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Supplementary material for

Effect of fuel spatial resolution on predictive wildfire models

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Fire simulations from Mallee heath fire spread model for remaining 8 ignition points using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour.

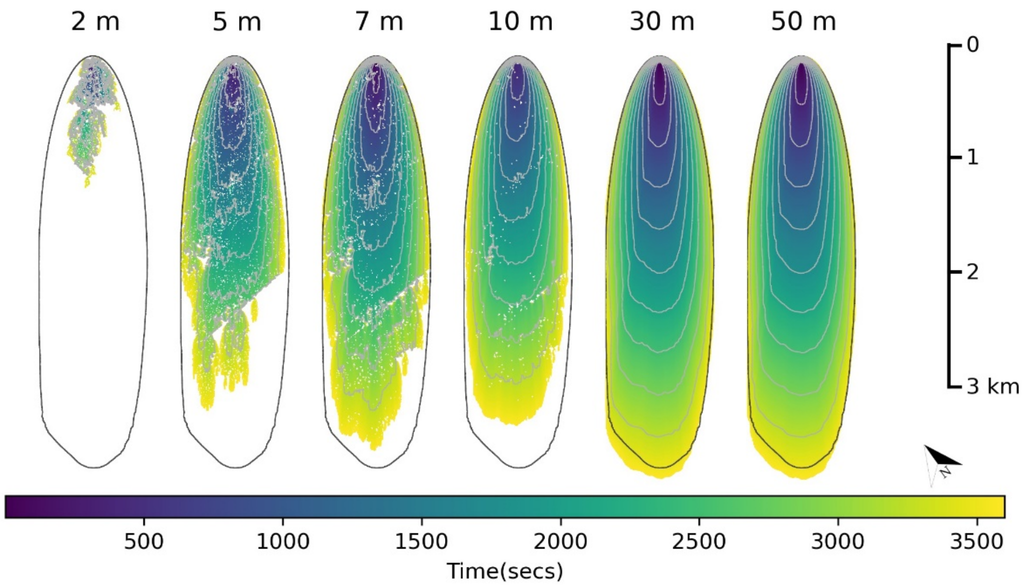

Figure S1: Fire simulated for ignition point 2 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

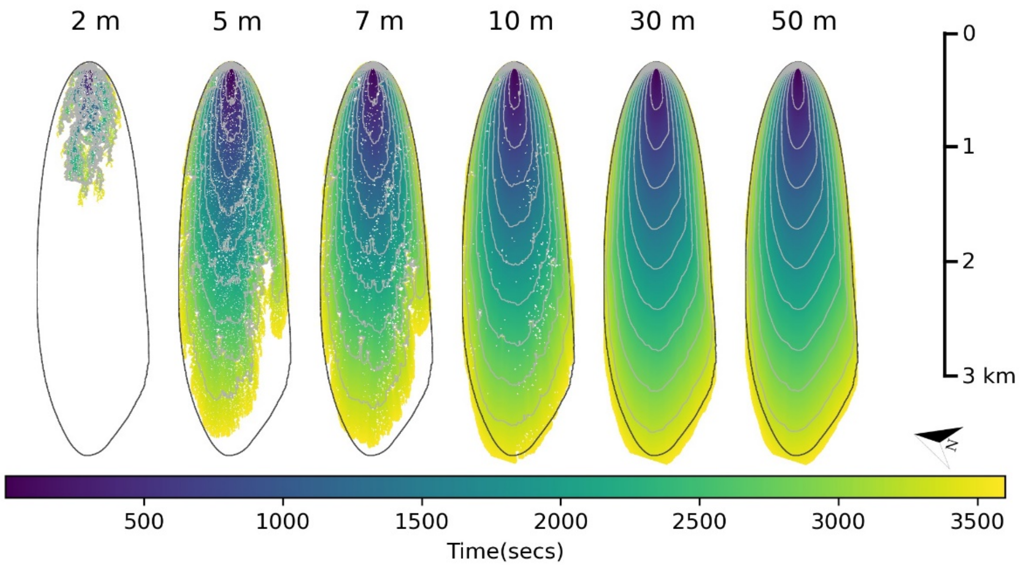

Figure S2: Fire simulated for ignition point 3 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

