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Supplementary material

Quantitative charcoal reflectance measurements better link to regrowth potential than ground-based fire-severity assessments following a recent heathland wildfire at Carn Brea, Cornwall, UK

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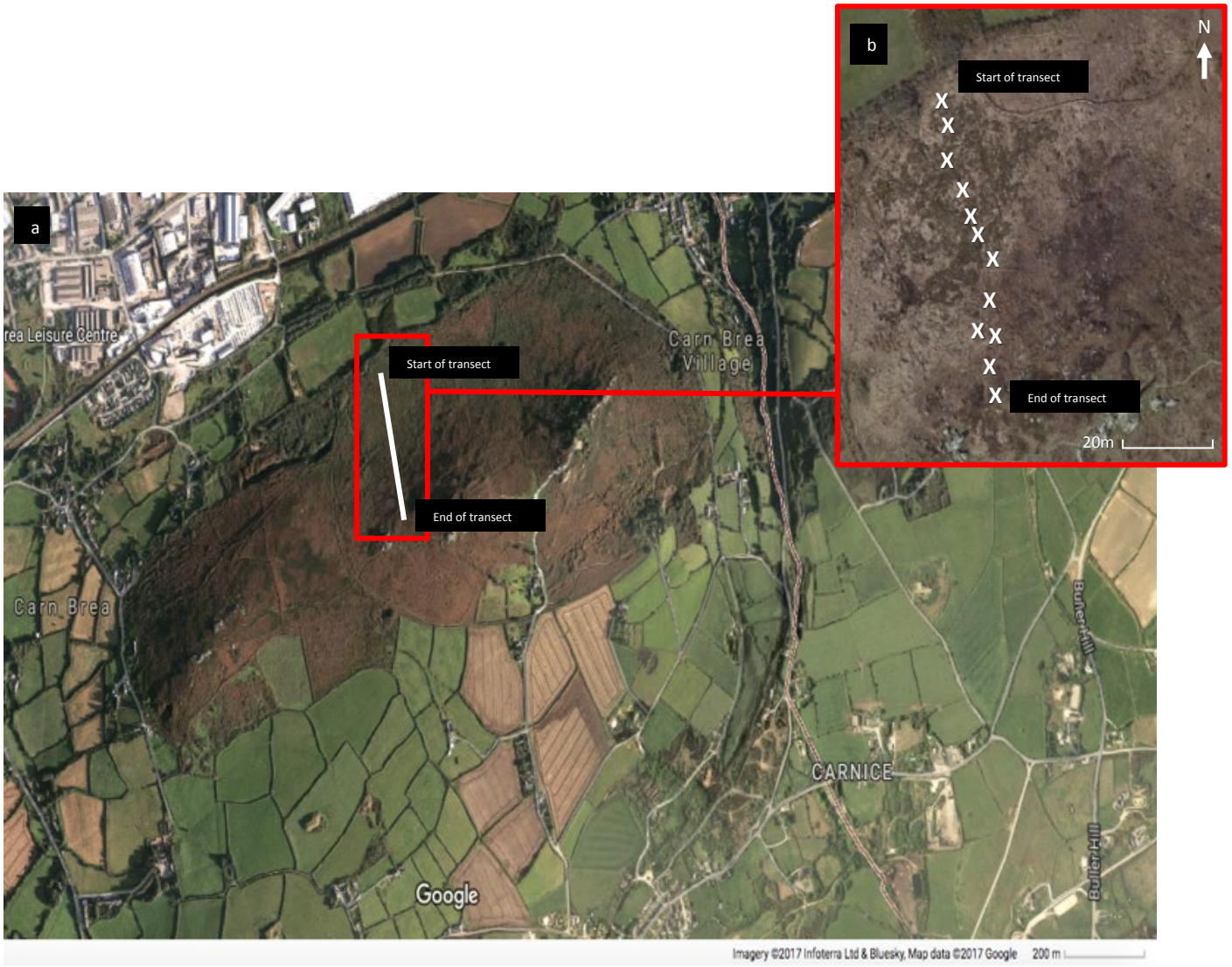

Fig. S1. Map of Carn Brea. (a) Overview map of site including transect (white line), inset map (b) sampling locations (white crosses) along the transect (Google Maps, 2017). The Carn Brea heathland has largely been maintained by rough grazing (Natural England, 2014) no information could be found regarding managed burns as a form of land/fuel management. The gorse in particular in the area of the heathland on which the fire burned in 2015 had been left unmanaged and overgrown (The Heritage Journal, 2015), resulting in a high fuel load at the time of the fire.

