Supplement of Biogeosciences, 15, 1173–1183, 2018
https://doi.org/10.5194/bg-15-1173-2018-supplement

Biogeosciences Open Access EGU

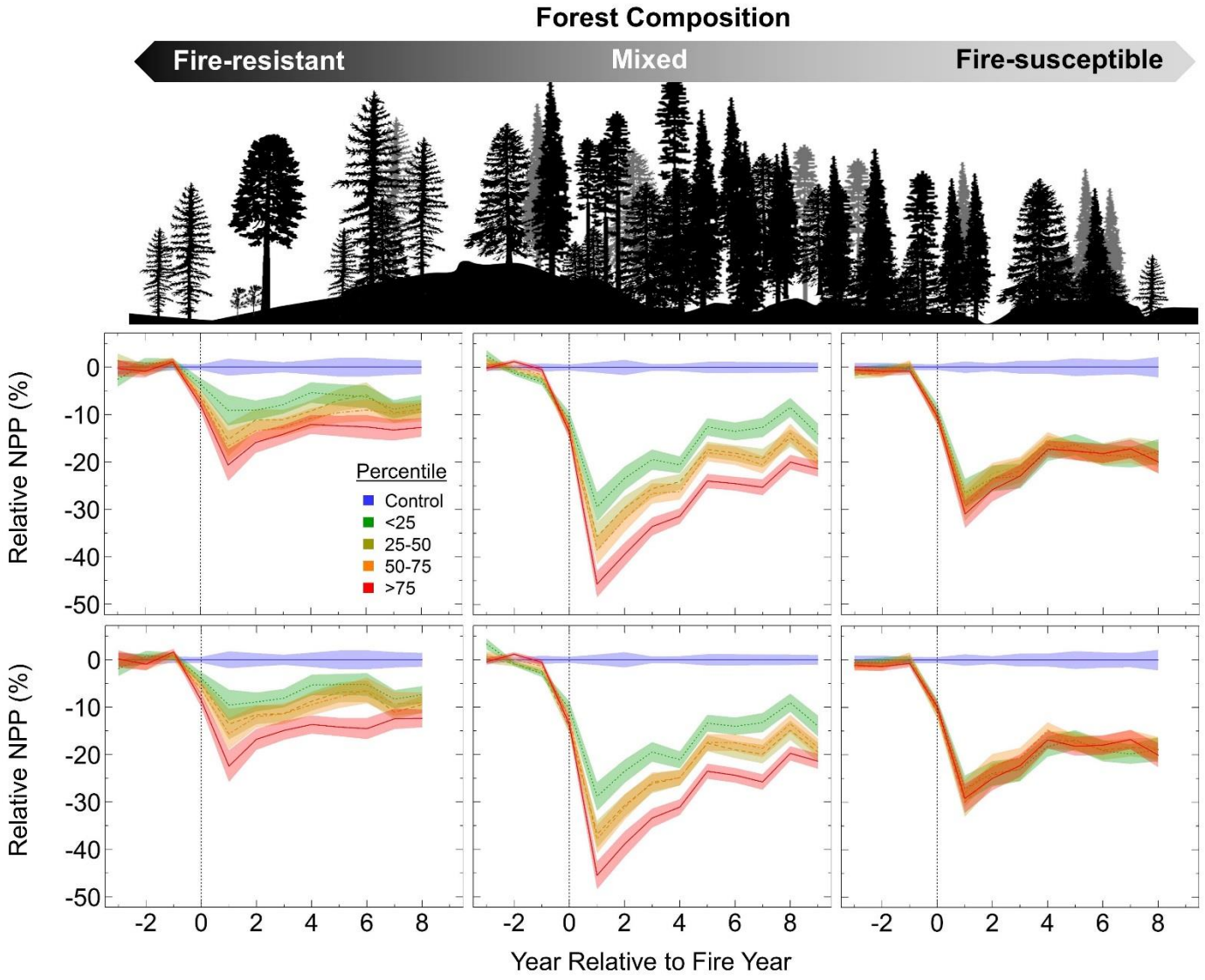
Supplement of

Fire intensity impacts on post-fire temperate coniferous forest net primary productivity

