

Supplementary material

Has canopy height and biomass recovered 78 years after an intense fire in south-western Australia's red tingle (*Eucalyptus jacksonii*) forests?

Grant Wardell-Johnson^{A,B}, Liam Crellin^A, Casey Napier^A, Garrett Meigs^B, Alyssa Stevenson^A and Su Ing Wong^A

^ADepartment of Environment and Agriculture, School of Science, Curtin University, GPO Box U1987, Perth, WA 6845, Australia.

^BRubenstein School of Environment and Natural Resources, Gund Institute for Ecological Economics, 308 Aiken Center, University of Vermont, Burlington, VT 05405, USA.

^CCorresponding author. Email: g.wardell-johnson@curtin.edu.au

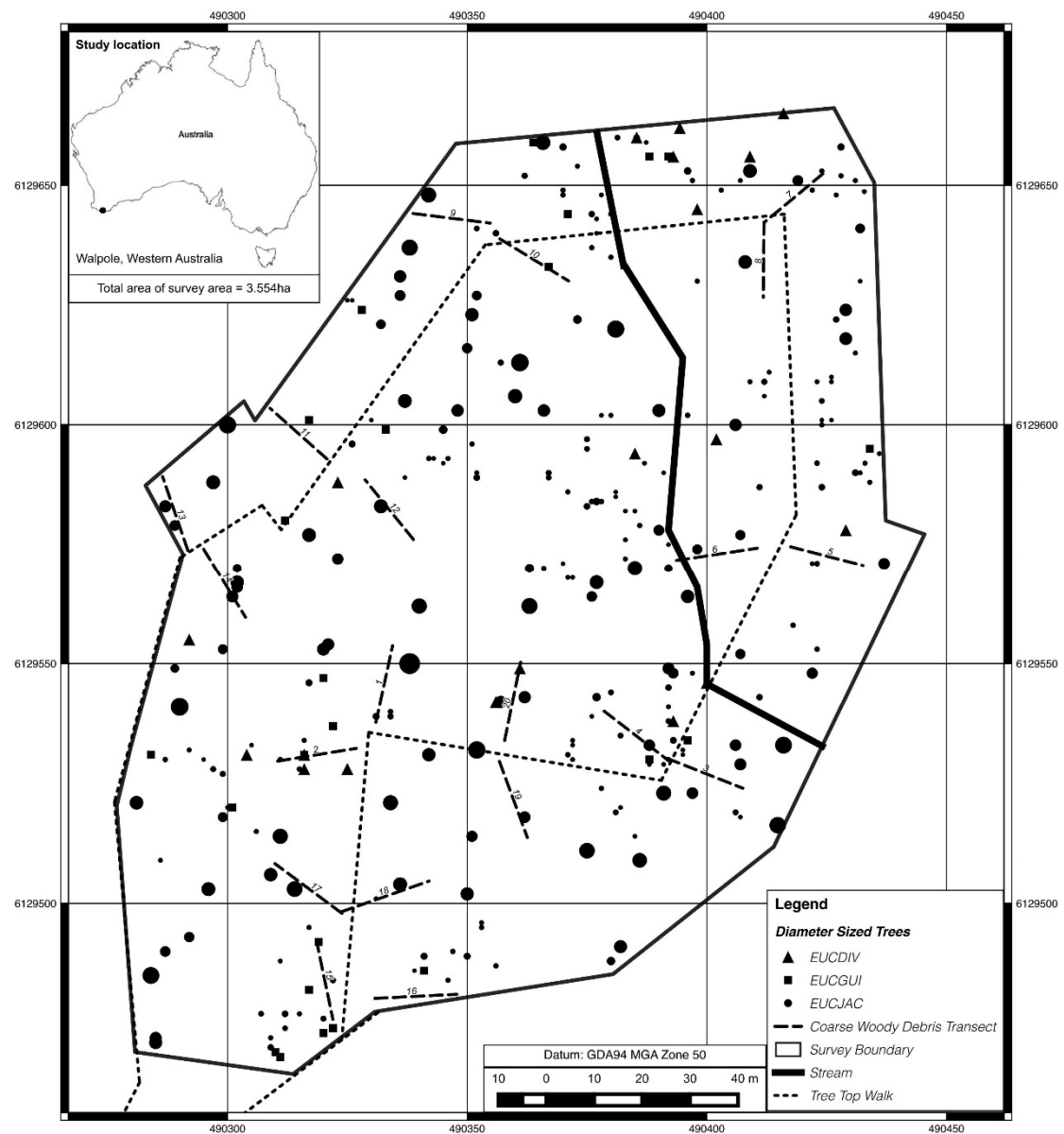


Fig. S1. Study area near Nornalup, south-western Australia showing plot boundaries, position of Tingle Tree Top Walk (TTW), coarse woody debris transects and individual trees (with relative DBH of individual trees to scale). EUCJAC is *Eucalyptus jacksonii*, EUCDIV is *E. diversicolor* and EUCGUI is *E. guilfoylei*.

