

Article

The Effect of Post-fire Rehabilitation and Climate on Fire Regimes in Wyoming Sagebrush Steppe

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Supplementary Materials:

Table S1. Geospatial data extracted from shapefiles and raster data sets and used in the predictor matrix for the nonparametric multiplicative regression analyses.

Predictor Variable	Note	Source
Treatment and Fire History		
Aerial treatments	Total number (pre- and post-fire treatments)	Seeding treatment shapefiles from multiple sources:
Drill treatments	Total number (pre- and post-fire treatments)	• Jarbidge and Bruneau Field Office, BLM ⁴ , Idaho (personal communication)
Total treatments	Total number (drill and aerial)	• Mountain Home Air Force Base, D.O.D. (personal communication)
First treatment year	First year a seeding treatment occurred ¹	• National Operations Center, BLM [1]
First treatment	First type of seeding treatment	• Land Treatment Digital Library, USGS ⁴ [2]
First post-fire treatment year	First year a seeding treatment after a fire ²	
First post-fire treatment	First type of seeding treatment	
Pre-fire treatment	Type of seeding treatment before the most recent fire	
Post-fire treatment	Type of seeding treatment after the most recent fire	
First fire year	First year a fire burned the site	BLM Idaho fire perimeters [3]
Resistance and Resilience		
Index rating	Resistance and resilience index rating [4]	Sage Grouse Initiative [5]
Anthropogenic Features		
Distance to nearest road	Within 5 km radius, calculated	TIGER 2015 Roads [6]
Total road length	Within 5 km radius, calculated	
Total area of private land	Within 5 km radius, calculated	BLM Idaho Surface Management Agency [7]

Elevation (10 m resolution)	Digital elevation model	National Elevation Dataset [8]
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Climate³

Maximum temperature	Monthly, seasonal, annual	Parameter-elevation relationships on independent slopes model [9]
Minimum temperature	Monthly, seasonal, annual	
Maximum vapor pressure deficit	Monthly, seasonal, annual	
Minimum vapor pressure deficit	Monthly, seasonal, annual	
Precipitation	Monthly, seasonal, annual	

1. Seeding treatment applied for any reason (e.g.- sagebrush removal, prescribed fire, or wildfire).
2. Prescribed fire or wildfire.
3. These variables include the 30-year average for each month, season, and the annual (16 variables in total).
4. **United State government agency abbreviations: BLM- Bureau of Land Management, U.S.G.S.- U.S. Geological Survey.**

Data Citations

1. NOC, *Completed vegetation treatments*. U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office, GIS Staff. <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/vegetation-treatment-area-completed-polygonbd74a>, Accessed: March 1, 2015. 2014.
2. Pilliod, D.S. and J.L. Welty. *Land Treatment Digital Library: U.S. Geological Survey Data Series 806*. Online at <http://pubs.er.usgs.gov/publication/ds806> (March 2013). 2013; Available from: <https://ltdl.wr.usgs.gov/>.
3. BLM. *Historic fire perimeters*. U.S. Department of the Interior (DOI), Bureau of Land Management, Idaho State Office. 2015; Available from: <https://catalog.data.gov/dataset/fire-perimeters-historic-polygon>, Accessed: March 1, 2015.
4. Maestas, J.D., et al., *Tapping soil survey information for rapid assessment of sagebrush ecosystem resilience and resistance*. *Rangelands*, 2016. **38**(3): p. 120-128.
5. SGI. *Ecosystem resilience and resistance*. 2016; Available from: <https://map.sagegrouseinitiative.com/ecosystem>.
6. Division, G., *TIGER 2015 Roads*, U.S.C.B. U.S. Department of Commerce, Editor. 2015: USDA Geospatial Data Gateway.
7. BLM, *BLM Idaho Surface Management Agency (Surface Ownership)*, B.o.L.M.B. U.S. Department of Interior, Idaho State Office, Editor. 2015.
8. USGS. *National Elevation Dataset*. 2012 [cited 2013 March 1]; Available from: <https://datagateway.nrcs.usda.gov/GDGOrder.aspx>.
9. Daly, C. *United States average monthly and annual precipitation, 1981-2010 (4km; BIL)*. 2013; Available from: <http://www.prism.oregonstate.edu/>.

Table S2. Treatment histories for sites by the total number of aerial or drill seeding. Sites labeled “never seeded” have no recorded seeding treatment since 1950.

Treatment Type	Treatment (n)	Sample size
Aerial	0	313
	1	177
	2	65
	3	16
	4	1
	5	1
Drill	0	264
	1	244
	2	57
	3	8
Never seeded	-	199

Table S3. The number of sites treated by aerial or drill seeding on site with a history of 0-7 fires,.