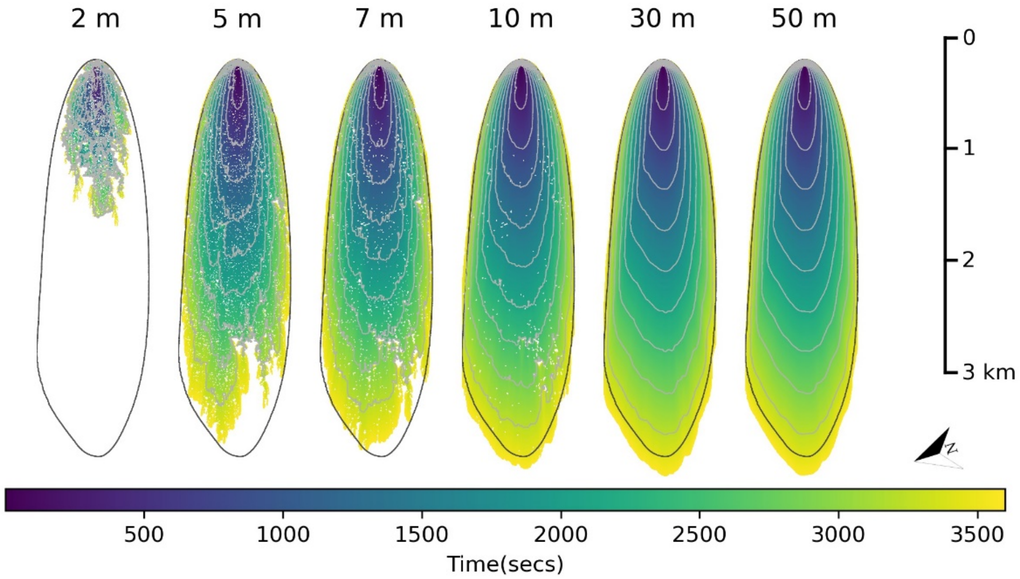

Figure S3: Fire simulated for ignition point 4 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

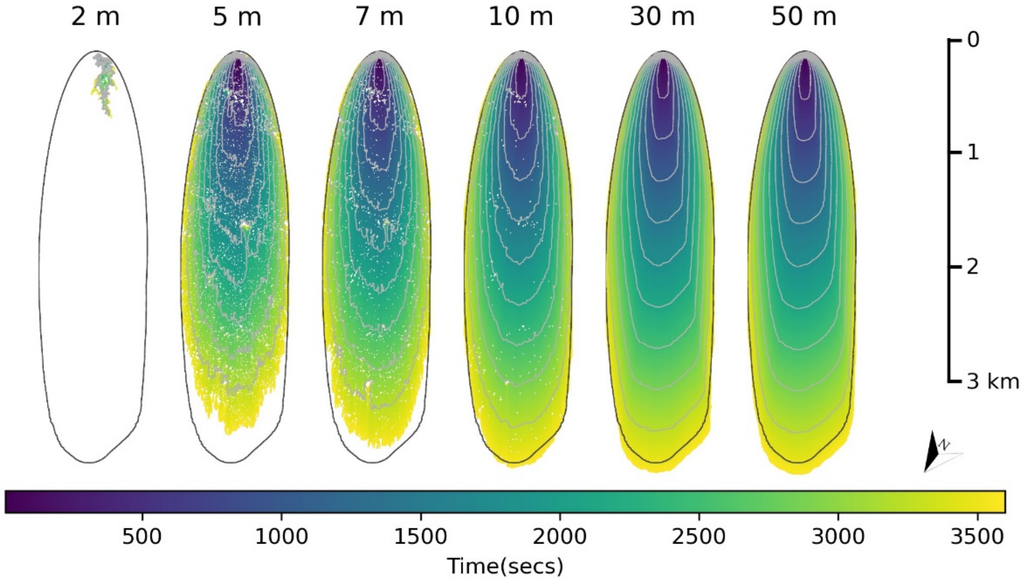

Figure S4: Fire simulated for ignition point 5 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

