

Supplementary material

Modelling the spatial patterns of ignition causes and fire regime features in southern France: implications for fire prevention policy

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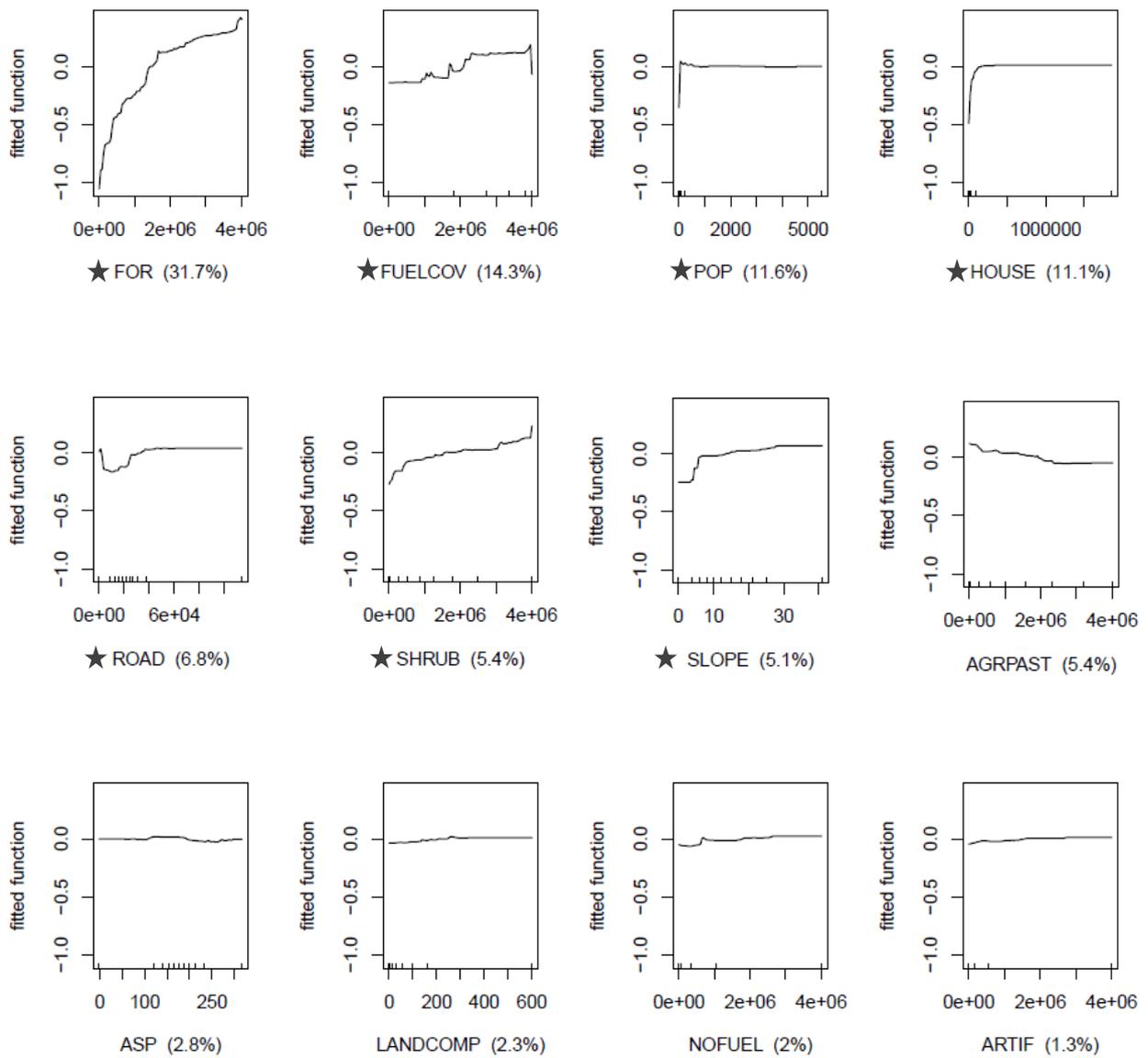


Fig. S1. Boosted regression trees for the lightning fires (FOR: density of forests; FUELCOV: covering by flammable fuels; POP: population density; HOUSE: housing density; ROAD: road density; SHRUB: shrub density; AGRPAST: density of agropastoral lands; SLOPE: slope angle; ASP: predominant aspect; LANDCOMP: index of landscape complexity; ARTIF: density of artificialized land covers). For details, see Table 1 in main paper.