	Fire (n)	Seeding (n)			
		0	1	2	≥3
Aerial	0	160	3	0	0
	1	55	60	0	0
	2	65	65	24	0
	3	17	25	16	5
	4	7	15	12	8
	5	6	6	10	2
	6	3	3	2	2
	7	0	0	1	1
Drill	0	126	30	5	2
	1	52	59	4	0
	2	57	75	19	3
	3	13	35	14	1
	4	9	22	10	1
	5	5	16	2	1
	6	2	6	2	0
	7	0	1	1	0

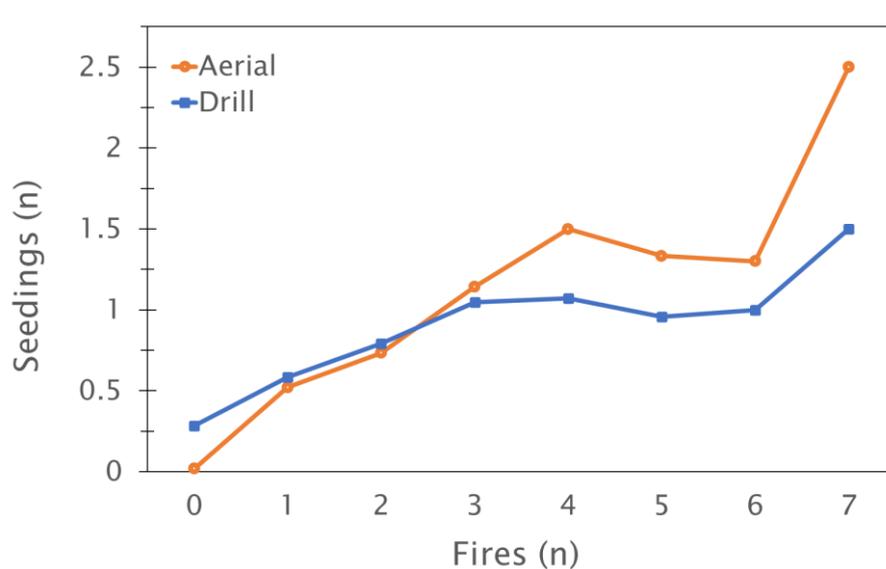


Figure S1. The weighted average number of aerial and drill seedings for sites that had 0-7 fires.

Table S4. The relative contribution of biomass from each functional type to the NMS ordination. The ordination explained 90% of the variation in data (axis 1- $R^2=0.628$; axis 2- $R^2=0.272$).

	Axis 1			Axis 2		
	r	r-sq	tau	r	r-sq	tau
Perennial Bunchgrass	-0.468	0.219	-0.331	0.636	0.404	0.427
Annual grass	0.073	0.005	0.097	-0.925	0.855	-0.789
Forb	-0.217	0.047	-0.06	-0.341	0.117	-0.256
Shrub	0.941	0.886	0.841	0.049	0.002	0.095

