*International Journal of Wildland Fire* 2020, 29(4 & 5), 414-426
doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC 

**Supplementary material**

# Quantification of inter-regional differences in risk mitigation from prescribed burning across multiple management values

*Brett Cirulis*[A,D], *Hamish Clarke*[B,C], *Matthias Boer*[C], *Trent Penman*[A], *Owen Price*[B] *and Ross Bradstock*[B]

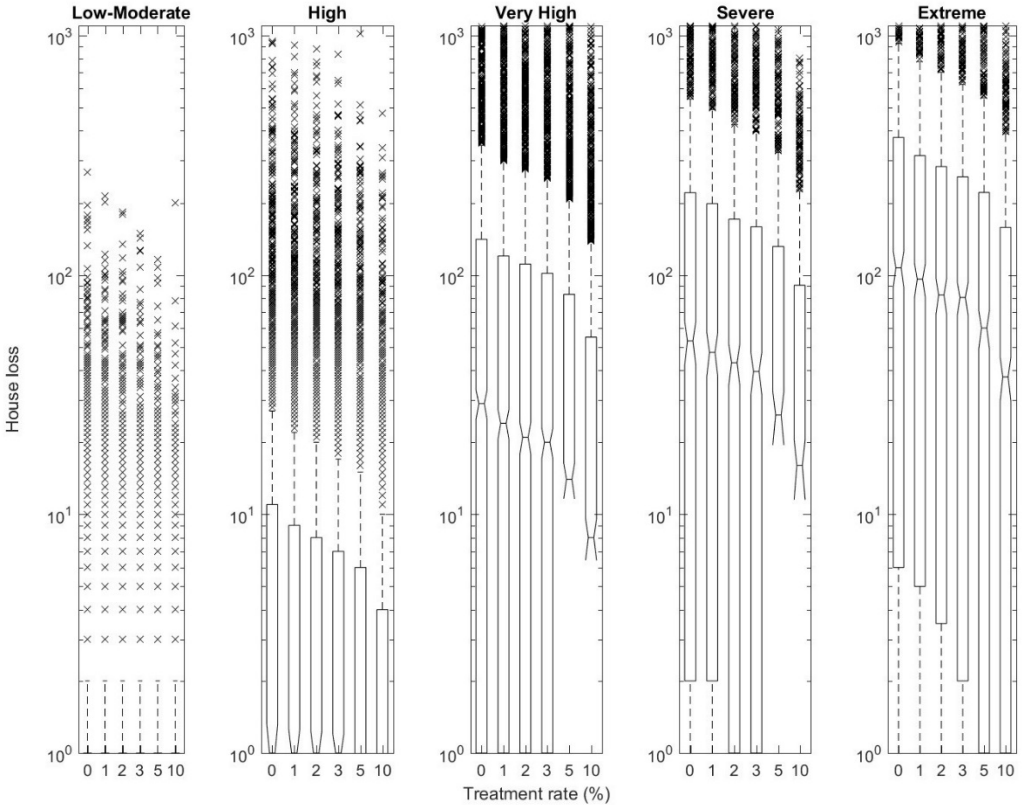
[A]School of Ecosystem and Forest Sciences, The University of Melbourne, Vic. 3363, Australia.

[B]Centre for Environmental Risk Management of Bushfires, Centre for Sustainable Ecosystem Solutions, University of Wollongong, NSW 2522, Australia.

[C]Hawkesbury Institute for the Environment, Western Sydney University, Locked Bag 1797, Penrith, NSW 2751, Australia.

