

Trends in wildfire burn severity across Canada, 1985 to 2015

Luc Guindon, Sylvie Gauthier, Francis Manka, Marc-André Parisien, Ellen Whitman, Pierre Bernier, André

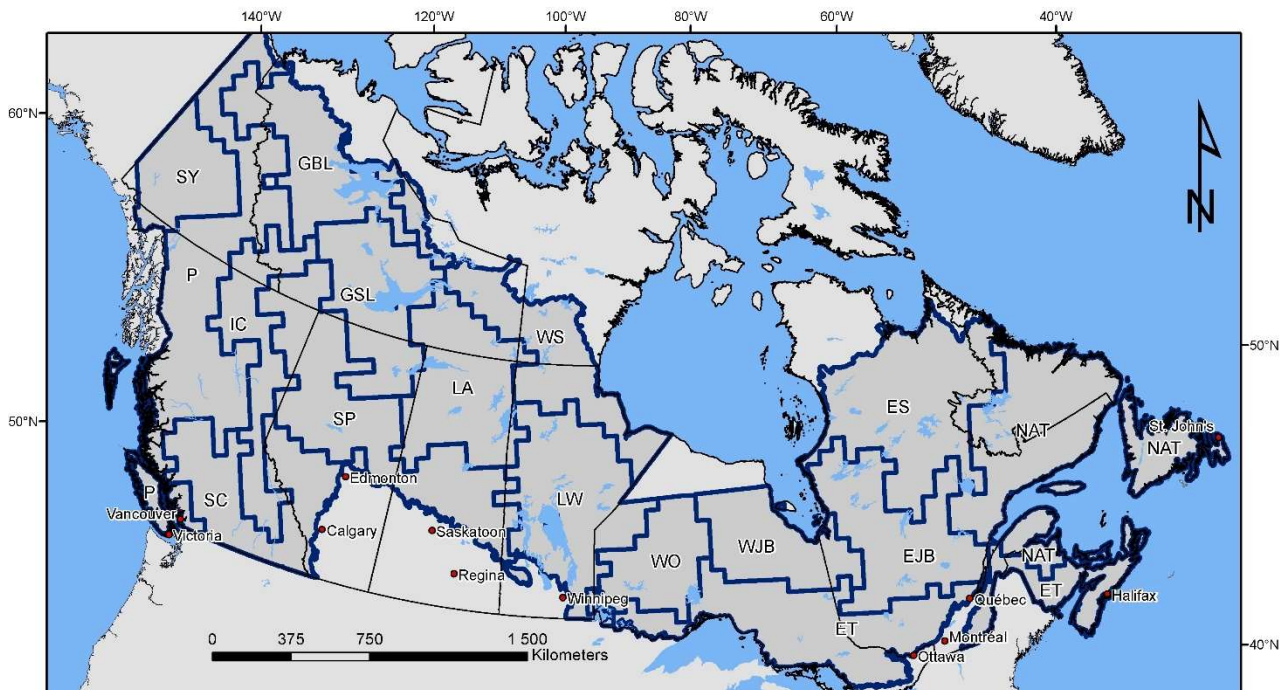
Beaudoin, Philippe Villemaire and Rob Skakun

Supplementary Material 6

SM6. Results for the HFR zonation

All the results of the analyses conducted at the Homogeneous Fire regime (HFR) zone level are presented here. It includes the tables with all the regression coefficient for the three regression analyses conducted for both the complete and the coniferous datasets (Table S6.1, S6.2 and S6.3) and three figures (S6.1, 6.2, and 6.3).

The following map allows to locate all the forested zones as defined by Boulanger et al. (2014) and includes the abbreviation associated with each HFR.



Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation	Name	Abbreviation	Name
EJB	Eastern James Bay	LA	Lake Athabasca	SY	Southwestern Yukon
ES	Eastern Subarctic	LW	Lake Winnipeg	WJB	Western James Bay
ET	Eastern Temperate	NAT	North Atlantic	WO	Western Ontario
GBL	Great Bear Lake	P	Pacific	WS	Western Subarctic
GSL	Great Slave Lake	SC	Southern Cordillera		
IC	Interior Cordillera	SP	Southern Prairie		

SM 6 a. Seasonal trends in burn severity

Similar trends to the ecozone ones are observed when the analysis is performed across the HFR zones of Boulanger et al. (2014) (Figure S6.1 and Figure S6.2) instead of the ecozones. We observed significant seasonal relationships between the median of $\text{dNBR}_{\text{event}}$ and the Julian day periods for 13 of the 16 zones HFR zones with the complete data set, and for 12 of the 16 HFR zones with the coniferous subset.

