

## **Supplementary material**

### **Delivering effective savanna fire management for defined biodiversity conservation outcomes: an Arnhem Land case study**

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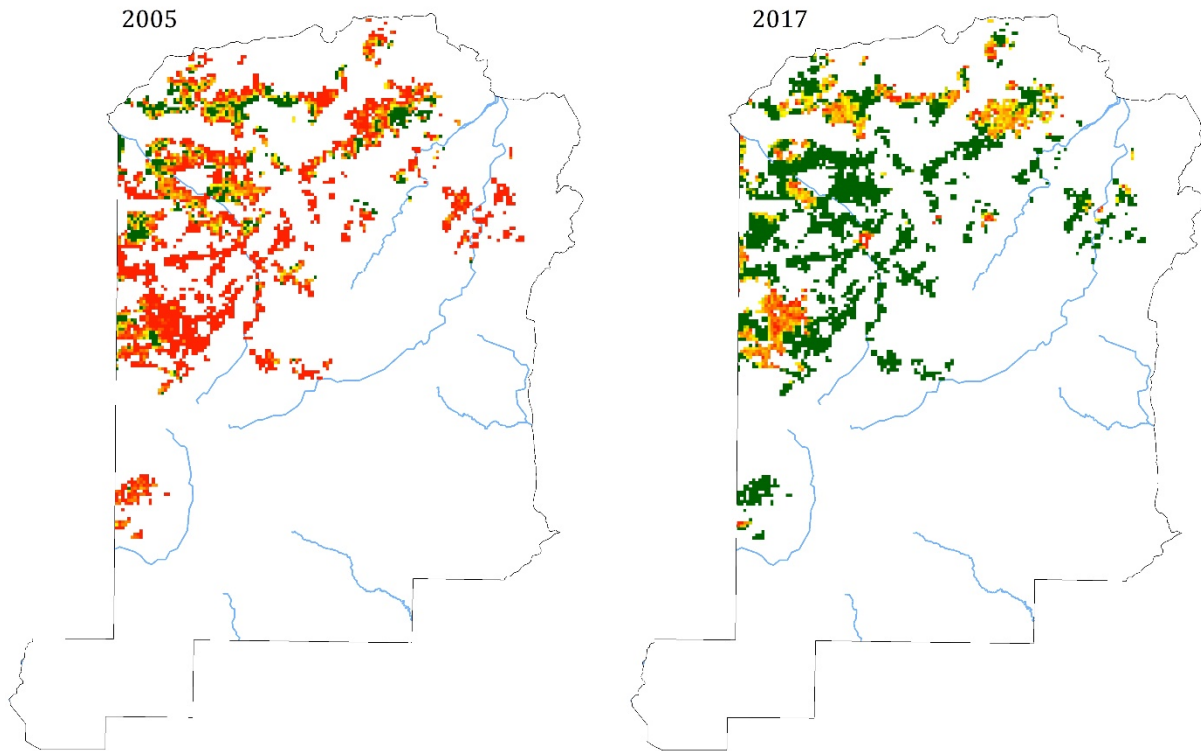
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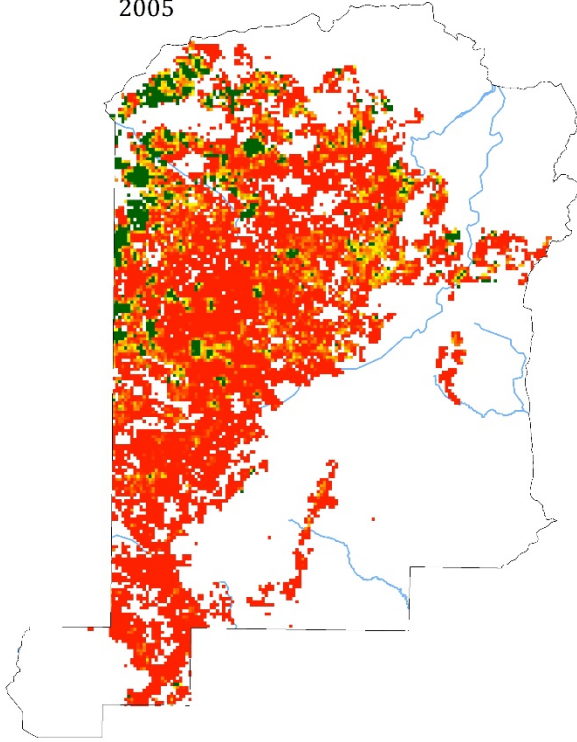
Fig. S1. Spatial distribution of the status of ecological thresholds for (a) severe fires affecting closed canopy monsoon forests (UCF), (b) frequent fires affecting sandstone heath (SSH), (c) severe fires affecting upland woodlands (UWL), (d) severe fires affecting lowland woodlands (LWL), (e) UWL unburnt for at least 3 yr, (f) UWL unburnt for at least 10 yr, (g) LWL unburnt for at least 3 yr, (h) LWL unburnt for at least 10 yr, (i) upland habitats burnt by fires  $>1 \text{ km}^2$ , (j) lowland habitats burnt by fires  $>1 \text{ km}^2$ , represented as proportion of habitat affected in  $1 \times 1 \text{ km}$  cells for 2005, representative of pre-project period, and 2017, representative of project period. Colour ramp indicates proportion of habitat affected with green as zero, red as all habitat within cell affected.