[D]Corresponding author. Email: bcirulis@unimelb.edu.au

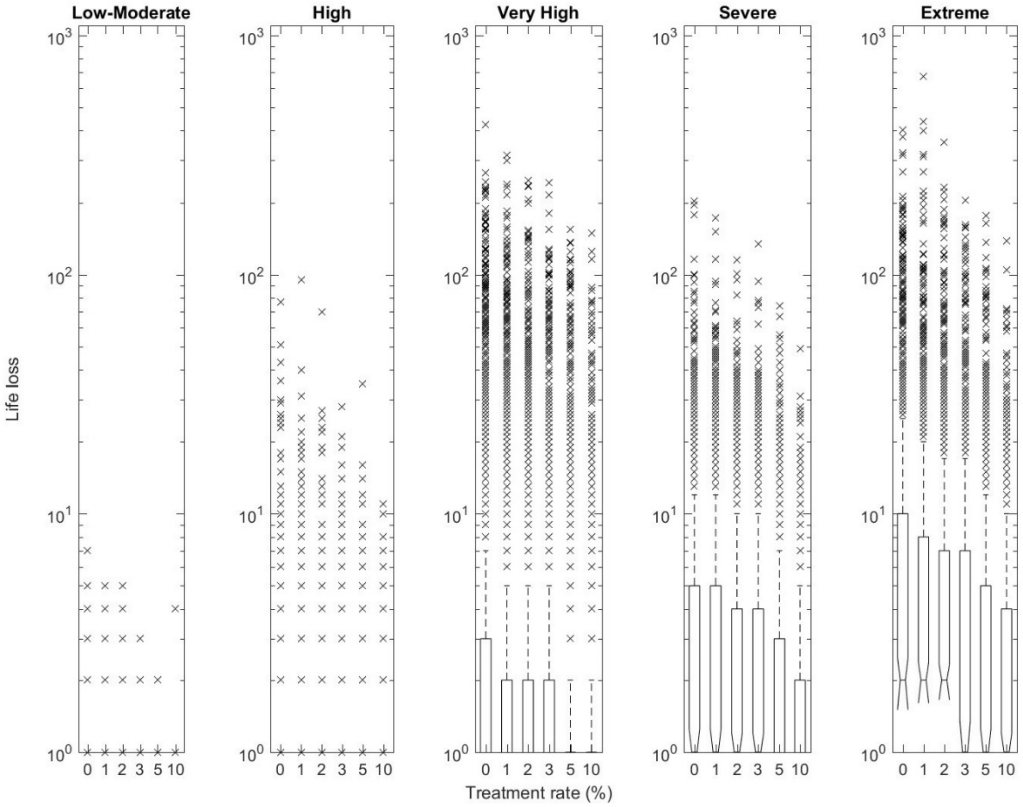
## *Supplementary material*



doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC

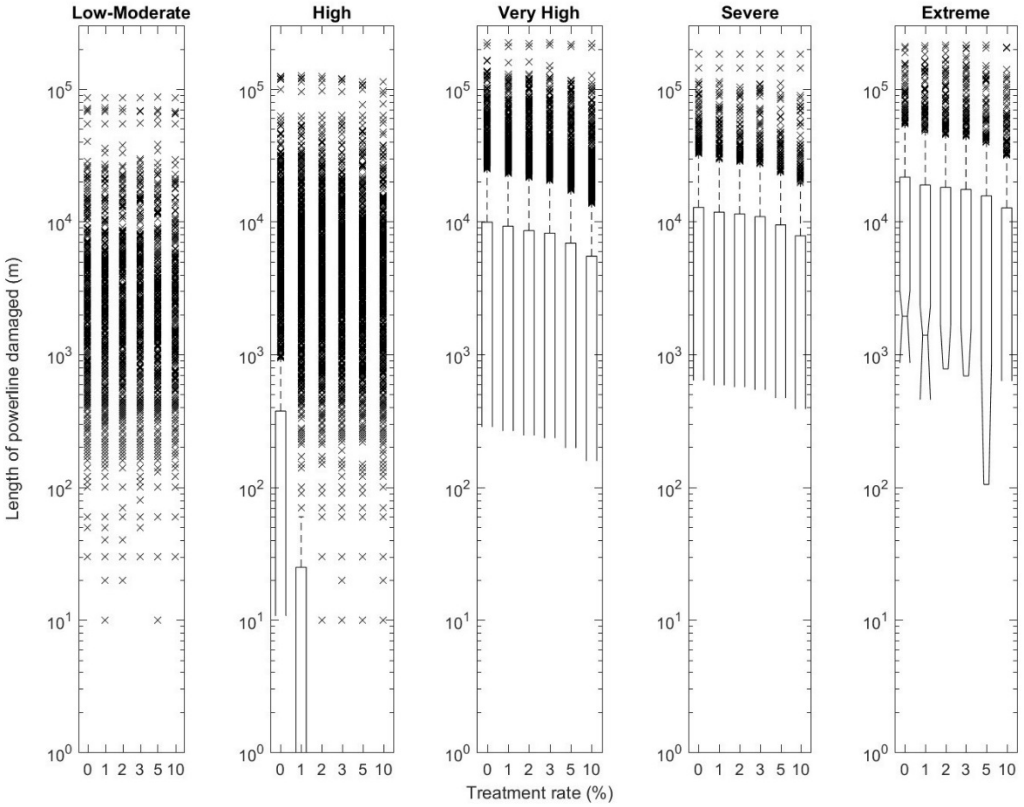
Supplementary Figure 1 Impact estimation for house loss in Tasmania case study landscape. Each panel shows the distribution of house loss at different treatment rates within a given fire weather category. Each category includes FFDI values driven primarily by temperature, wind speed and wind direction change. For all boxplots, lower and upper whiskers span the 95% interval, lower and upper hinges show first and third quartile, central line shows median and notch shows 95% confidence interval of median.

doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC



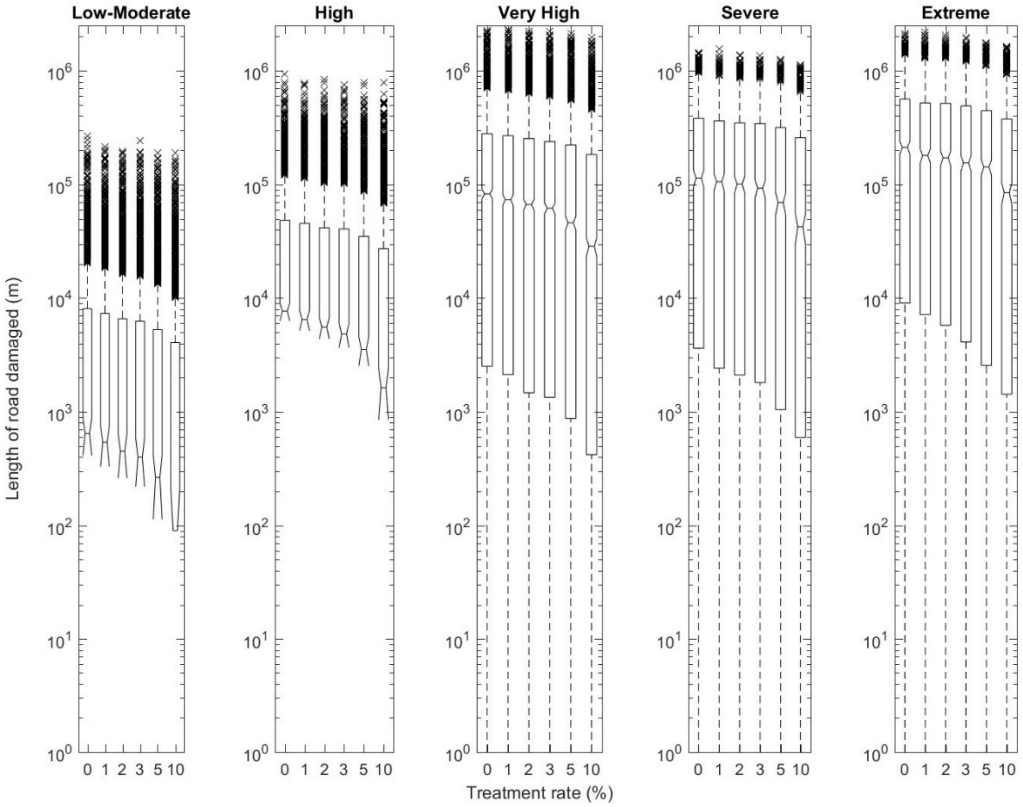

Supplementary Figure 2. As for Supp Fig 1, but for life loss.

doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC

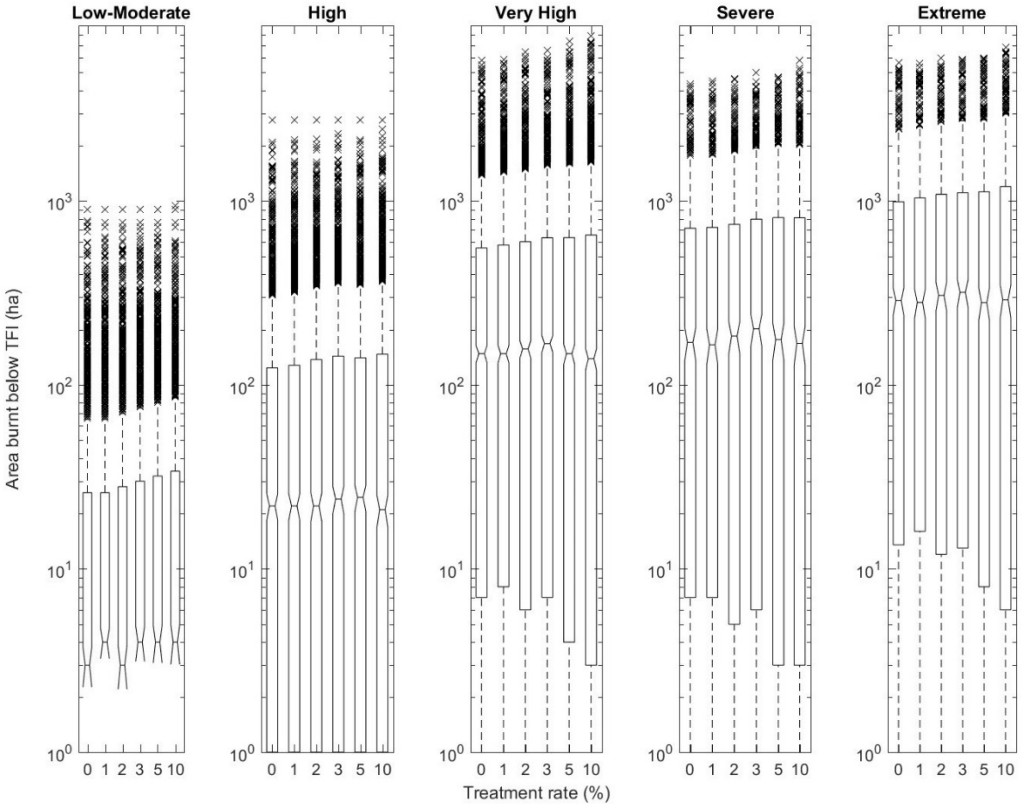



Supplementary Figure 3. As for Supp Fig 1, but for length of powerline damaged.

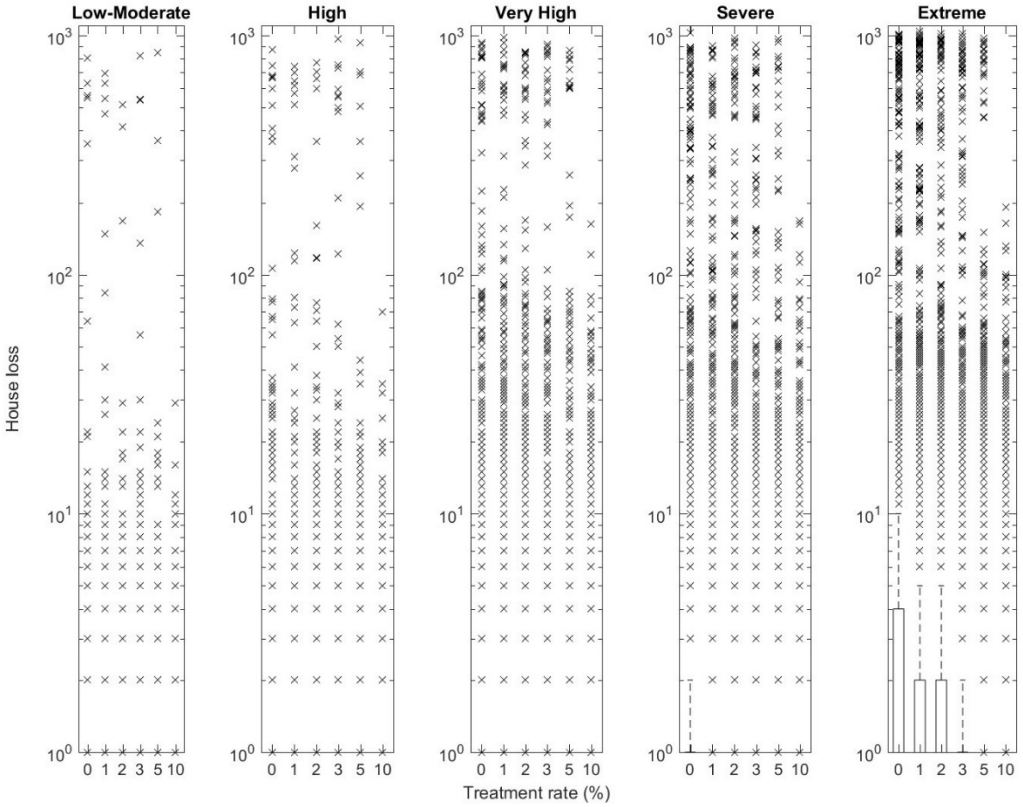
doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC



