLIMATE ZONES**

KEY
C - COAST
D - DESERT
I - INLAND, COASTAL
M - MOUNTAIN

SUGGESTED PLANT LIST FOR A DEFENSIBLE SPACE

TREES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Acer			stolonifera	Redtwig Dogwood	I/M
platanoides	Norway Maple	M	Eriobotrya japonica	Loquat	I/M
rubrum	Red Maple	M	Erythrina caffra	Kaffirboom Coral Tree	C/I/D
saccharinum	Silver Maple	M	Ginkgo biloba "Fairmount"	Fairmount Maidenhair Tree	C
saccharume	Sugar Maple	M	Gleditisia triacanthos	Honey Locust	I/M
macrophyllum	Big Leaf Maple	C/ (R)	Juglans		I/D/M
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	C/I/M(R)	californica	California Walnut	
Aloe arborescens	Tree Aloe	All zones	hindsii	California Black Walnut	I
Arbutus unedo	Strawberry Tree		Lagerstroemia indica	Crape Myrtle	C/I
Archontophoenix		All zones	Ligustrum lucidum	Glossy Privet	I/D/M
cunninghamiana	King Palm		Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweet Gum	I
Arctostaphylos spp.**	Manzanita	C	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Tree	C/I/M
Brahea		C/I/D	Lyonothamnus floribundus	Fernleaf Catalina Ironwood	
armata	Blue Hesper Palm		ssp. Asplenifolius		I
edulis	Guadalupe Palm		Melaleuca spp.	Melaleuca	C
Ceratonia siliqua	Carob	C/D	Parkinsonia aculeate	Mexican Palo Verde	C/I/D
Cercidium floridum	Blue Palo Verde	C/D	Pistacia		C/I
Cercis occidentalis**	Western Redbud	C/I/D	chinensis	Chinese Pistache	C/I/D
Cornus	Mountain Dogwood	D	vera	Pistachio Nut	I
nuttallii		C/I/M	Pittosporum		

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
phillyraeoides	Willow Pittosporum	C/I/D	parvifolia	Chinese Elm	C/M
viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	C/I	pumila	Siberian Elm	C/I
Platanus			Umbellularia californica**	California Bay Laurel	
acerifolia	London Plane Tree	All zones			
acemosa**	California Sycamore	C/I/M			
Populus					
alba	White Poplar	D/M			
fremontii**	Western Cottonwood	I			
trichocarpa	Black Cottonwood	I/M			
Prunus					
xblireiana	Flowering Plum	M			
caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	C			
ilicifolia**	Hollyleaf Cherry	C			
yonii**	Catalina Cherry	C			
serrulata 'Kwanzan'	Flowering Cherry	M			
yedoensis 'Akebono'	Akebono Flowering Cherry	M			
Quercus					
agrifolia**	Coast Live Oak	C/I			
engelmannii**	Engelmann Oak	I			
suber	Cork Oak	C/I/D			
Rhus					
lancea**	African Sumac	C/I/D			
Salix spp.**	Willow	All zones (R)			
Tristania conferta	Brisbane Box	C/I			
Ulmus		I/D			


SHRUBS


BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Agave			Elaeagnus		
americana	Century Plant	D	pungens	Silverberry	C/I/M
deserti	Century Plant	D	Encelia**		
shawi**	Shawis Century Plant	D	californica	Coast Sunflower	C/I
Amorpha fruticosa**	False Indigobush	I	farinosa	White Brittlebush	D/I
Arbutus			Eriobotrya		
menziesii**	Madrone	C/I	deflexa	Bronze Loquat	C/I
Arctostaphylos spp.**	Manzanita	C/I/D	Eriophyllum		
Atriplex**			confertiflorum**	Golden Yarrow	C/I
canescens	Hoary Saltbush	I	staechadifolium	Lizard Tail	C
lentiformis	Quail Saltbush	D	Escallonia spp.	Escallonia	C/I
Baccharis**			Feijoa sellowiana	Pineapple Guava	C/I/D
glutinosa	Mule Fat	C/I	Fouquieria splendens	Ocotillo	D
pilularis	Coyote Bush	C/I/D	Fremontodendron**		
Carissa grandiflora	Natal Plum	C/I	californicum	Flannelbush	I/M
Ceanothus spp.**	California Lilac	C/I/M	mexicanum	Southern Flannelbush	I
Cistus spp.	Rockrose	C/I/D	Galvezia		
Cneoridium dumosum**	Bushrue	C	juncea	Baja Bush-Snapdragon	C
Comarostaphylis**			speciosa	Island Bush-Snapdragon	C
diversifolia	Summer Holly	C	Garrya		
Convolvulus cneorum	Bush Morning Glory	C/I/M	elliptica	Coast Silktassel	C/I
Dalea			flavescens**	Ashy Silktassel	I/M
orcuttii	Orcutt's Delea	D	Heteromeles arbutifolia**	Toyon	C/I/M
spinosa**	Smoke Tree	I/D			