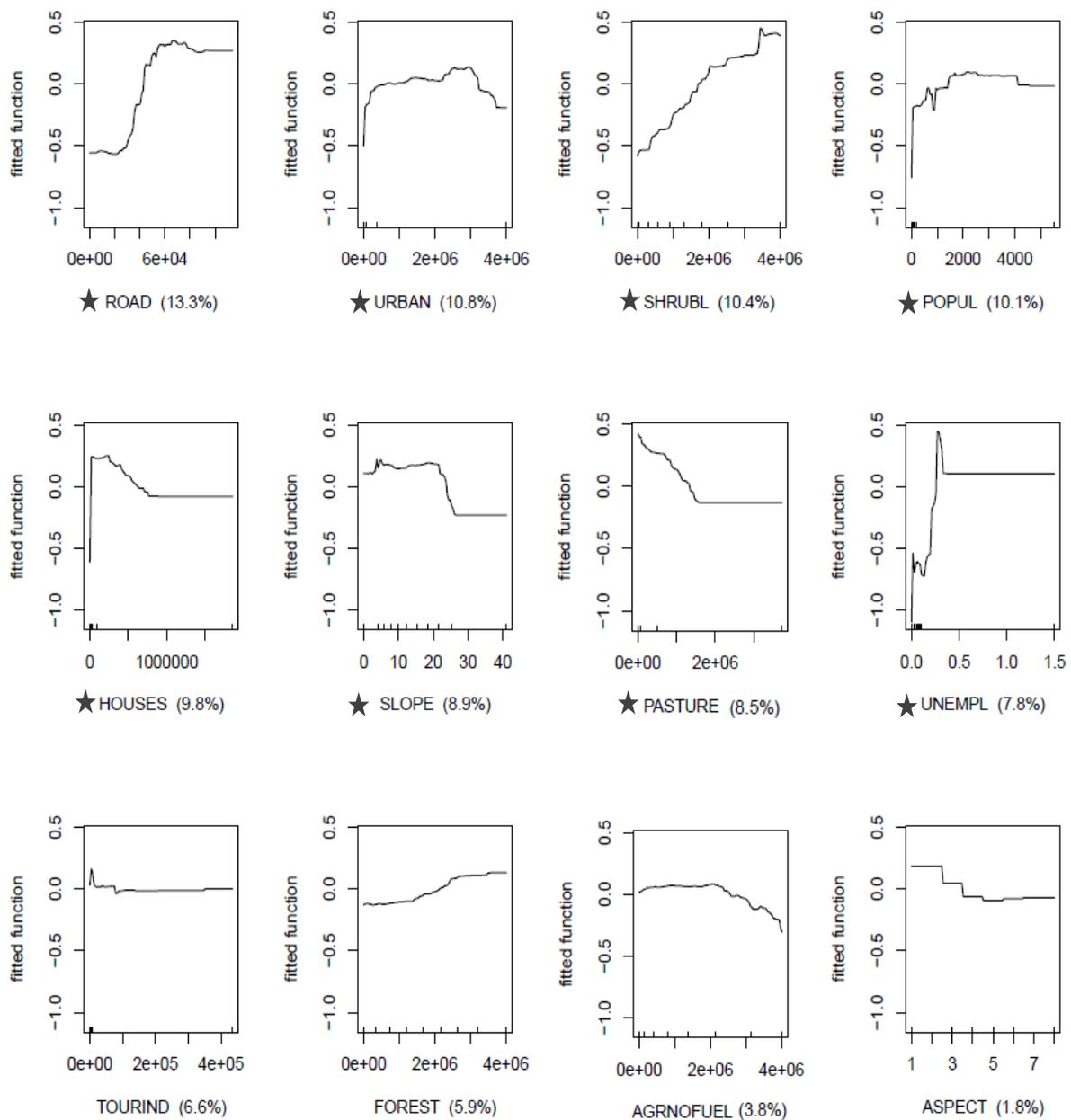


Fig. S2. Boosted regression trees for the intentional fires. The curve represents the mean value for 20 models. Values located above 0 are statistically significantly and positively associated with intentional fires, while values below 0 are statistically significantly and negatively associated with intentional fires. The stars indicate the variables which have been kept after the drop-off procedure.