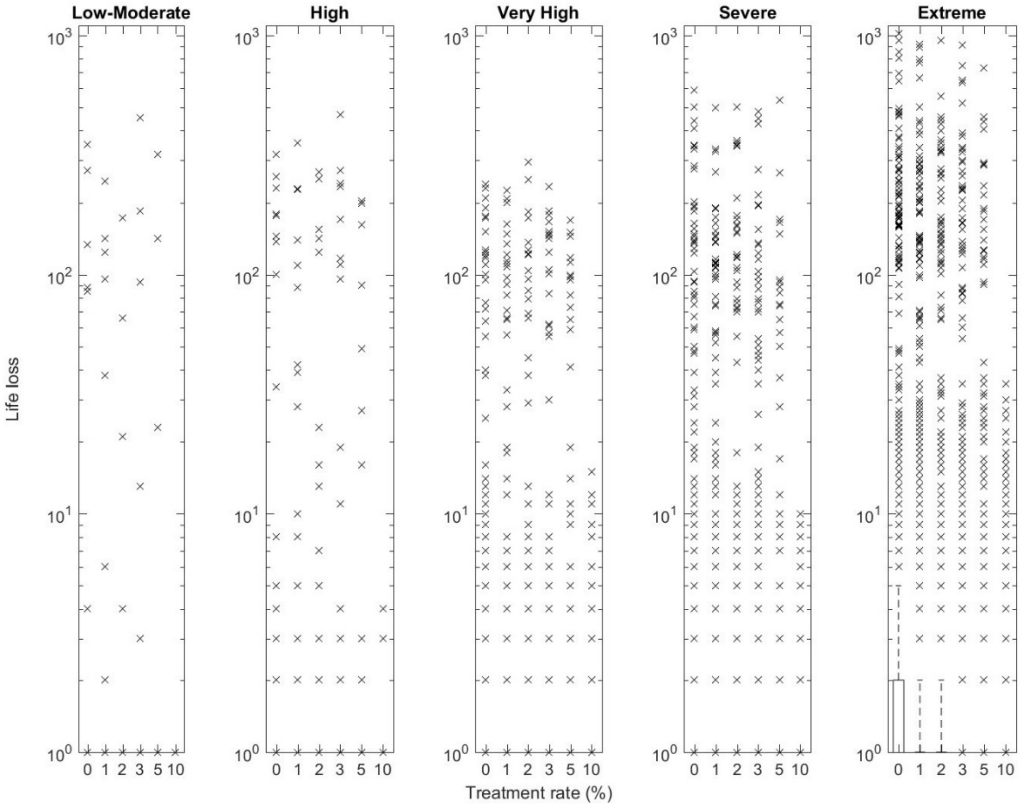

Supplementary Figure 4. As for Supp Fig 1, but for length of road damaged.




Supplementary Figure 5. As for Supp Fig 1, but for area burnt below minimum tolerable fire interval (TFI).