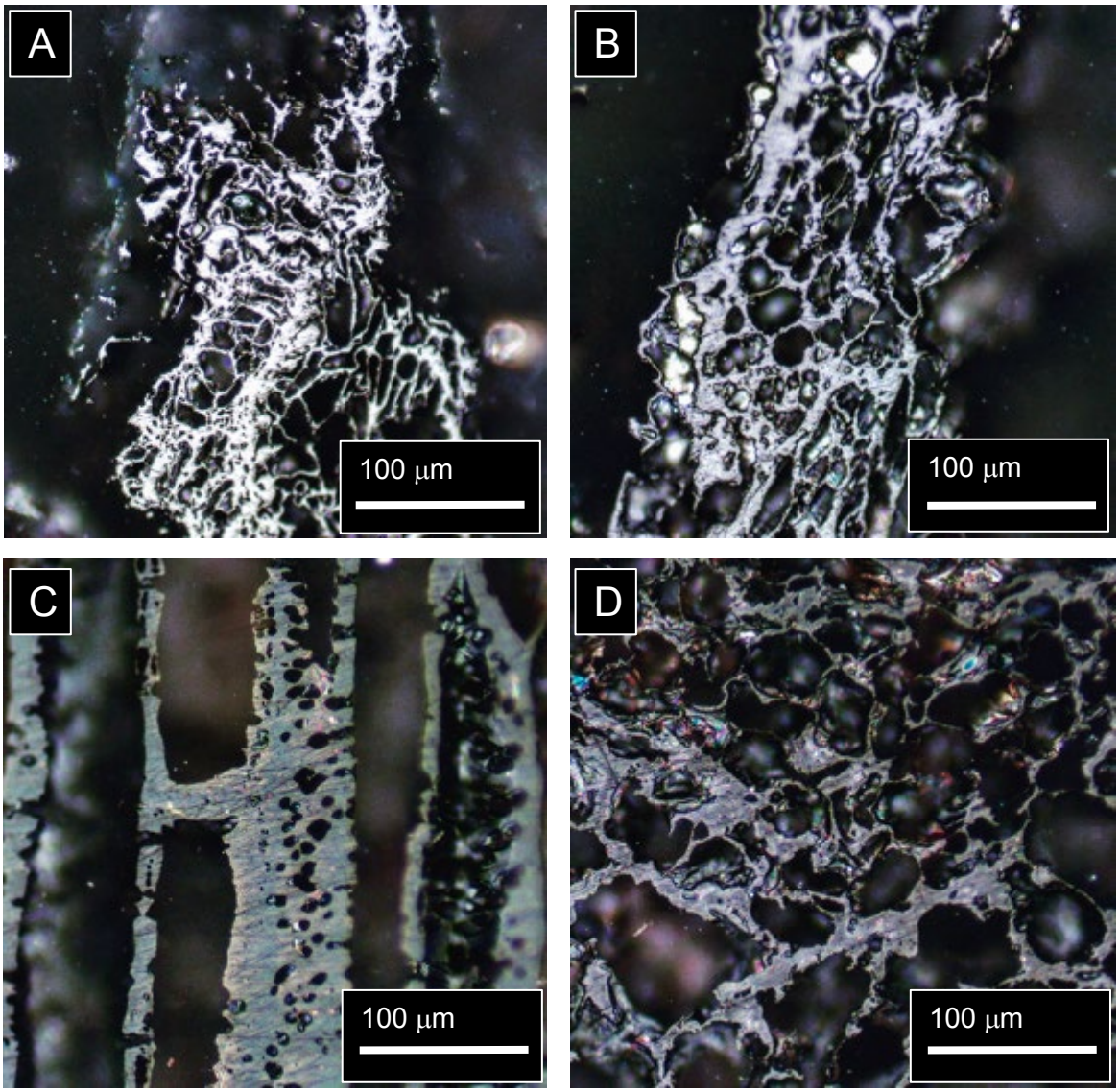

Fig. S2. Reflectance microscopy images of charcoal particles from across the burn scar at Carn Brea, showing a range of Ro (average) values: (A) 2.33 %, (B) 1.14 %, (C) 0.71 % and (D) 0.56 %.