(a) UCF severe

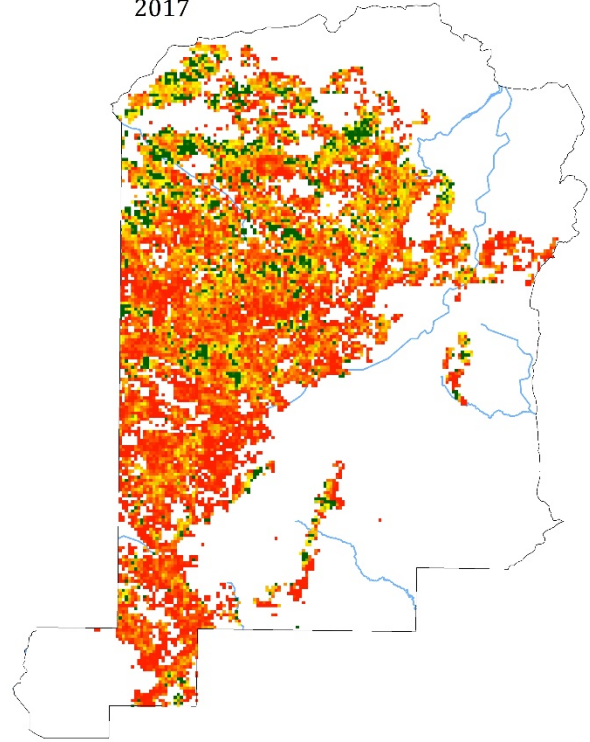


(b) SSH frequent