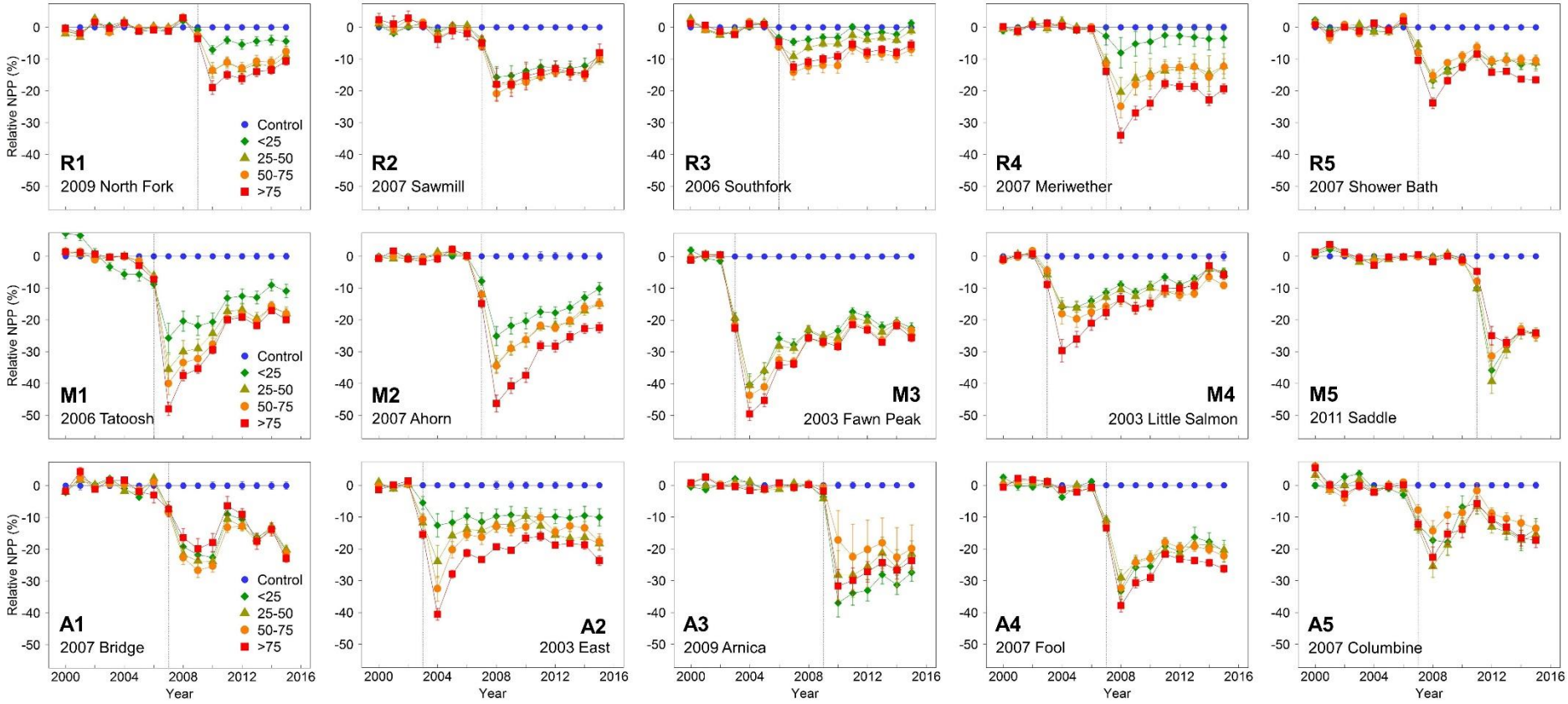
Aaron M. Sparks et al.

Correspondence to: Aaron M. Sparks (asparks@uidaho.edu)

