International Journal of Wildland Fire **2013**, *22*, 567-578
doi:10.1071/WF12177_AC

Supplementary material

Wildfire hazard mapping: exploring site conditions in eastern US wildland–urban interfaces

Matthew P. Peters[A,C], *Louis R. Iverson*[A], *Stephen N. Matthews*[A,B] and *Anantha M. Prasad*[A]

[A]Northern Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Delaware, OH, USA.

[B]Terrestrial Wildlife Ecology Lab, School of Environment and Natural Resources, The Ohio State University, Columbus, OH, USA.

[C]Corresponding author. Email: matthewppeters@fs.fed.us

doi:10.1071/WF12177_AC

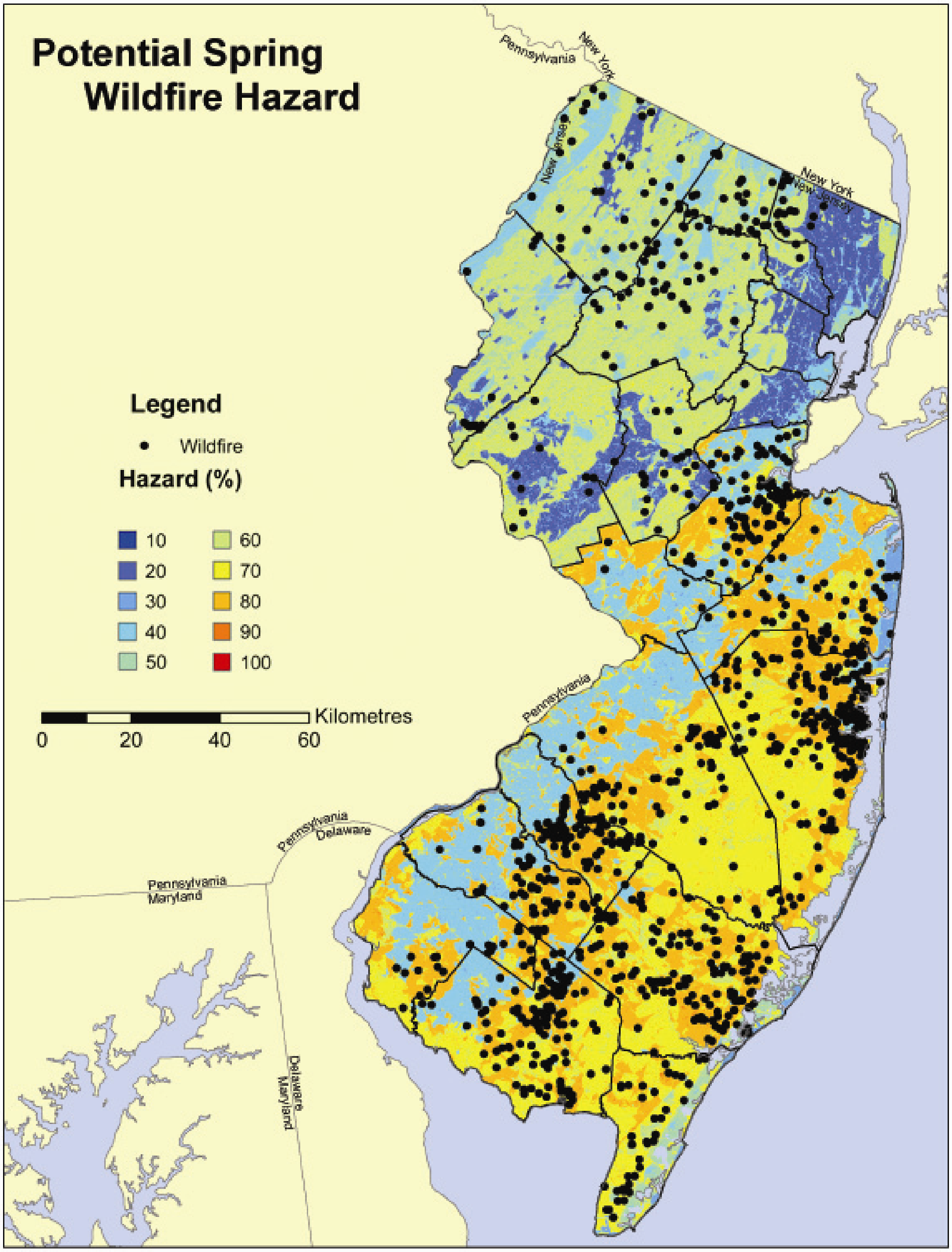

Fig. S1. The hazard map for New Jersey was derived from the mean values of March, April and May wildfire hazard probabilities modelled by Maxent (10 iterations each). Reported wildfires >0.1 ha from 2000 to 2009 (shown) were used along with four predictor variables to model wildfire hazards at 30 m.