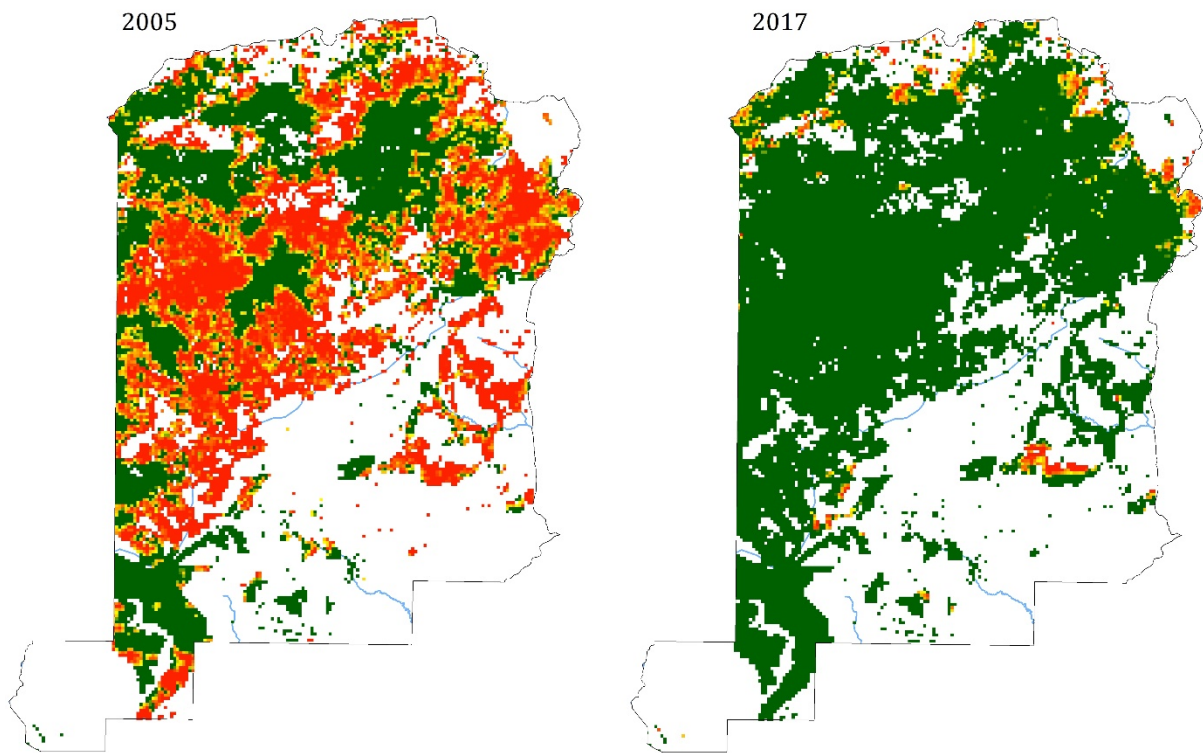
2005



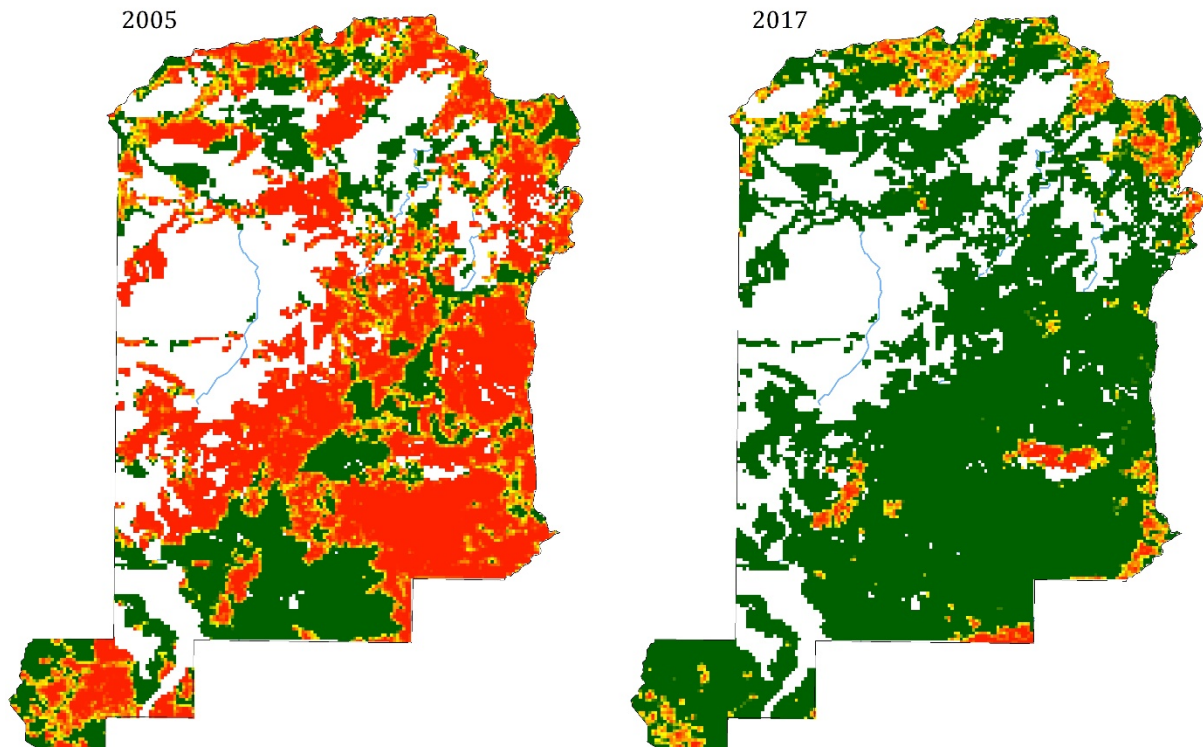
2017