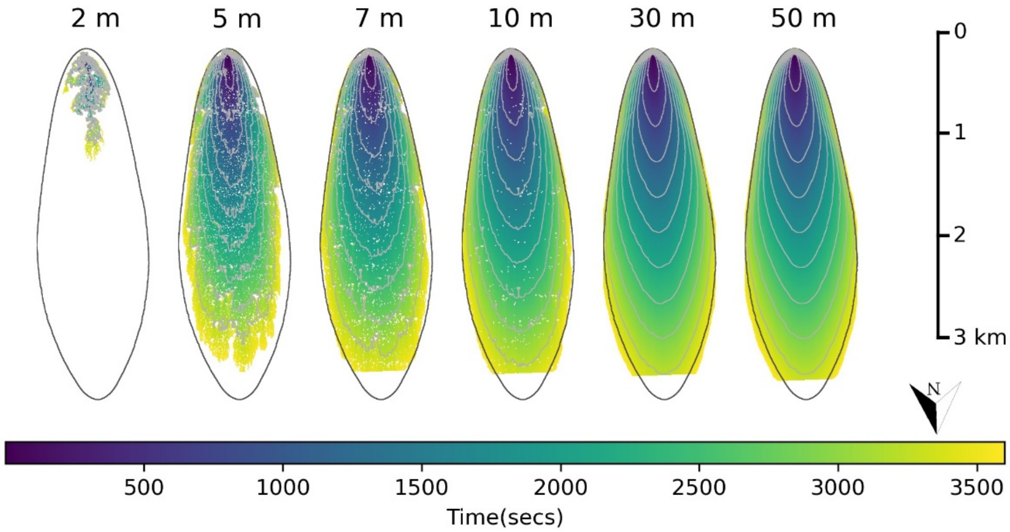

Figure S5: Fire simulated for ignition point 6 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

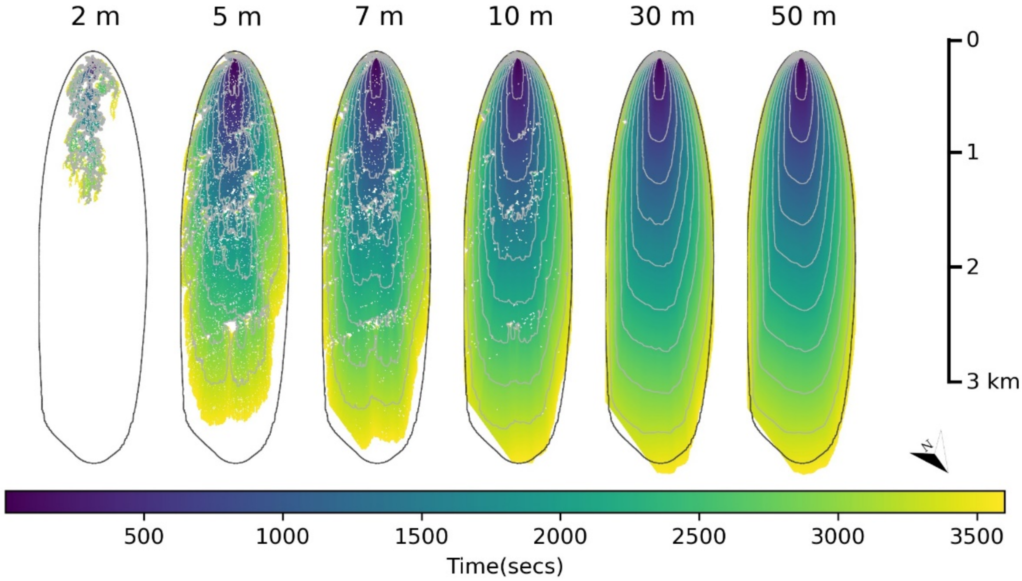

Figure S6: Fire simulated for ignition point 7 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

