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Ontario's Modifying Industrial Operations Protocol aims to limit wildland fire risks associated with forestry operations. We empirically investigated how the distribution of incremental growth between discovery and final sizes of industrial forestry-caused fires have changed over time, finding evidence suggesting that fires tend to grow less under current regulations.

We describe the barriers and facilitators for knowledge exchange for wildland fire management elicited from a case study of the Canadian Forest Fire Danger Rating System development and implementation in Ontario. These findings can help guide the development and implementation of future innovations for wildland fire management.

The sandpile model uses accumulating sand grains to approximate net fuel deposition. When a collapse occurs, it spreads, simulating the spread of fire. Data from both a sandpile model simulation and an analysis of historical forest fire data suggest that prescribed burning reduces the risk of destructive wildfires.

We tested the flammable properties of *Pinus banksiana* living needles in a laboratory. Needles ignite faster the older they are, influenced mainly by their form. Their chemical makeup affects the speed, energy released during combustion and consumption velocity. Our study showed that, surprisingly, moisture content was not the main factor controlling their flammability.

This study investigates visitor preferences for tree cover, water-bodies and visual evidence of past fire at recreation sites in a Southern California national forest. Findings show that water and tree cover are highly valued, and fire impacts depend on vegetation type, fire intensity and time since the fire.

The recovery process and corresponding fire likelihood of post-burn boreal forests were identified. Soil depth and slope played important roles in vegetation recovery. Most burned areas recovered and showed low burn probability 20 years post burn.

We studied the wildfire response of GPS-tracked Bonelli's eagles. We used kernel density estimators and movement parameters comparing individuals' behaviour before, during and after a wildfire. We only saw an immediate negative effect in the first days of the wildfire. This could be an adaptation to wildfires in Mediterranean areas.



The Aurora Borealis dances over an Ontario CL-415 Airtanker firefighting aircraft in Dryden, Ontario, Canada (see Granville *et al.* pp. 825–834).

Photo courtesy Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Aviation, Forest Fire and Emergency Services: Chris Marchand.