10.1071/BT23098

Australian Journal of Botany

Supplementary Material

Plant life-history data as evidence of an historical mixed-severity fire regime in Banksia Woodlands

Russell G. Miller^{A,B,*}, Neal J. Enright^A, Joseph B. Fontaine^A, David J. Merritt^{B,C}, and Ben P. Miller^{B,C}

^ASchool of Environmental and Conservation Sciences, Murdoch University, Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia.

^BBiodiversity and Conservation Science, Department of Biodiversity, Conservation and Attractions, Kings Park, WA 6005, Australia.

^cSchool of Biological Sciences, University of Western Australia, Crawley, WA 6009, Australia.

^{*}Correspondence to: Russell G. Miller School of Environmental and Conservation Sciences, Murdoch

University, Murdoch, WA 6150, Australia Email: russell.miller@dbca.wa.gov.au





Figure S1. Relationship between mean annual rainfall (mm) and year since fire (fire age) for all field sites (n = 34). Long unburnt sites were assigned a notional age of 35 years for analysis but may be older, however due to limitations in fire history records and satellite and aerial imagery, we were not able to confirm exact ages. Sites were surveyed during peak flowering times for each species, and so where a site contained multiple species with different flowering times, fire age at the time of survey varied, and fire age shown here represents an 'average' site age. Where fire ages varied within a site, the timing of surveys for different species mostly occurred within a 6-month period (90th percentile of fire age standard deviations = 0.50 years).