Regression equations presented in Table S6.1.

SM 6 b. Burn severity and increasing annual area burned

When analyzed at the scale of the homogeneous fire regime (HFR) zones for the complete dataset, we found a significant increase in burn severity with increasing annual area burned for the median (second quartile) burn severity in the Eastern subarctic (ES) HFR. We also found negative trends with increasing annual area burned in the first and second quartiles of burn severity for the Lake Winnipeg (LW) HFR and in the first quartile of the North Atlantic (NAT) HFR (Table S6.2). For the coniferous dataset, we only found barely significant increase in the Eastern subarctic (ES) HFR.

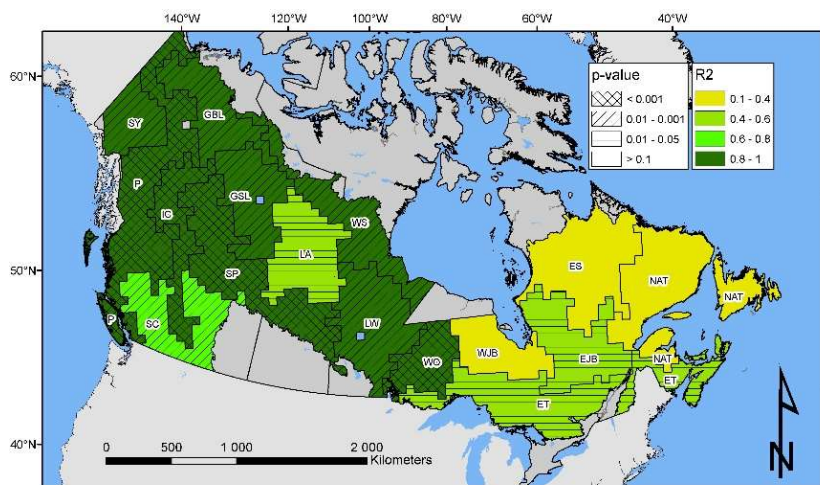
SM 6 c. Burn severity over time

When analyzed by Homogeneous fire regime zones for the complete dataset, only one HFR showed significant increase in the first quartile of $\text{dNBR}_{\text{event}}$ (Lake Winnipeg) since 1985, whereas a few had a significant decrease (suppl. Material Table S6.3 and Figure S6.3). For the coniferous subset, the Lake Winnipeg HFR showed a significant increase for both the median and the first quartile, whereas Eastern Temperate (ET) also showed an increase for the 1st quartile. On the other hand, great Slave Lake (GSL) HFR showed a significant decrease for the three quartiles (Table S6.3), whereas Pacific (P) HFR showed a decrease for the first quartile and SC for the first and the third ones.

Table S6.2. For HFR, parameter values and fit statistics of the regression equations for median values of the quartiles of $dNBR_{event}$ as a function of annual area burned per HFR, for the complete and coniferous datasets. N is the number of years with more than 5 events totalising at least 1000 pixels. The gray scale relates to the significance of the parameter, the red scale to that of the regression.

		dNBR vs annual area burned																	
		Median					Percentile 25 %					Percentile 75 %					n		
		Equation		R^2	p		Equation		R^2	p		Equation		R^2	p				
		b	x	x^2			b	x	x^2			b	x	x^2					
Complete	EJB																0.8854	0.9338	31
	ES	4.62E+02	2.21E-04			0.1269											0.03268	0.08907	29
	ET																0.7239	0.5833	28
	GBL																0.8566	0.7543	29
	GSL																0.6217	0.7941	30
	IC																0.3766	0.6808	30
	LA																0.1887	0.6348	31
	LW	4.89E+02	-3.48E-05			0.1298	0.02638	4.06E+02	-8.69E-05			0.4474	2.34E-05				0.163	0.163	31
	NAT							4.44E+02	-3.13E-04			0.09726	0.04876				0.5674	0.8165	31
	P																0.7631	0.1582	31
	SC																0.7451	0.6962	30
	SP																0.2219	0.289	31
	SY																0.9205	0.7978	26
	WJB																0.9287	0.9695	26
	WO																0.08674	0.1174	28
WS																0.7537	0.922	29	
Coniferous	EJB																0.6823	0.4709	30
	ES	464.3357	0.000405			0.1138	0.04432	383.3071	0.000455			0.1112	0.04629				0.07692	0.07692	28
	ET																0.8407	0.7134	13
	GBL																0.09393	0.7199	29
	GSL																0.5348	0.4306	30
	IC																0.5058	0.7953	28
	LA																0.8119	0.8019	31
	LW																0.9232	0.8632	31
	NAT																0.4401	0.3041	29
	P																0.0702	0.08964	29
	SC												598.7979	0.001292		0.1053	0.04787	0.9709	30
	SP																0.9969	0.6362	30
	SY																0.5503	0.8931	26
	WJB																0.6015	0.7165	26
	WO																0.9768	0.5262	27
WS																0.3959	0.7608	29	
																0.7462	0.2891		
	p > 0.05																p > 0.05		
	p < 0.05																p < 0.05		
	p < 0.001																p < 0.01		
																	p < 0.001		

