Supplementary material

Climatic influences on interannual variability in regional burn severity across western US forests

John T. Abatzoglou^{A,E}, Crystal A. Kolden^B, A. Park Williams^C, James A. Lutz^D and Alistair M. S. Smith^B

^ADepartment of Geography, University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive, Moscow, ID 83844, USA.

^BDepartment of Forest, Range and Fire Sciences, University of Idaho, 875 Perimeter Drive, Moscow, ID 83844, USA.

^CLamont–Doherty Earth Observatory of Columbia University, Columbia University, Palisades, NY 10964, USA.

^DDepartment of Wildland Resources, Utah State University, Logan, UT 84332, USA.

^ECorresponding author. Email: jabatzoglou@uidaho.edu

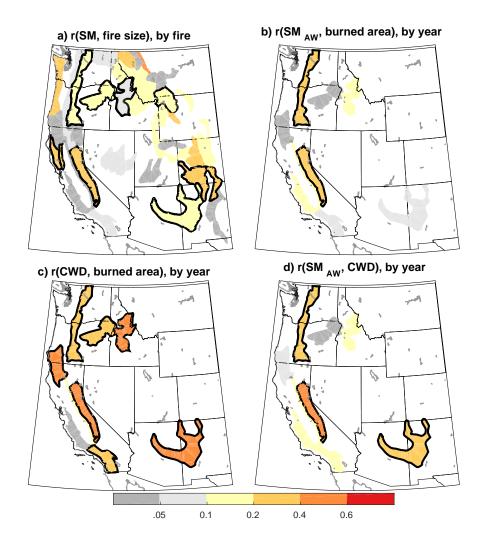


Fig. S1. Kendall rank correlation coefficient (r) for eco-sections across western US forests 1984–2014 where (a) shows the relationship between fire size to severity metric (SM) for individual fires; (b) shows the interannual relationships between area weighted SM and annual burned area by ecoprovince; (c) shows the interannual relationships between climatic water deficit (CWD) and annual burned area; (d) shows the interannual relationship between CWD and area weighted SM. Interannual relationships for panels (b–d) were limited to ecosections with at least three large fires in a majority of years. Statistically significant correlations are denoted by the black border across each ecosection.