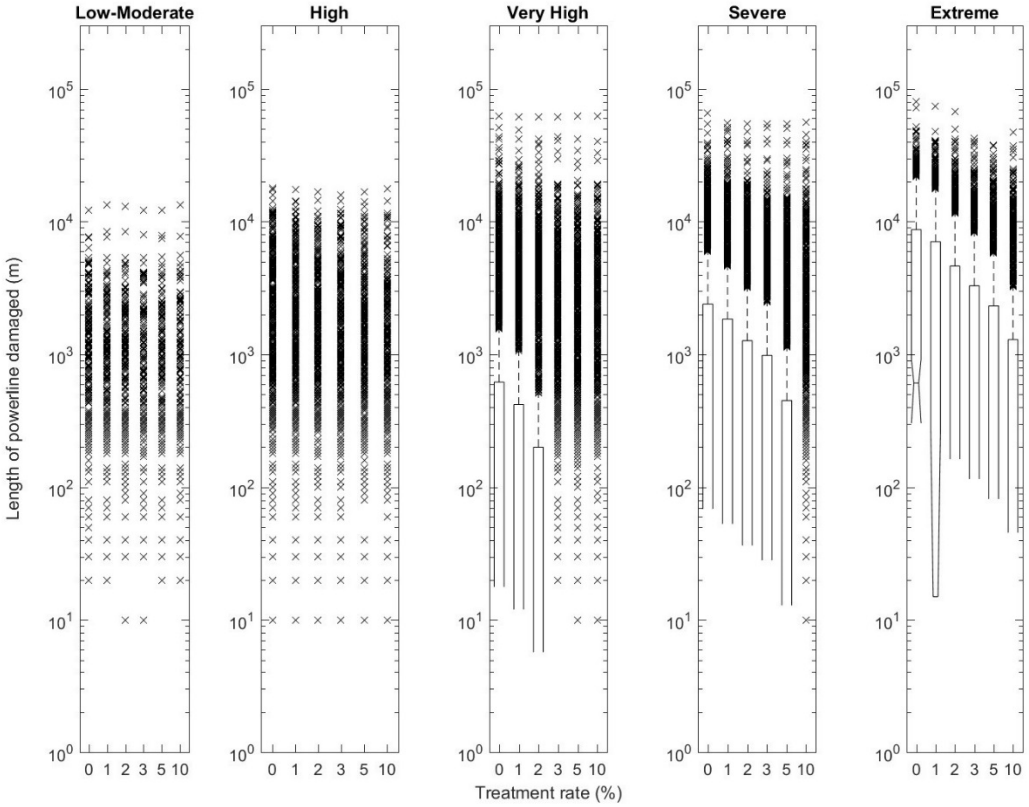



Supplementary Figure 6. Impact estimation for house loss in ACT case study landscape. Each panel shows the distribution of house loss at different treatment rates within a given fire weather category. Each category includes FFDI values driven primarily by temperature, wind speed and wind direction change. For all boxplots, lower and upper whiskers span the 95% interval, lower and upper hinges show first and third quartile, central line shows median and notch shows 95% confidence interval of median.