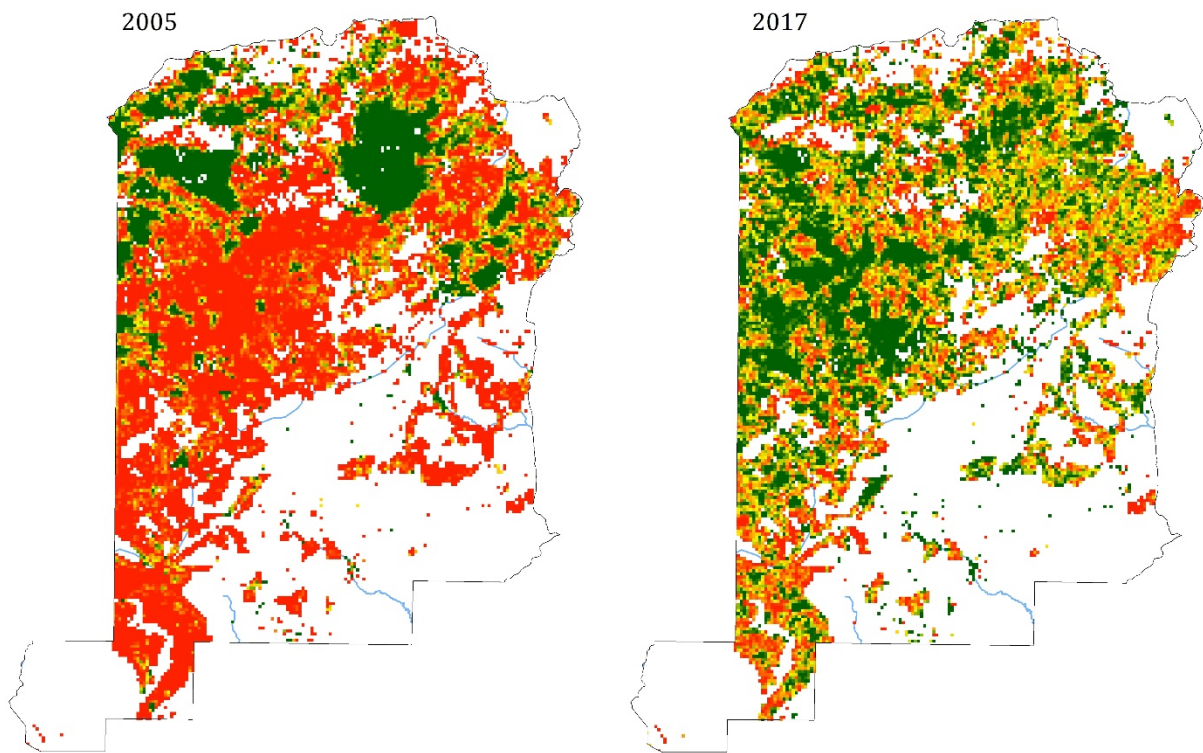
(c) UWL severe



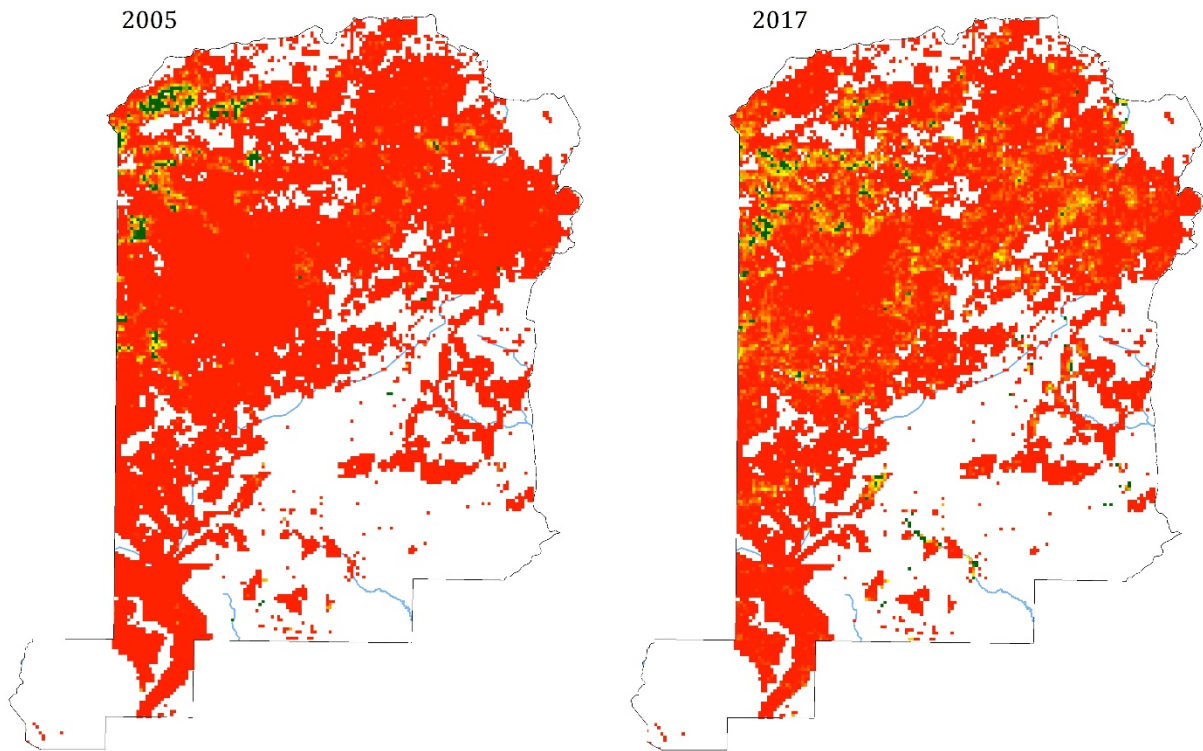