A) Complete data set



B) Coniferous subset

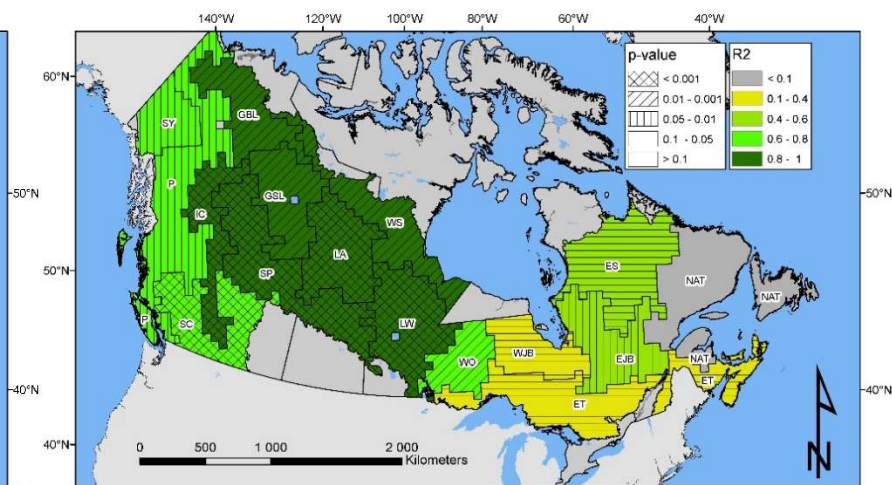
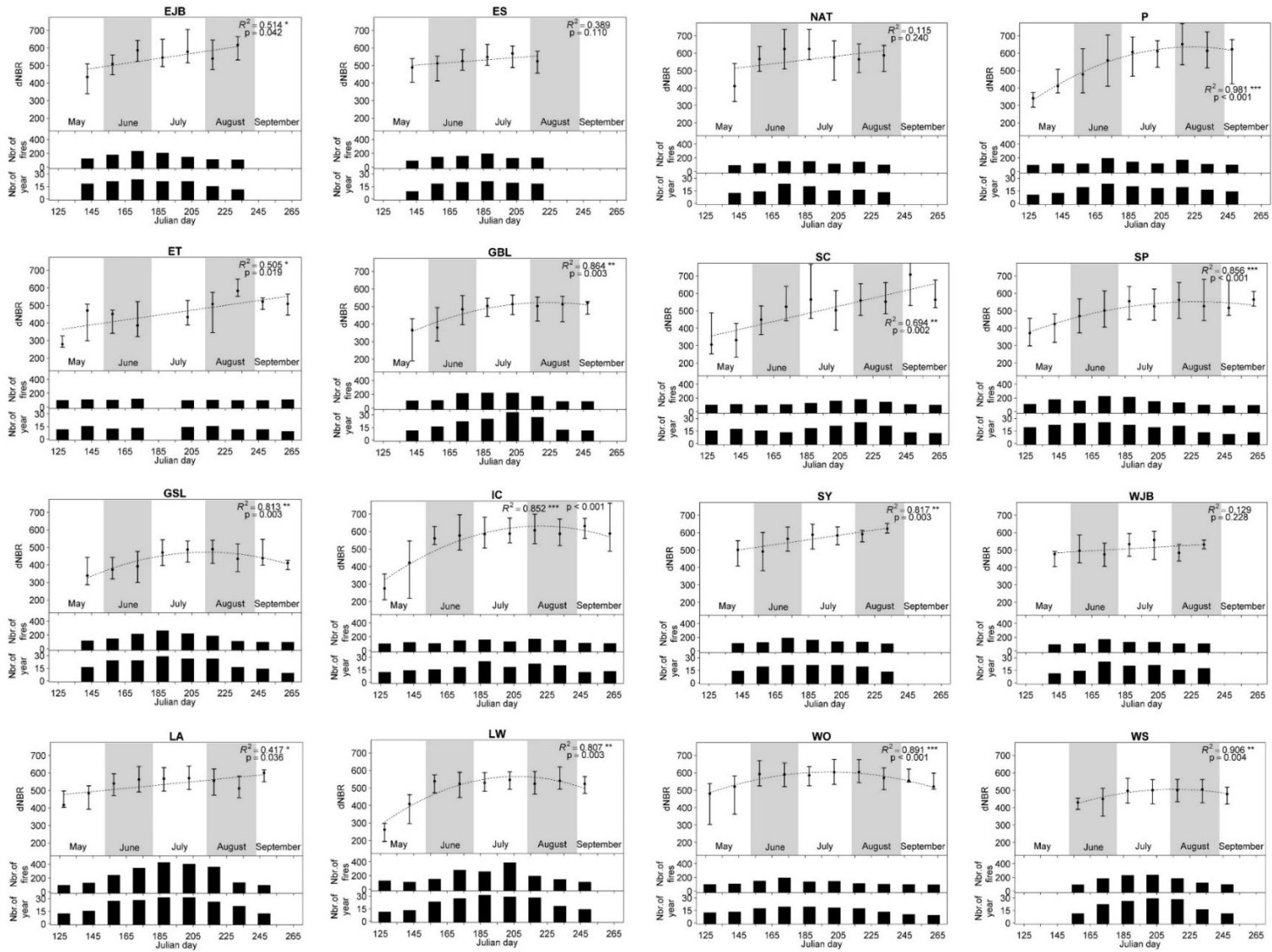