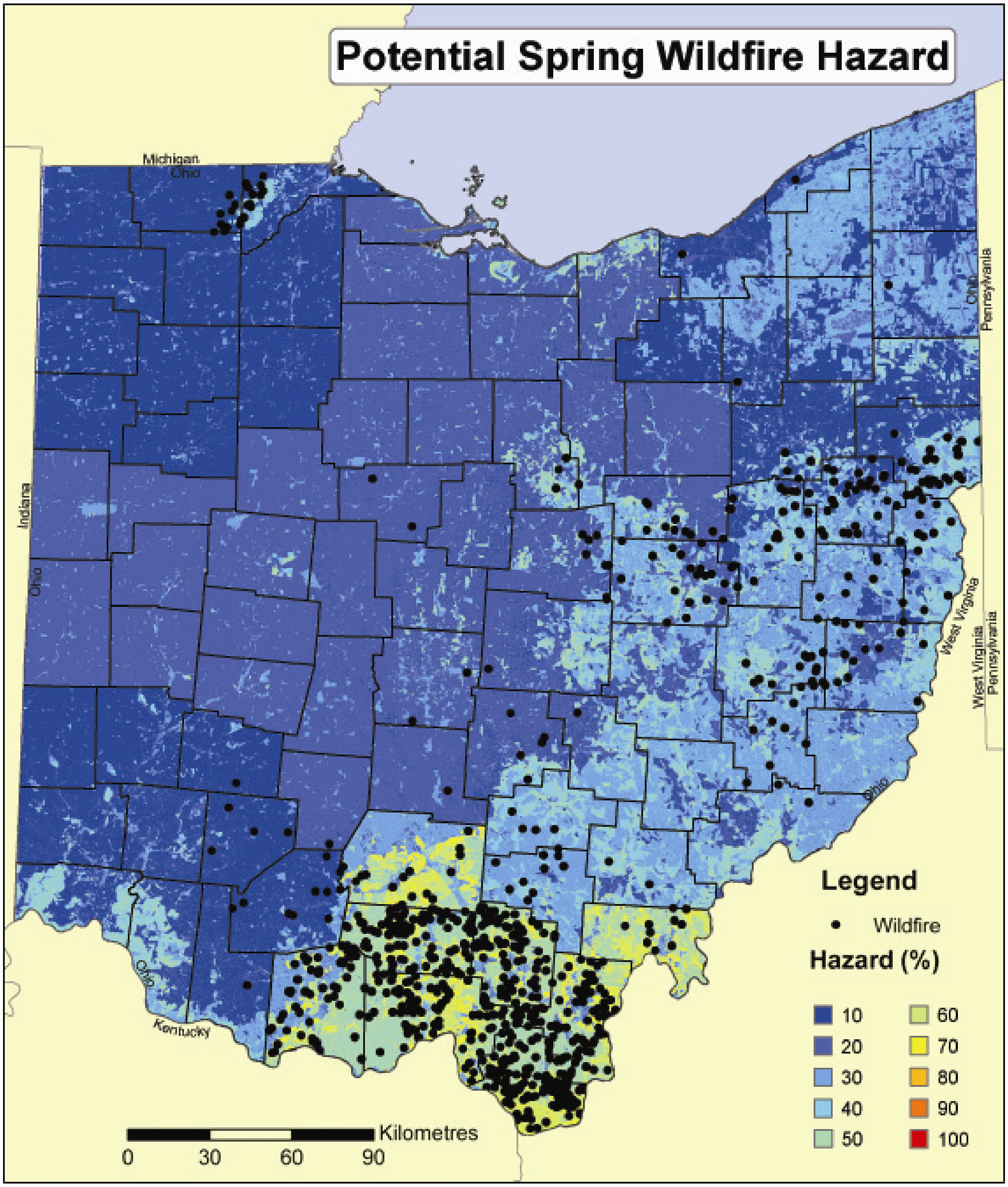

Fig. S2. The hazard map for Ohio was derived from the mean values of March, April and May wildfire hazard probabilities modelled by Maxent (10 iterations each). Reported wildfires >0.1 ha from 2000 to 2009 (shown) were used along with four predictor variables to model wildfire hazards at 30 m.