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Lantana spp.	Lantana	C/I/D	Quercus		
Lotus scoparius	Deerweed	C/I	dumosa**	Scrub Oak	C/I
Mahonia spp.	Barberry	C/I/M	Rhamus		
Malacothamnus			alaternus	Italian Blackthorn	C/I
clementinus	San Clemente Island Bush Mallow	C	californica**	Coffeeberry	C/I/M
fasciculatus**	Mesa Bushmallow	C/I	Rhaphiolepis spp.	Rhaphiolepis	C/I/D
Melaleuca spp.	Melaleuca	C/I/D	Rhus		
Mimulus spp.**	Monkeyflower	C/I (R)	integrifolia**	Lemonade Berry	C/I
Nolina			laurina	Laurel Sumac	C/I
parryi	Parry's Nolina	I	lentii	Pink-Flowering Sumac	C/D
parryi ssp. wolfii	Wolf's Bear Grass	D	ovata**	Sugarbush	I/M
Photinia spp.	Photinia	All Zones	trilobata**	Squawbush	I
Pittosporum			Ribes		
crassifolium	NCN	C/I	viburnifolium	Evergreen Currant	C/I
rhombifolium	Queensland Pittosporum	C/I	speciosum**	Fuschia-Flowering Gooseberry	C/I/D
tobira 'Wheeleri'	Wheeler's Dwarf	C/I/D	Romneya coulteri	Matilija Poppy	I
undulatum	Victorian Box	C/I	Rosa		
viridiflorum	Cape Pittosporum	C/I	californica**	California Wild Rose	C/I
Plumbago auriculata	Cape Plumbago	C/I/D	minutifolia	Baja California Wild Rose	C/I
Prunus			Salvia spp.**	Sage	All Zones
caroliniana	Carolina Laurel Cherry	C	Sambucus spp.**	Elderberry	C/I/M
ilicifolia**	Hollyleaf Cherry	C	Symphoricarpos mollis**	Creeping Snowberry	C/I
lyonii**	Catalina Cherry	C	Syringa vulgaris	Lilac	M
Punica granatum	Pomegranate	C/I/D	Tecomaria capensis	Cape Honeysuckle	C/I/D
Pyracantha spp.	Firethorn	All Zones	Teucrium fruticans	Bush Germander	C/I


SHRUBS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Toxicodendron** diversilobum	Poison Oak	I/M
Verbena lilacina	Lilac Verbena	C
Xylosma congestum	Shiny Xylosma	C/I

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Yucca** schidigera	Mojave Yucca	D
whipplei	Foothill Yucca	I



GROUNDCOVERS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Achillea**	Yarrow	All Zones
Aptenia cordifolia	Red Apple Ice Plant	C
Arctostaphylos spp.**	Manzanita	C/I/D
Baccharis** pilularis	Coyote Bush	C/I/D
Ceanothus spp.**	California Lilac	C/I/M
Cerastium tomentosum	Snow-in-Summer	All Zones
Coprosma kirkii	Creeping Coprosma	C/I/D
Cotoneaster spp.	Redberry	All Zones
Drosanthemum hispidum	Rosea Ice Plant	C/I
Dudleya brittonii	Brittonis Chalk Dudleya	C
pulverulenta**	Chalk Dudleya	C/I

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
virens	Island Live Fore-ever	C
Eschscholzia californica**	California Poppy	All Zones
Euonymus fortunei 'Carrierei'	Glossy Winter Creeper	M
'Coloratus'	Purple-Leaf Winter Creeper	M
Ferocactus viridescens**	Coast Barrel Cactus	C
Gaillardia grandiflora	Blanket Flower	All Zones
Gazania spp.	Gazania	C/I
Helianthemum spp.**	Sunrose	All Zones
Lantana spp.	Lantana	C/I/D
Lasthenia californica**	Common Goldfields	I

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
glabrata	Coastal Goldfields	C
Lupinus spp.**	Lupine	C/I/M
Myoporum spp.	Myoporum	C/I
Pyracantha spp.	Firethorn	All zones
Rosmarinus officinalis	Rosemary	C/I/D
Santolina chamaecyparissus	Lavender Cotton	All Zones
virens	Santolina	All Zones

