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Pinus pinaster is a species with high resin content and it is one of the most pyrophytic species among the Spanish conifers. As a result, fires frequently affect populations of this species. *Pinus pinaster* is an obligate seeder species and the age of the parent trees has a significant effect on mean germination time; seeds from young populations have shorter mean germination times than those from adult populations. However, age has no significant effect on total percentage germination.

The San Francisco East Bay counties have a fire regime dominated by anthropogenic fires and natural lightning fires are rare, occurring only a few times each decade. It is hypothesized that recent landscape changes in vegetation mosaics is the result of 20th century protection from millennia of human disturbance.

Although the fire shelter is an important part of personal protective equipment when fighting wildfires, firefighters may accept greater levels of risk while carrying them. Over 50% of the participants demonstrated behavior that offset the safety gains produced by personal protective equipment. Moreover, the presence of fire shelters significantly reduced perceived hazard levels across different fire scenarios.

We reconstructed historical fire regimes and contemporary and historical stand structures in two stands of ponderosa pine–mixed conifer forests on the San Francisco Peaks in northern Arizona, USA. We suggest that the dramatic structural changes recorded at our study sites occurred since fire regime disruption that occurred in the late 1800s.

Two calorimeters were used to measure combustion characteristics of plant samples at two size scales. Increasing moisture content delayed ignition and decreased heat release. Agreement between the two size scale tests was poor. The use of the cone calorimeter as a tool to establish the relative flammability rating for landscape vegetation requires additional study.