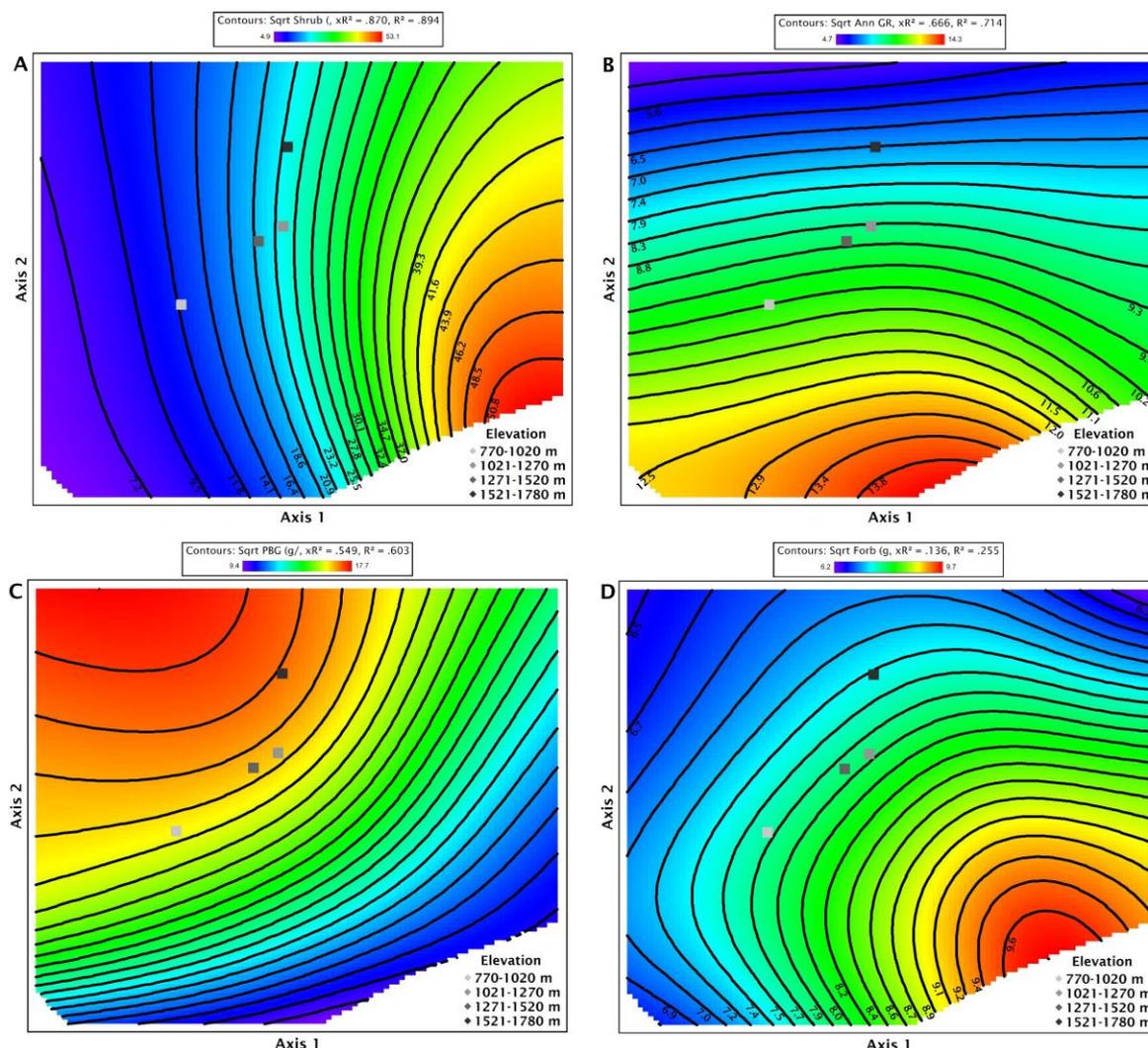


Figure S2. Contour maps showing where shrub (A), annual grass (B), perennial bunchgrass (C), and

Table S5. Multiple comparisons between different seeding treatments nested within elevation ranges. Seeding treatments were on unburned (n=11) and burned sites (n=56). Significant differences based on the False Detection Rate adjusted alpha ($\alpha=0.0115$) noted with (*) while all comparisons with a $p < 0.05$ are indicated in bold. The *T*-statistic indicates how different each group is while *A* is the chance corrected within-group similarity. The table is sorted by lowest to highest *p*-value.

Elevation-Seeding	vs. Elevation-Seeding	<i>T</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>p</i>
High-Aerial*	vs. Low-Unseeded	-6.48	0.25	0.0002
High-Aerial*	vs. Med High-Aerial	-3.92	0.19	0.0025
High-Aerial*	vs. Low-Aerial	-3.51	0.21	0.0039
High-Aerial*	vs. Med Low-Aerial	-3.02	0.10	0.0097
High-Aerial	vs. Med Low-Unseeded	-3.01	0.12	0.0161
High-Aerial	vs. Med High-Unseeded	-2.39	0.10	0.027
High-Unseeded	vs. Med High-Aerial	-2.10	0.24	0.035
Med Low-Aerial	vs. Med Low-Unseeded	-2.20	0.10	0.038
Med High-Aerial	vs. Med Low-Drill	-1.94	0.16	0.044
High-Aerial	vs. High-Unseeded	-1.85	0.10	0.051
Low-Unseeded	vs. Med Low-Drill	-1.80	0.08	0.06

Med Low-Drill	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-1.71	0.08	0.07
Med Low-Drill	vs.	Low-Aerial	-1.62	0.17	0.07
Low-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-1.54	0.06	0.08
High-Aerial	vs.	Med High-Drill	-1.51	0.05	0.08
Low-Unseeded	vs.	High-Unseeded	-1.43	0.08	0.09
Low-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-1.31	0.06	0.10
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-1.29	0.11	0.11
Med Low-Unseeded	vs.	Low-Aerial	-1.12	0.10	0.13
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Med High-Unseeded	-1.05	0.08	0.14
Med Low-Aerial	vs.	Low-Aerial	-1.08	0.10	0.14
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-0.97	0.07	0.15
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	Low-Unseeded	-0.85	0.04	0.17
High-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-0.87	0.07	0.17
Med High-Drill	vs.	Low-Unseeded	-0.77	0.03	0.19
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Med High-Drill	-0.81	0.04	0.19
Med High-Drill	vs.	Low-Aerial	-0.83	0.05	0.19
Med High-Drill	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-0.55	0.02	0.22
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	Low-Aerial	-0.53	0.05	0.25
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-0.47	0.02	0.26
Med Low-Drill	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-0.27	0.01	0.28
Med Low-Drill	vs.	High-Unseeded	-0.36	0.03	0.28
High-Aerial	vs.	Med Low-Drill	-0.40	0.02	0.29
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Unseeded	-0.03	0.00	0.35
Med High-Drill	vs.	High-Unseeded	-0.19	0.01	0.36
Med High-Drill	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-0.13	0.00	0.37
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	High-Unseeded	-0.03	0.00	0.39
High-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Aerial	-0.11	0.01	0.40
Med High-Drill	vs.	Med High-Unseeded	0.24	-0.01	0.49
Med High-Unseeded	vs.	Med Low-Drill	0.33	-0.02	0.51
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Low-Unseeded	0.60	-0.04	0.68
Med High-Drill	vs.	Med Low-Drill	0.76	-0.03	0.77
Low-Unseeded	vs.	Low-Aerial	0.81	-0.05	0.78
Med High-Aerial	vs.	Low-Aerial	0.50	-0.09	1.0