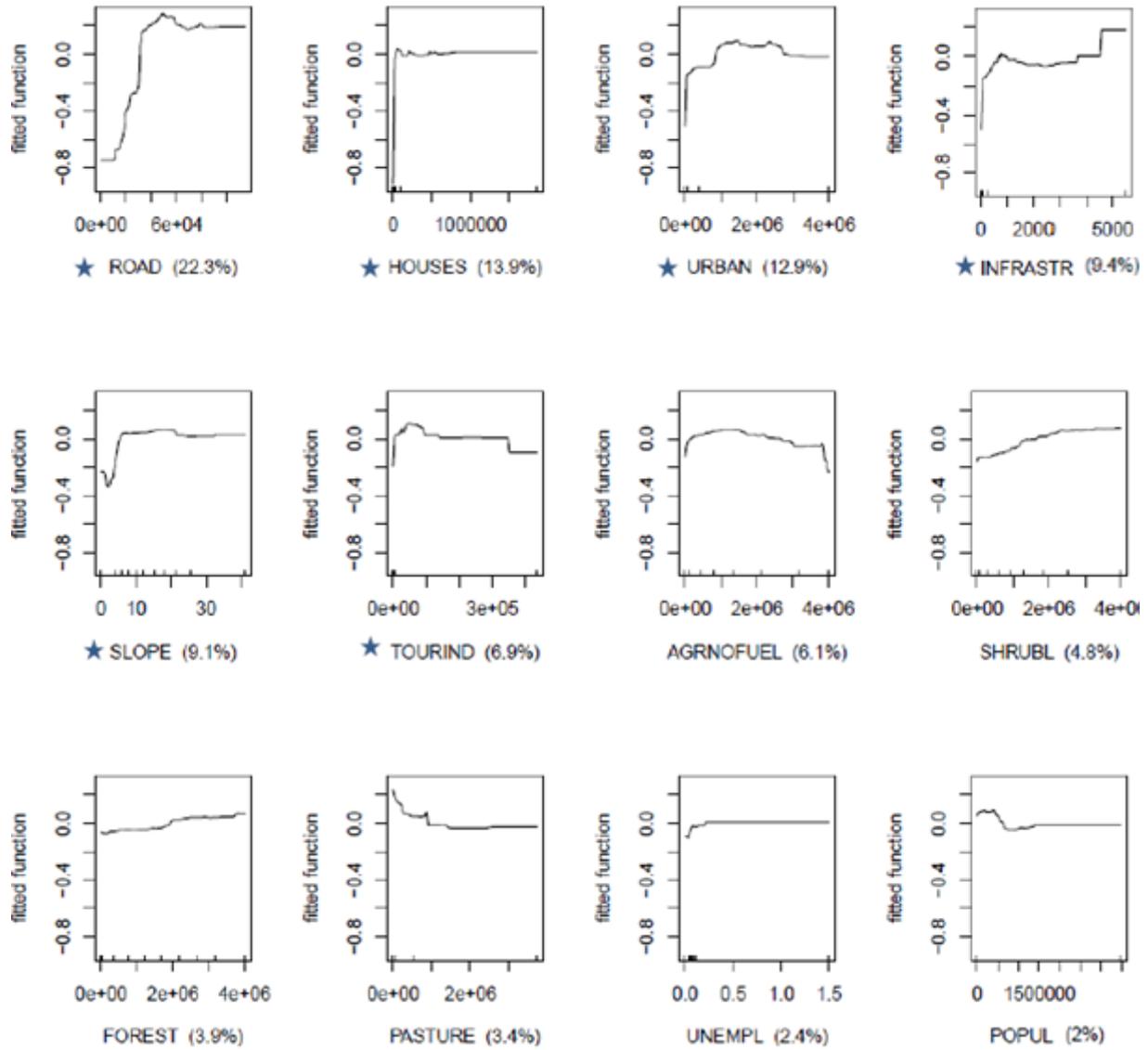


Fig. S3. Boosted regression trees for the accidental ignitions. The curve represents the mean value for 20 models. Values located above 0 are statistically significantly and positively associated with accidental ignitions, while values below 0 are statistically significantly and negatively associated with accidental ignitions. The stars indicate the variables which have been kept after the drop-off procedure.