Figure S6.1. Map of the seasonal trends of burn severity in the 16 HFR zones. A) Complete data set; B) coniferous subset.

A) Complete data set



B) Coniferous subset

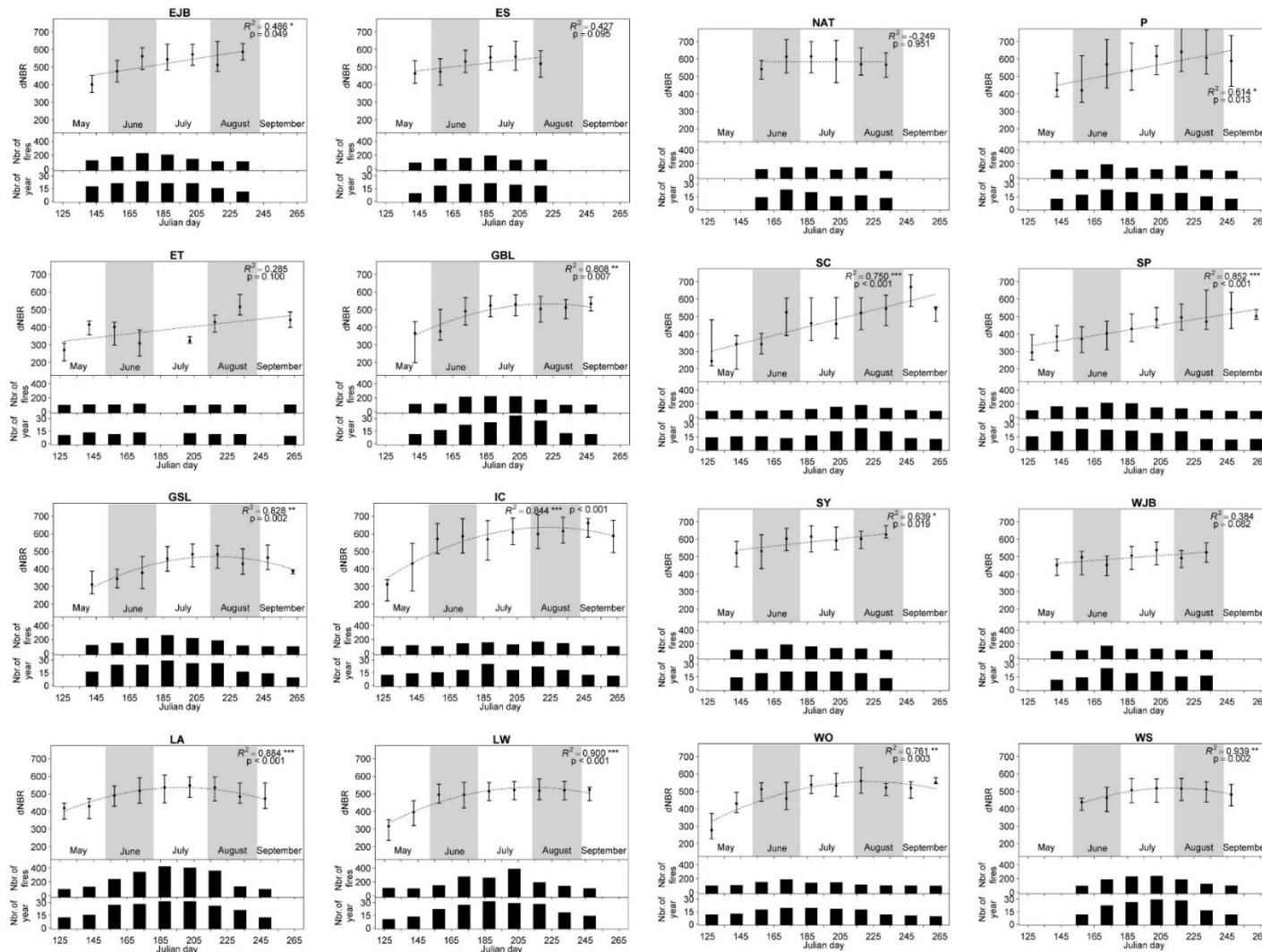
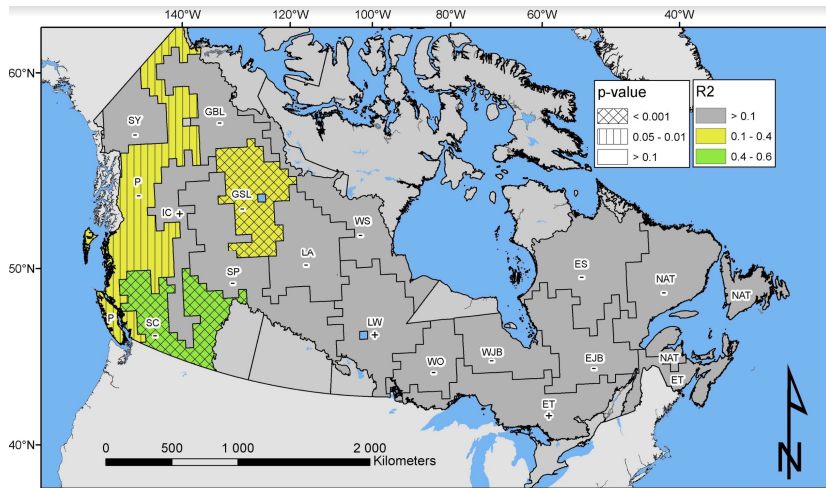