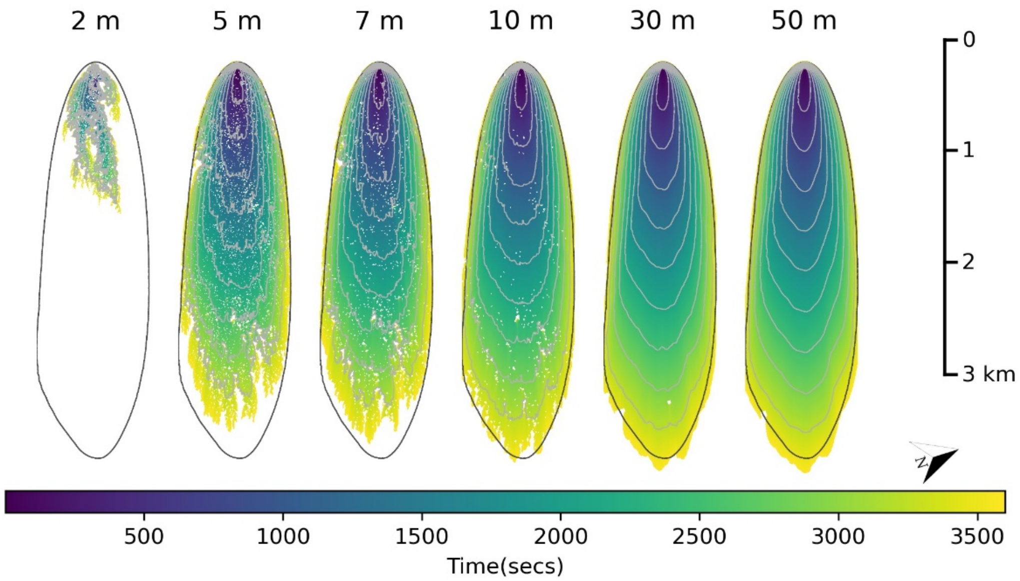

Figure S7: Fire simulated for ignition point 9 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.

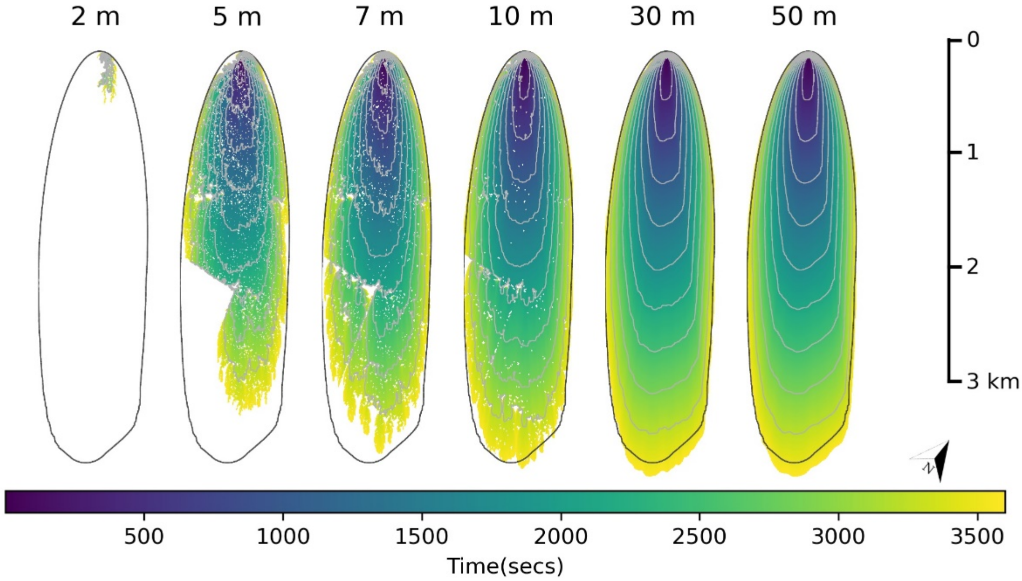

Figure S8: Ignition point 10 Fire simulated for ignition point 10 using different spatial resolution canopy cover and height (from 2 m (first plot) to 50 m (last plot)) for an hour. Black curve in each plot shows the fire simulated for a constant landscape. White area within black ellipse is completely burnt. Light grey curve in each plot shows isochrones at every 6 minutes interval (10 in total for each plot). North arrow shows the actual north direction.