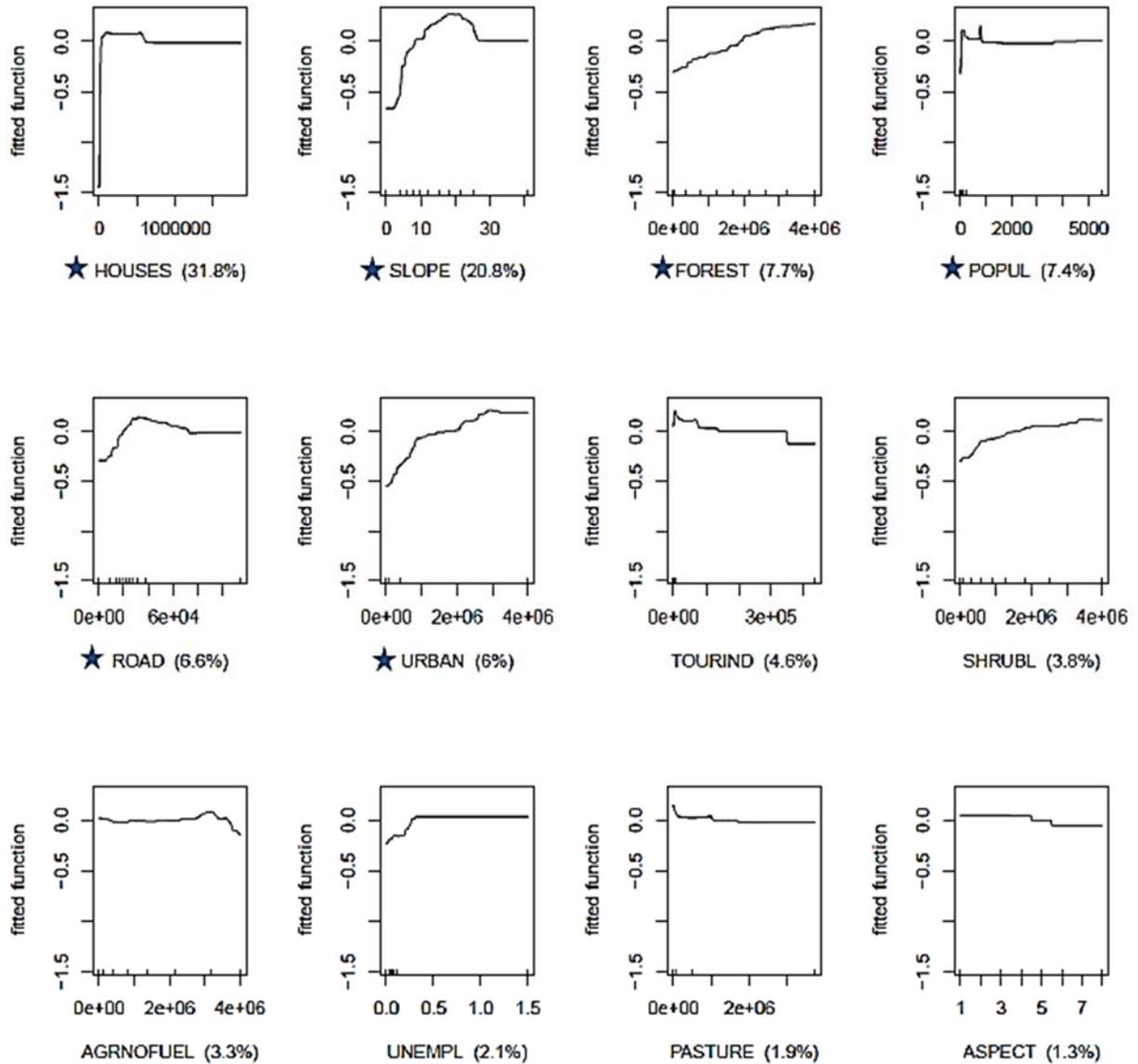


Fig. S4. Boosted regression trees for the ignitions due to negligence by professionals. The curve represents the mean value for 20 models. Values located above 0 are statistically significantly and positively associated with ignitions by negligence from professionals, while values below 0 are statistically significantly and negatively associated with ignitions by negligence from professionals. The stars indicate the variables which have been kept after the drop-off procedure.

