

**Supplementary material**

**Is there an inherent conflict in managing fire for people and conservation?**

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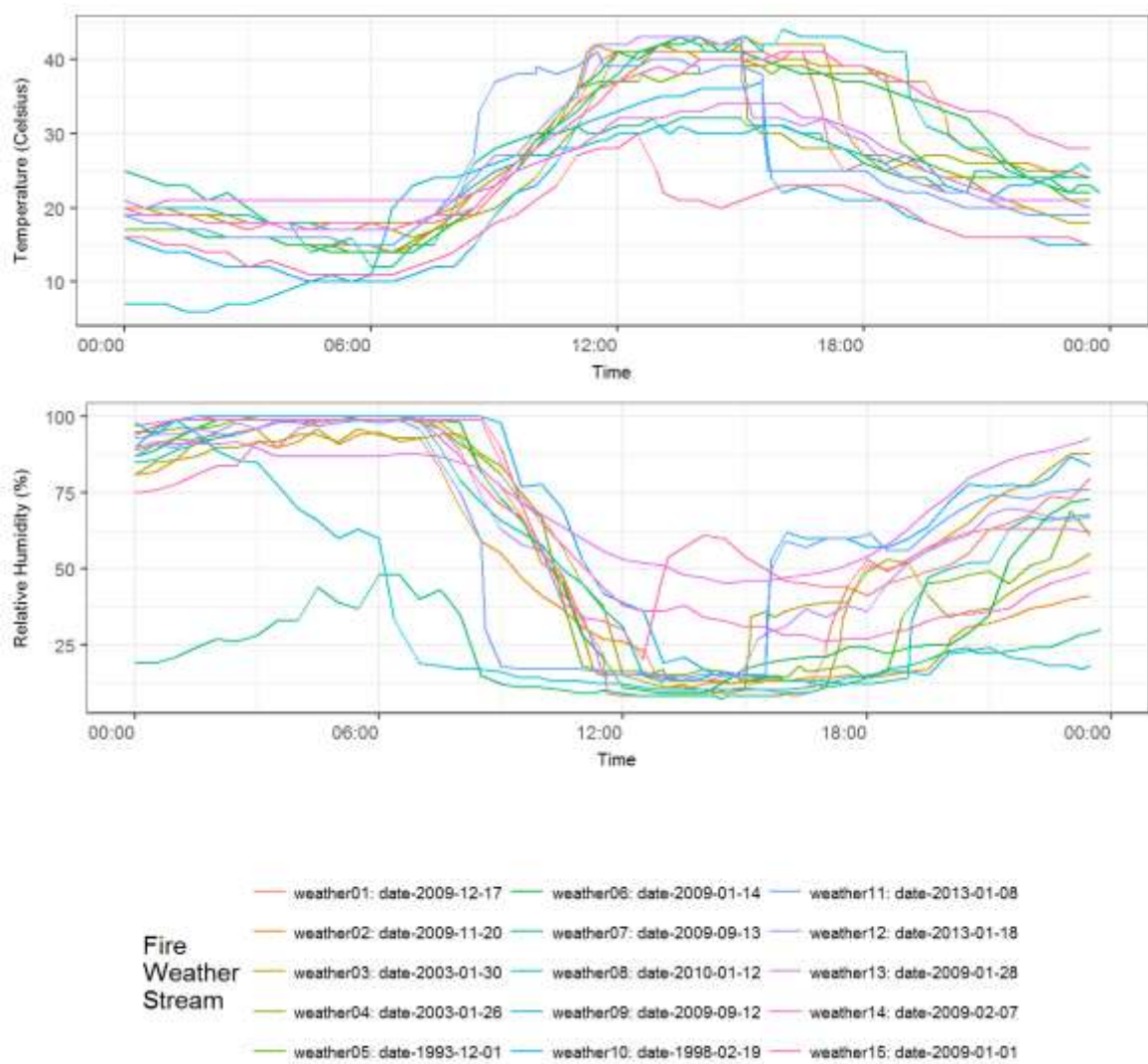
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**Table S1. FFDI values for selected weather streams**