(d) LWL severe



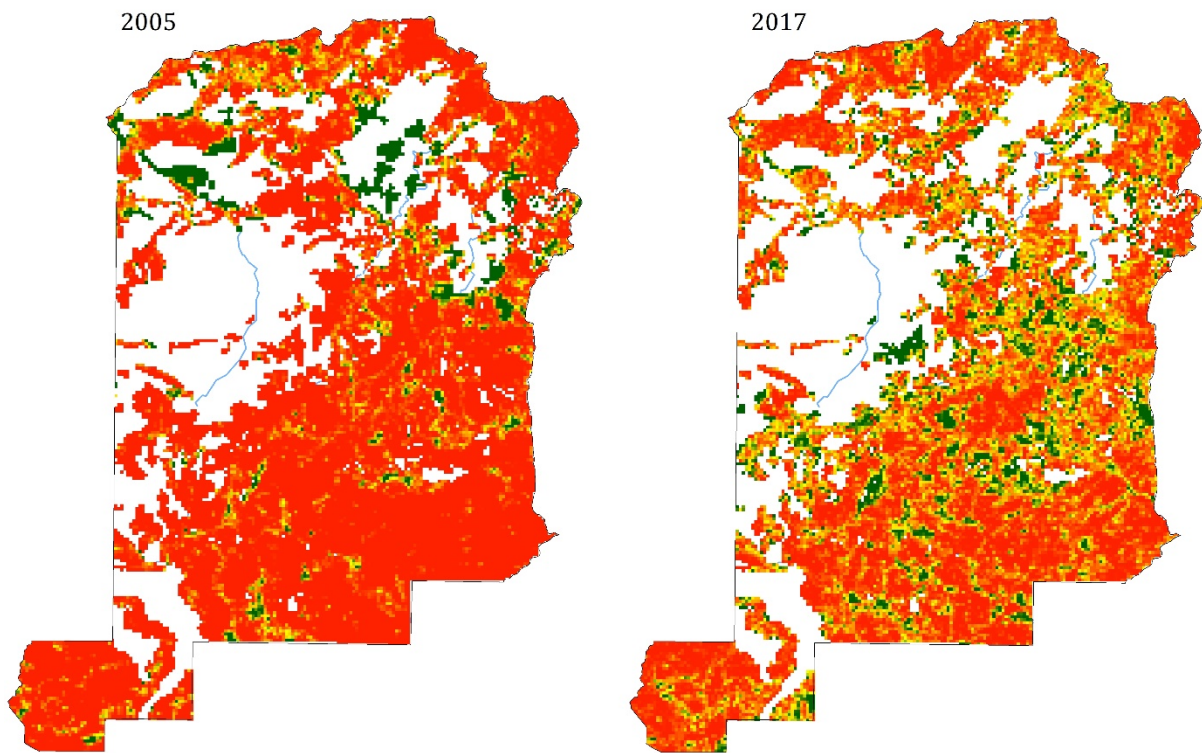
(e) UWL 3 years unburnt