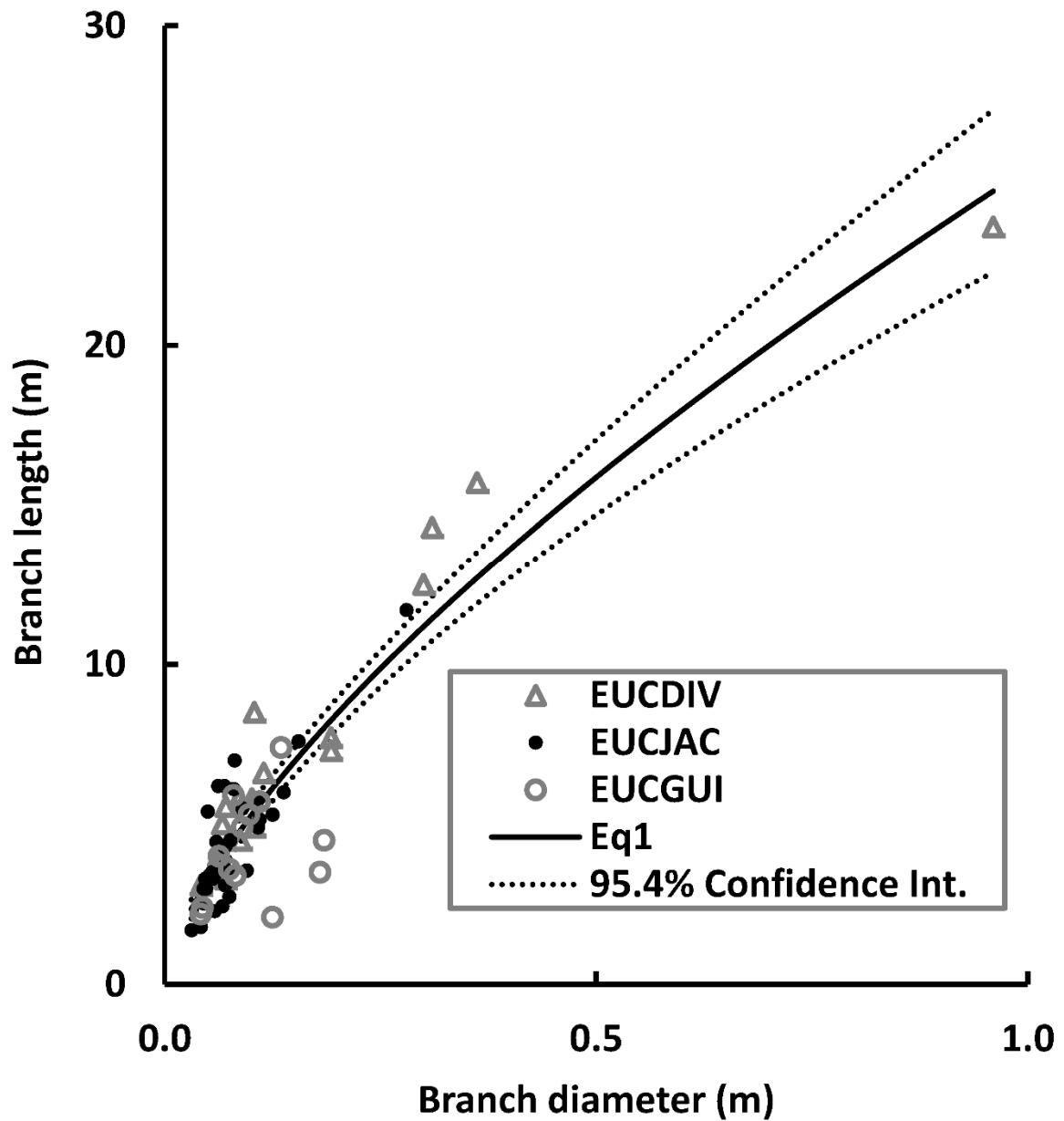


Fig. S2. Branch dimensions measured from coarse woody debris on the forest floor derived from recently (< 2 years) fallen canopies of *Eucalyptus jacksonii* (EUCJAC), *E. diversicolor* (EUCDIV) and *E. guilfoylei* (EUCGUI) in the immediate