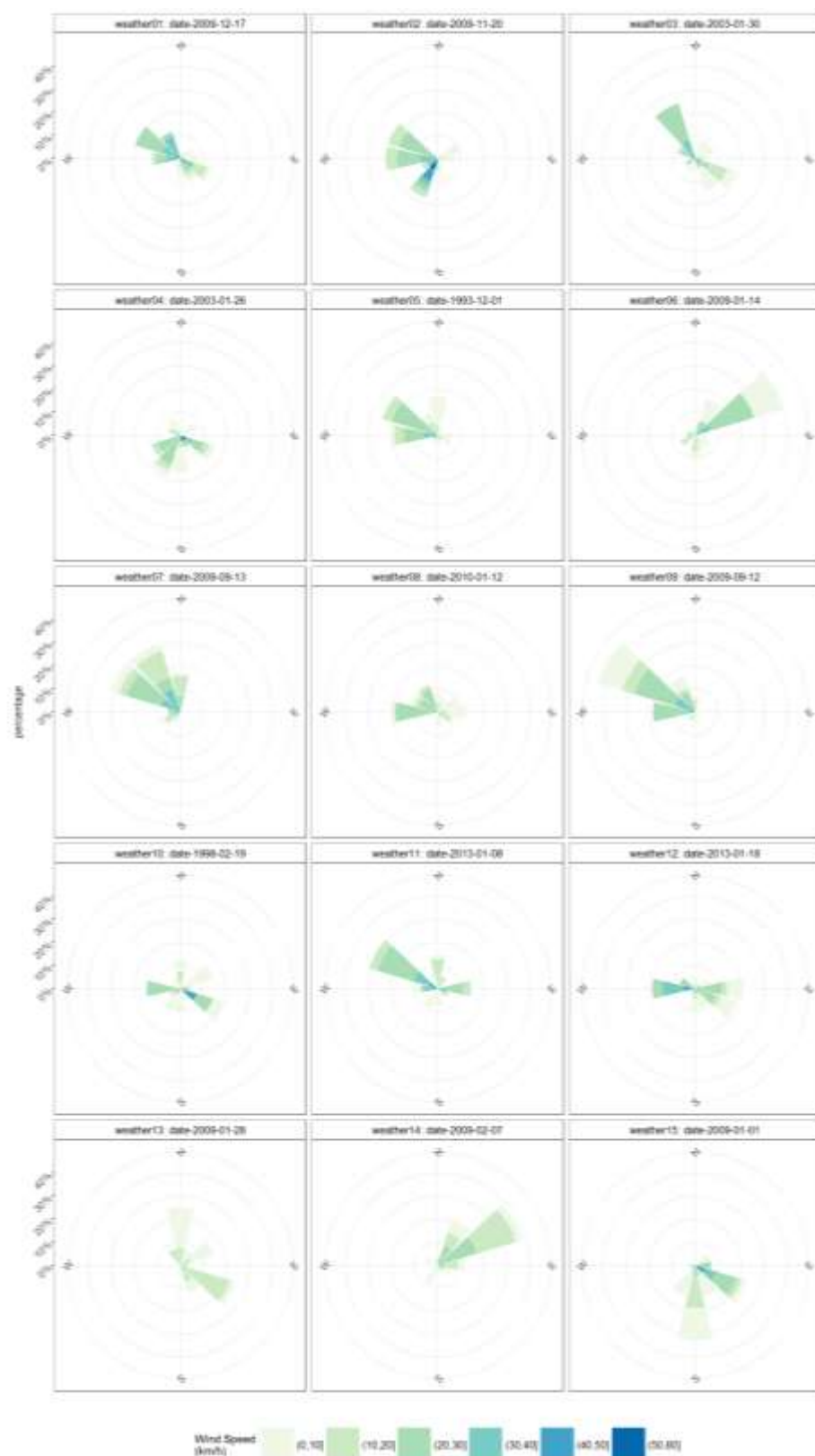
FFDI was calculated at 1500 hours for each date using the equation in Noble *et al.* (1980) using a maximum drought factor of 10. Low FFDI values reflect a change to less severe fire weather conditions before

1500 hours

Weather stream	Date	FFDI at 1500 hours
weather01	17/12/2009	80.66
weather02	20/11/2009	67.35
weather03	30/01/2003	66.74
weather04	26/01/2003	60.17
weather05	1/12/1993	59.30
weather06	14/01/2009	55.45
weather07	13/09/2009	55.24
weather08	12/01/2010	53.49
weather09	12/09/2009	51.81
weather10	26/02/1998	45.87
weather11	8/01/2013	65.60
weather12	18/01/2013	44.98
weather13	28/01/2009	10.90
weather14	7/02/2009	27.34
weather15	1/01/2009	6.72



**Fig. S1.** Fire weather stream temperature (°C) and relative humidity (%) input data for 24-h simulation period. Ten streams were selected using days with highest FFDI for the period 1992 to 2011 (weather01 to weather 10); five streams were selected by local fire managers as recent dates which presented challenging local fire weather conditions (weather11 to weather15). Fire weather dates are included in legend.



**Fig. S2.** Wind roses for simulation fire weather streams. Wind direction and strength is indicated by the wedge and wind speed is indicated by colour.

## **References**

- Noble I, Gill A, Bary G (1980) McArthur's fire-danger meters expressed as equations. *Australian Journal of Ecology* **5**, 201–203. doi:10.1111/j.1442-9993.1980.tb01243.x