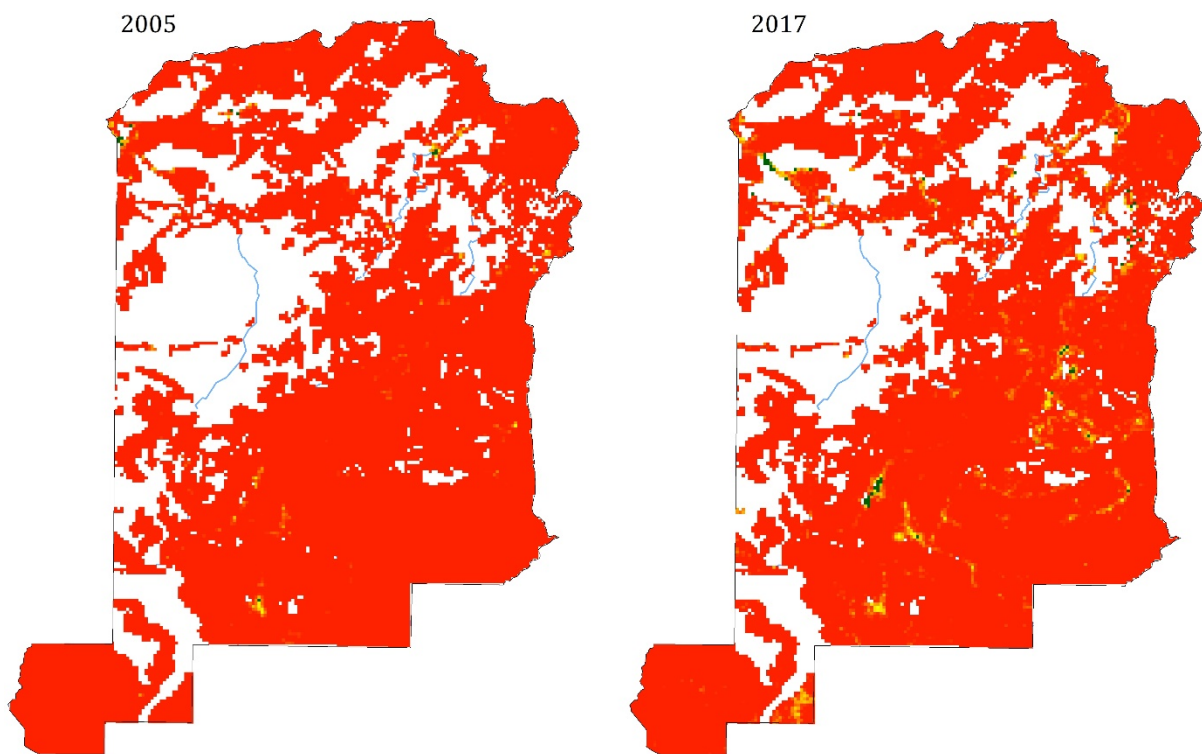
(f) UWL 10 years unburnt



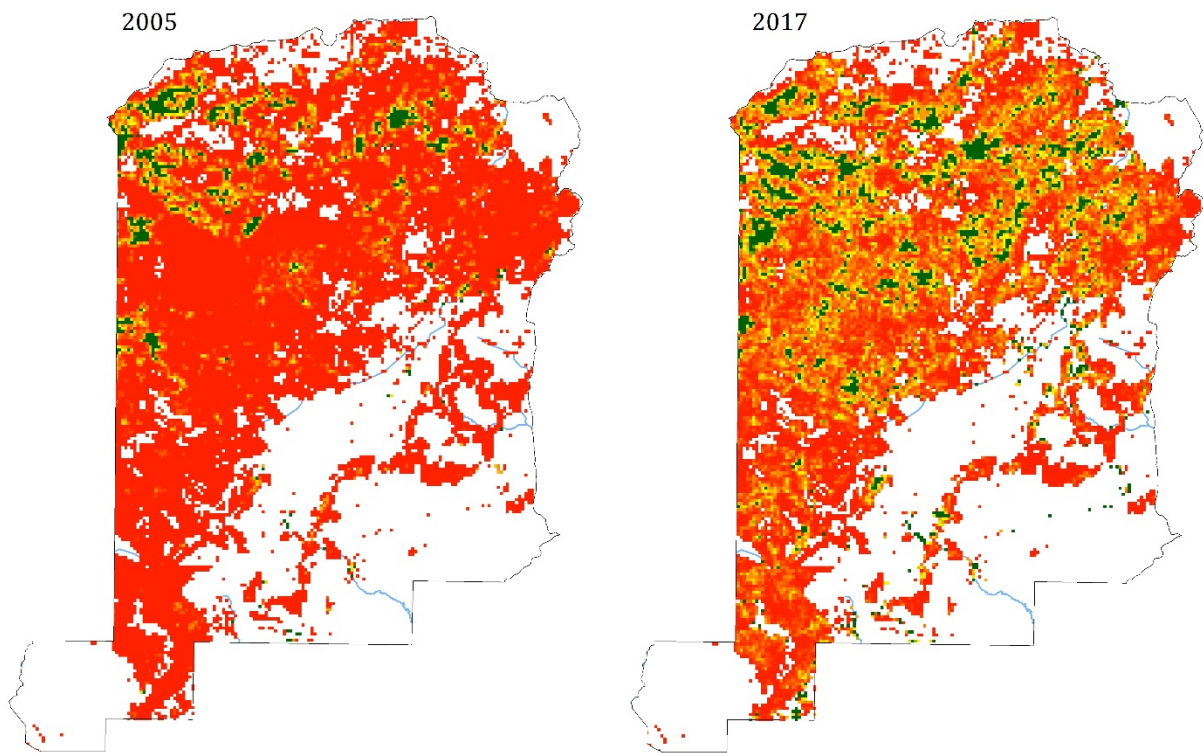
(g) LWL 3 years unburnt



(h) LWL 10 years unburnt



(i) UPL extensive



(j) LWL extensive