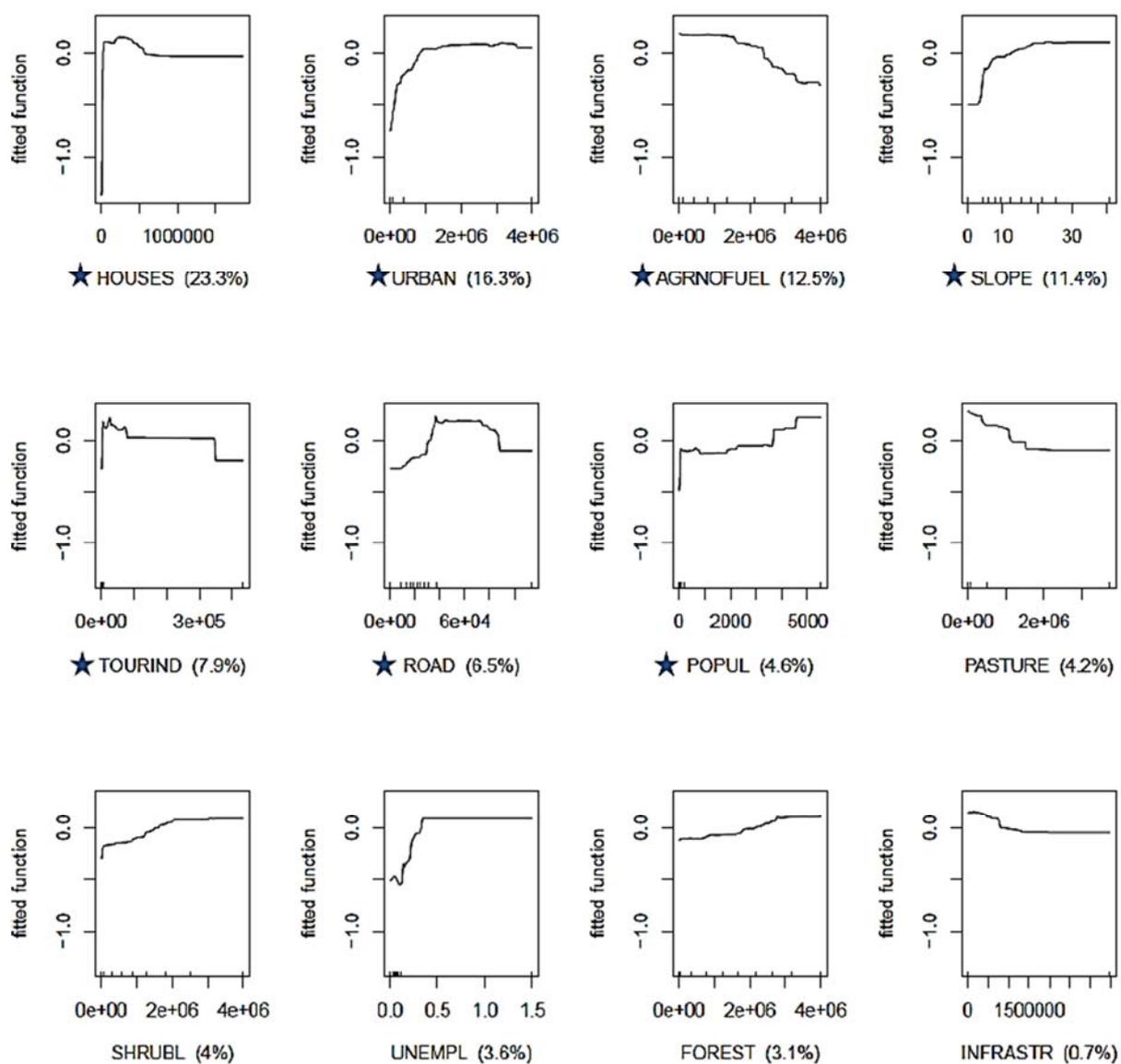


Fig. S5. Boosted regression trees for the ignitions due to negligence by private persons. The curve represents the mean value for 20 models. Values located above 0 are statistically significantly and positively associated with ignitions by negligence from private persons, while values below 0 are statistically significantly and negatively associated with ignitions by negligence from private persons. The stars indicate the variables which have been kept after the drop-off procedure.