Tingle Tree Top Walk study site, and allometric fit corresponding to Eqn 1.

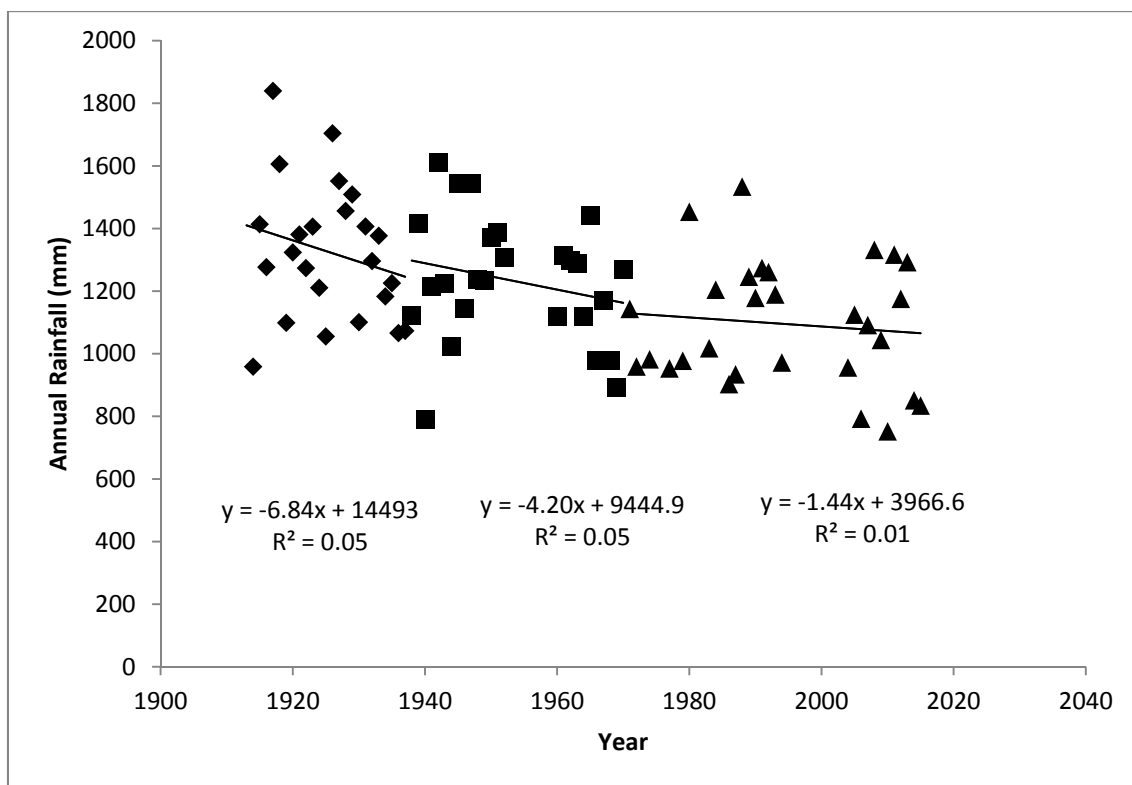


Fig. S3. Annual rainfall for Nornalup, south-western Australia, 7 km from the study area; 1914 to 1937 (diamonds), 1938 to 1970 (squares) and 1971 to 2015 (triangles).