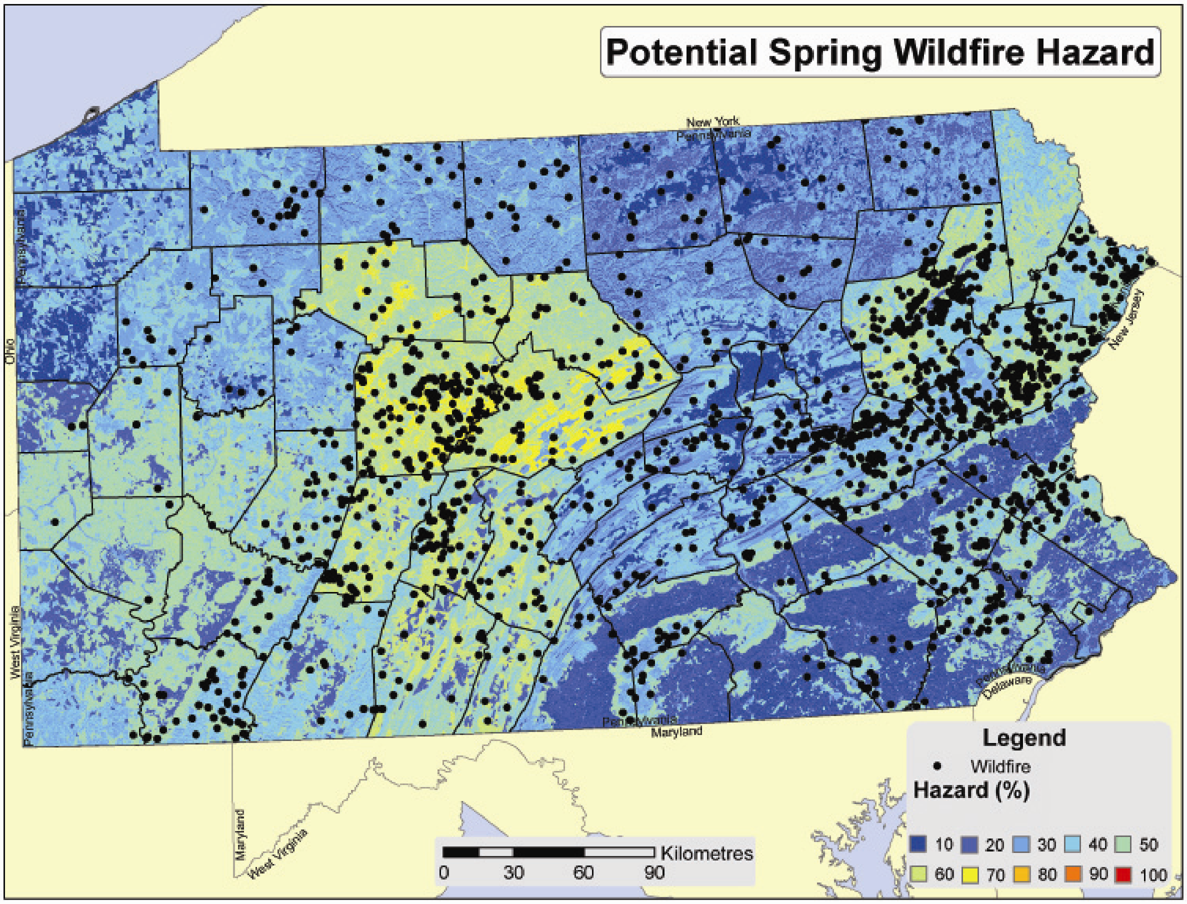

Fig. S3. The hazard map for Pennsylvania was derived from the mean values of March, April and May wildfire hazard probabilities modelled by Maxent (10 iterations each). Reported wildfires >0.1 ha from 2000 to 2009 (shown) were used along with four predictor variables to model wildfire hazards at 30 m.