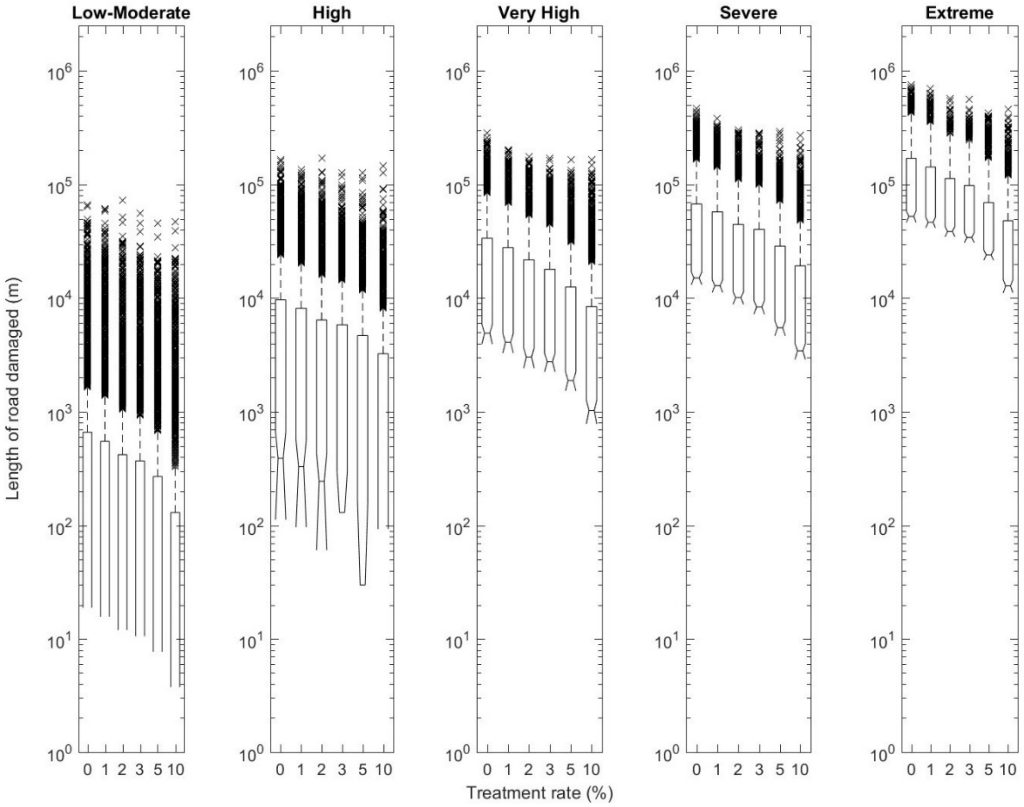

Supplementary Figure 7. As for Supp Fig 6, but for life loss.

doi: 10.1071/WF18135_AC

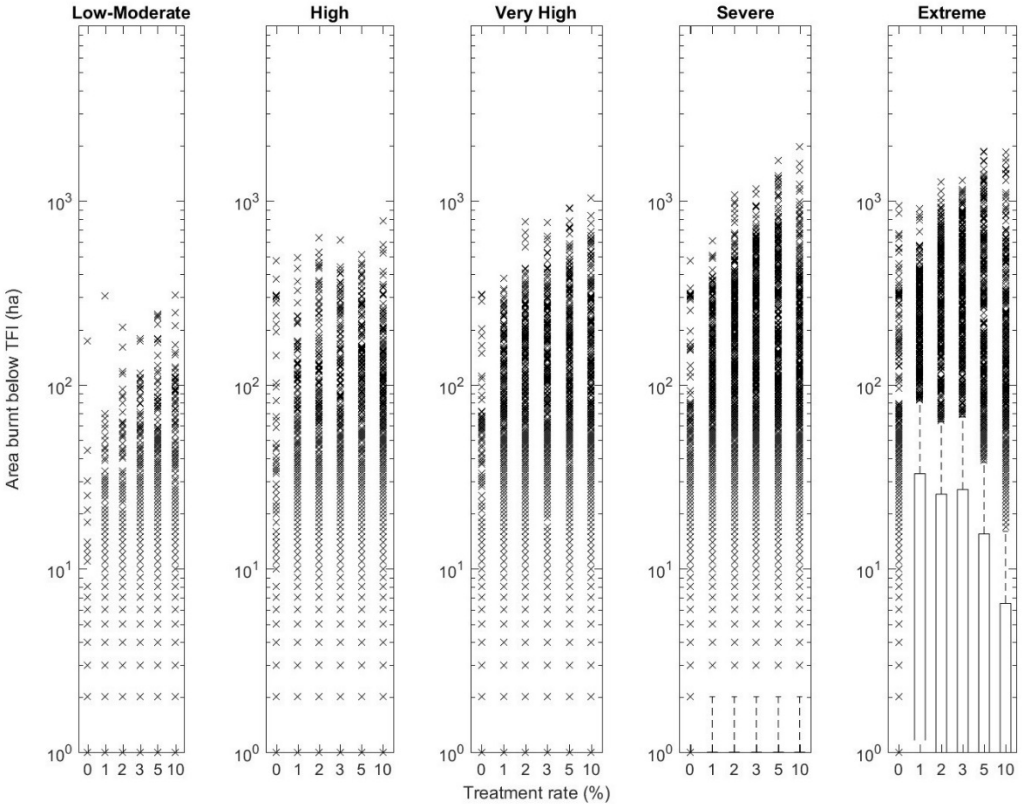



Supplementary Figure 8. As for Supp Fig 6, but for length of powerline damaged.




Supplementary Figure 9. As for Supp Fig 6, but for length of road damaged.




Supplementary Figure 10. As for Supp Fig 6, but for area burnt below minimum tolerable fire interval (TFI).