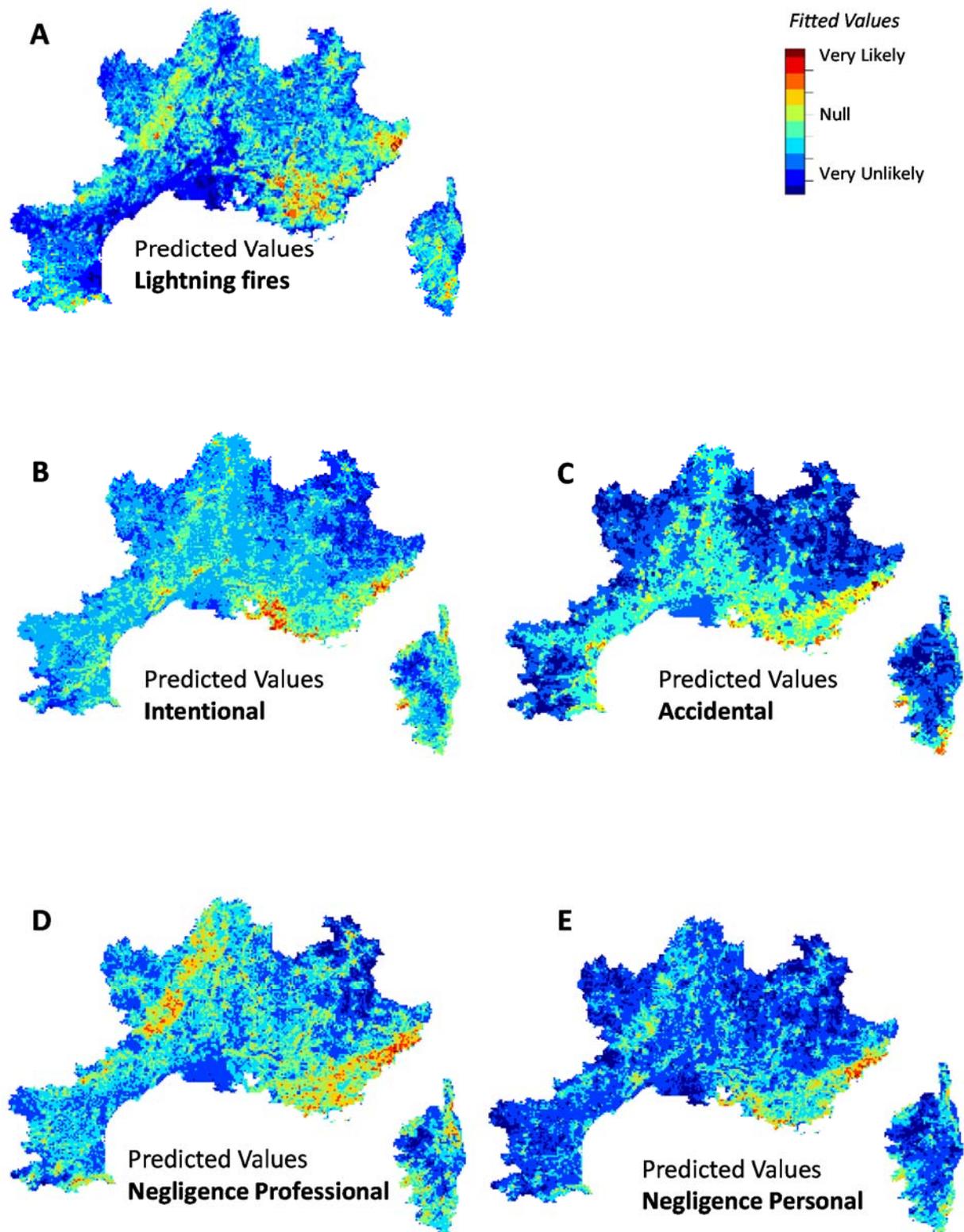


Fig. S6. Probability of ignition for each cause modeled using the BRT procedure. Values are the fits from the final BRT model.