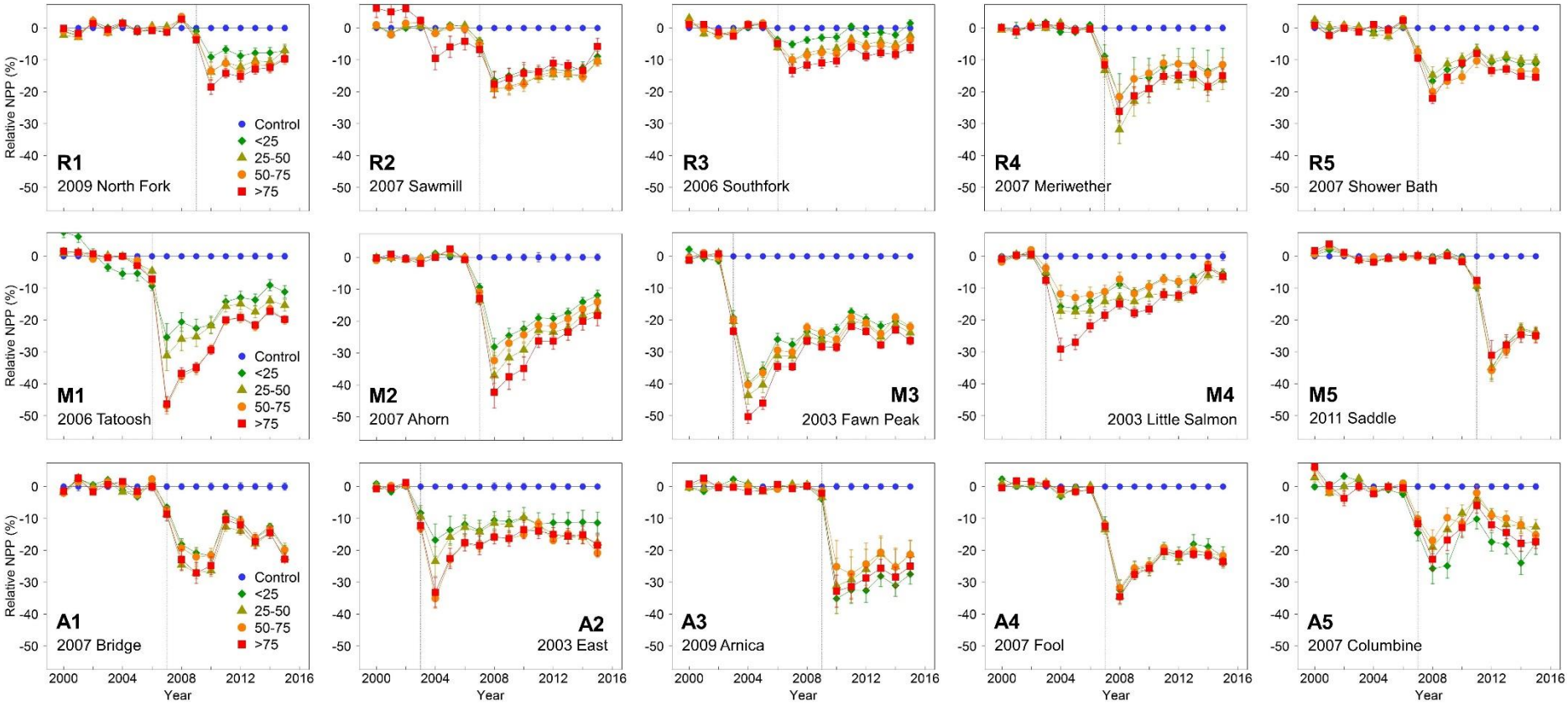
Supplemental Figure 1. Fire intensity impacts on net primary productivity. Peak FRP (top row) and mean FRP (bottom row) dose impacts on relative NPP (%) response observed in forests dominated by species varying from fire-resistant to fire-susceptible (first column – third column). Mean relative NPP is grouped by FRP percentile classes and shading represents 95% confidence intervals in all panes. Grey dotted line marks fire year.



Supplemental Figure 2. FRE dose impacts on NPP response (mean ± SE) observed in forest stands dominated with species across the fire resistance continuum. Forests dominated by fire-resistant species (R1-R5), mixed species (M1-M5), and fire-susceptible species (A1-A5) are shown. Grey dotted line marks fire year.



Supplemental Figure 3. Peak FRP dose impacts on NPP response (mean ± SE) observed in forest stands dominated with species across the fire resistance continuum. Forests dominated by fire-resistant species (R1-R5), mixed species (M1-M5), and fire-susceptible species (A1-A5) are shown. Grey dotted line marks fire year.



Supplemental Figure 4. Mean FRP dose impacts on NPP response (mean ± SE) observed in forest stands dominated with species across the fire resistance continuum. Forests dominated by fire-resistant species (R1-R5), mixed species (M1-M5), and fire-susceptible species (A1-A5) are shown. Grey dotted line marks fire year.