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Trifolium frageriferum	O'Connor's Legume	C/I
Verbena rigida	Verbena	All Zones
Viguiera laciniata**	San Diego Sunflower	C/I
Vinca minor	Dwarf Periwinkle	M


VINES

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Antigonon leptopus	San Miguel Coral Vine	C/I
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood-Red Trumpet	C/I/D
Keckiella cordifolia**	Heart-Leaved Penstemon	C/I
Lonicera japonica 'Halliana'	Hall's Honeysuckle	All Zones
subspicata**	Chaparral Honeysuckle	C/I
Solanum jasminoides	Potato Vine	C/I/D


ANNUALS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Lupinus spp.**	Lupine	C/I/M


PERENNIALS

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CLIMATE ZONE
Coreopsis			Satureja douglasii	Yerba Buena	C/I
gigantea	Giant Coreopsis	C	Sisyrinchium		
grandiflora	Coreopsis	All Zones	bellum	Blue-Eyed Grass	C/I
maritima	Sea Dahlia	C	californicum	Golden-Eyed Grass	C
verticillata	Coreopsis	C/I	Solanum		
Heuchera maxima	Island Coral Bells	C/I	xantii	Purple Nightshade	C/I
Iris douglasiana**	Douglas Iris	C/M	Zauschneria**		
Iva hayesiana**	Poverty Weed	C/I	californica	California Fuschia	C/I
Kniphofia uvaria	Red-Hot Poker	C/M	cana	Hoary California Fuschia	C/I
Lavandula spp.	Lavender	All Zones	'Catalina'	Catalina Fuschia	C/I
Limonium californicum					
var. mexicanum	Coastal Statice	C			
perezii	Sea Lavender	C/I			
Oenothera spp.	Primrose	C/I/M			
Penstemon spp.**	Penstemon	C/I/D			

UNDESIRABLE PLANT LIST

The following species are highly flammable and should be avoided when planting within the first 50 feet adjacent to a structure. The plants listed below are more susceptible to burning, due to rough or peeling bark, production of large amounts of litter, vegetation that contains oils, resin, wax, or pitch, large amounts of dead material in the plant, or plant-

ings with a high dead to live fuel ratio. Many of these species, if existing on the property and adequately maintained (pruning, thinning, irrigation, litter removal, and weeding), may remain as long as the potential for spreading a fire has been reduced or eliminated.

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Abies species	Fir Trees	Cupressus glabra	Arizona Cypress
Acacia species	Acacia (trees, shrubs, groundcovers)	Cupressus sempervirens	Italian Cypress
Adenostoma sparsifolium**	Red Shanks	Dodonea viscosa	Hopseed Bush
Adenostoma fasciculatum**	Chamise	Eriogonum fasciculatum**	Common Buckwheat
Agonis juniperina	Juniper Myrtle	Eucalyptus species	Eucalyptus
Araucaria species	Monkey Puzzle, Norfolk Island Pine	Heterotheca grandiflora**	Telegraph Plant
Artemisia californica**	California Sagebrush	Juniperus species	Junipers
Bambusa species	Bamboo	Larix species	Larch
Cedrus species	Cedar	Lonicera japonica	Japanese Honeysuckle
Chamaecyparis species	False Cypress	Miscanthus species	Eulalia Grass
Coprosma pumila	Prostrate Coprosma	Muehlenbergia species**	Deer Grass
Cryptomeria japonica	Japanese Cryptomeria	Palmae species	Palms
Cupressocyparis leylandii	Leylandii Cypress	Picea species	Spruce Trees
Cupressus forbesii**	Tecate Cypress	Pickeringia Montana**	Chaparral Pea

UNDESIRABLE PLANT LIST CONTINUED

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Pinus species	Pines	Taxus species	Yew
Podocarpus species	Fern Pine	Thuja species	Arborvitae
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas Fir	Tsuga species	Hemlock
Rosmarinus species	Rosemary	Urtica urens**	Burning Nettle
Salvia mellifera**	Black Sage		
Taxodium species	Cypress		

** San Diego County native species

References: Gordon, H. White, T.C. 1994. Ecological Guide to Southern California Chaparral Plant Series. Cleveland National Forest.

Willis, E. 1997. San Diego County Fire Chief's Association. Wildland/Urban Interface Development Standards

City of Oceanside, California. 1995. Vegetation Management. Landscape Development Manual. Community Services Department, Engineering Division.