Figure S6.2: Bi-weekly (15 Julian days) median values of the quartiles of $dNBR_{event}$ for all events >1 ha during the 1985-2015 period by Homogeneous Fire Regime zones. For any given year, only periods with more than five events that totaled at least 1000 pixels were included in the analysis. Also shown are the number of fire events and of number of years used in the analysis for each period. A) Complete (all species) data set and B) Coniferous subset. R^2 and p are for the regression on the median values.

A) Complete data set



B) Coniferous subset

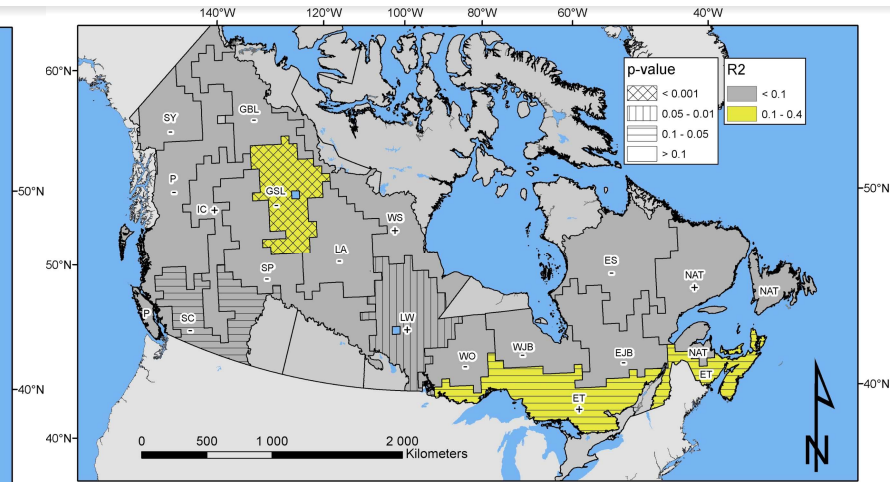


Figure S6.3. Map showing the significant increase (+) or decrease (-) in $dNBR_{event}$ over time with R^2 and P value in the 16 HFR zones. A) Complete data set; B) coniferous subset.

REFERENCE

Boulanger, Y., Gauthier, S., and Burton, P.J., 2014. A refinement of models projecting future Canadian fire regimes using homogeneous fire regime zones. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research* **44**(4):365-376.