City of Vista, California 1997. Undesirable Plants. Section 18.56.999. Landscaping Design, Development and Maintenance Standards.

www.bewaterwise.com. 2004. Fire-resistant California Friendly Plants.

www.ucfpl.ucop.edu. 2004. University of California, Berkeley, Forest Products Laboratory, College of Natural Resources. Defensible Space Landscaping in the Urban/Wildland Interface. A Compilation of Fire Performance Ratings of Residential Landscape Plants.

County of Los Angeles Fire Department. 1998. Fuel Modification Plan Guidelines. Appendix I, Undesirable Plant List, and Appendix II, Undesirable Plant List.

INVASIVE PLANT LIST

The following species are considered invasive (i.e., those capable of reproducing and spreading into native, non-irrigated areas and displacing those communities). Non-native plant species are prohibited in all areas adjacent to open space lands. Noxious weeds that have been introduced to San Diego County over the years tend to be more widespread

and therefore more difficult to contain. The plants listed below have been identified as invasive and/or as noxious weeds and should not be planted or allowed to sprout in any transitional landscapes (landscapes planted with non-native species next to undeveloped areas).

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
Ailanthus altissima	Tree of Heaven	Cupressus macrocarpa	Monterey Cypress
Anthemis cotula***	Mayweed, Stinking Chamomile	Cynara cardunculus***	Artichoke Thistle
Arctotheca calendula	Cape Weed	Cytisus species	Scotch Broom, French Broom, etc
Arundo donax	Giant Cane	Elaeagnus angustifolia	Russian Olive
Atriplex semibaccata	Australian Saltbush	Eucalyptus globulus	Eucalyptus Blue Gum
Brassica species***	Mustard	Gensita species***	Broom
Cardaria draba***	Hoary Cress, Perennial Peppergrass	Hedera helix	English Ivy
Carpobrotus edulis	Ice Plant	Hypericum perforatum	St. John's Wort
Centaurea solstitialis	Yellow Starthistle	Ilex aquifolium	English Holly
Cirsium vulgare***	Wild Artichoke	Lactuca serriola***	Prickly Lettuce
Conium maculatum	Poison Hemlock	Lepidium latifolium	Perennial Pepperweed
Conyza Canadensis***	Horseweed	Myoporum parvifolium	Trailing Myoporum
Cortaderia selloana	Pampas Grass	Nerium oleander	Oleander
Cotoneaster lacteus	Cotoneaster	Nicotiana species	Tree Tobacco

INVASIVE PLANT LIST CONTINUED

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	<i>Silybum marianum</i> ***	Milk Thistle
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i>	Fountain Grass	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish Broom
<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Castor Bean	<i>Tamarix species</i>	Tamarisk
<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black Locust	<i>Ulex europea</i> ***	Gorse
<i>Salsola australis</i> ***	Russian Thistle, Tumbleweed	<i>Vinca major</i>	Periwinkle
<i>Schinus molle</i>	California Pepper		
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i>	Brazilian Pepper		

*** Introduced Weeds to San Diego County

References: Bell, Carl, Regional Advisor - Invasive Plants. 2004. University of California Cooperative Extension.

California Exotic Pest Plant Council. October, 1999. Exotic Pest Plants of Greatest Ecological Concern in California. Most Invasive Wildland Pest Plants. www.caleppc.org/info/99lista.html.

FIRE AGENCY CONTACT LIST

ALPINE	(619) 445-2635	SAN MIGUEL	(619) 670-0500
NORTH COUNTY	(760) 723-2010	JULIAN-CUYAMACA	(760) 765-1510
BONITA-SUNNYSIDE	(619) 479-2346	VALLEY CENTER	(760) 751-7600
PAUMA VALLEY	(760) 742-3704	LAKESIDE	(619) 390-2350
BORREGO SPRINGS	(760) 767-5436	ext. 306	
PINE VALLEY	(619) 473-8445	VISTA	(760) 639-6140
DEER SPRINGS	(760) 749-8001	NATIONAL CITY	(619) 336-4550
RAMONA	(760) 788-2244	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection	(619) 590-3100
EAST COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT	(619) 579-6034	United States Forest Service	(619) 674-2901
RANCHO SANTA FE	(858) 756-5971	Department of Planning and Land Use, General Information	(858) 694-2960
ENCINITAS	(760) 633-2820	County Farm and Home Advisor	(858) 694-2845
SAN DIEGO RURAL	(619) 669-1188	Insurance Information Network of California -- Brochures (www.iinc.org) or call	(800) 397-1679
ESCONDIDO	(760) 839-5400		
SAN MARCOS	(760) 744-1050 ext 3404		