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Supplementary material

Models for predicting fire ignition probability in graminoids from boreo-temperate moorland ecosystems

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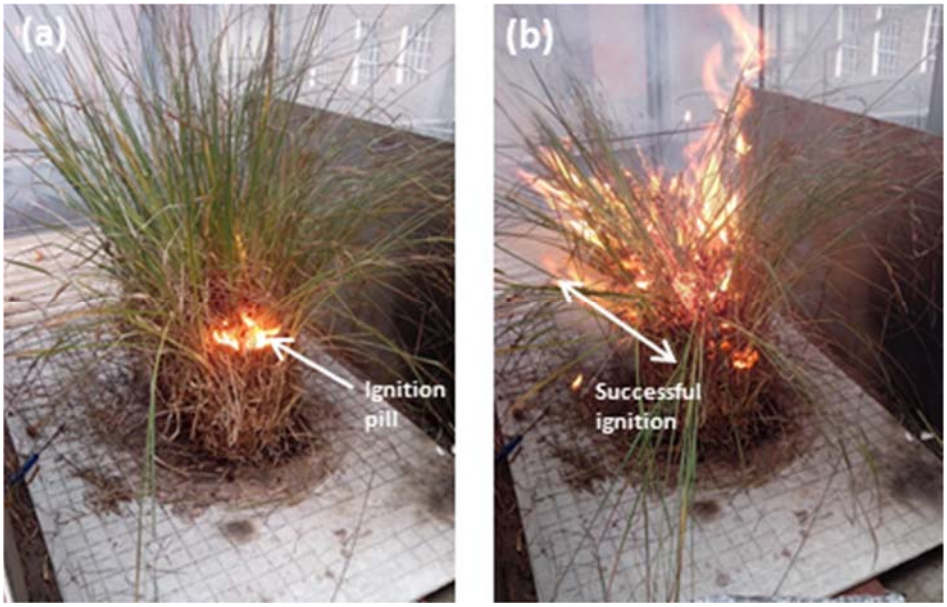

Fig. S1. Grass square used in the ignition tests: (*a*) the beginning of the test when the ignition source is started at the front of the square, and (*b*) a successful ignition where the flame produced reached the bottom of the square.

Table S1. Comparison of fuel moisture content (FMC) at which 50% of ignitions were successful (M_{50}), and maximum FMC at which successful ignition occurred (M_{max}) for different fuel types in (*a*) British moorlands and heathlands, and (*b*) other ecosystems

Values were obtained after the application of flaming and smouldering ignition sources.

(*a*) British Moors

		M_{50}		M_{max}		
Fuel type	Species	Flaming	Smouldering	Flaming	Smouldering	Reference
Peat/litter	*Calluna vulgaris*	15.2	26.9	12.8	33.2	Santana and Marrs 2014
	Vaccinium myrtillus	–	25.1	–	51.3	Santana and Marrs 2014
	Empetrum nigrum	–	19.1	–	36.2	Santana and Marrs 2014
	Ulex europaeus	–	35.1	–	52.9	Santana and Marrs 2014
	Sphagnum spp.	–	54.4	–	71.4	Santana and Marrs 2014
	Peat	–	21.6	–	46.1	Santana and Marrs 2014
Calluna vegetation	20% of dead fuel proportion	29.8	19	45.7	24.4	Santana and Marrs 2014
	40% of dead fuel proportion	31.5	28.4	44.3	41.1	Santana and Marrs 2014
	60% of dead fuel proportion	29.8	35	50.4	44.5	Santana and Marrs 2014
Graminoid species	*Eriophorum angustifolium*	47.8	–	53.7	–	This work
	Eriphorum vaginatum	36.1	–	52.7	–	This work
	Molinia caerulea	48.1	–	56.3	–	This work
(*b*) Other ecosystems						
Greek grasslands	*Avena barbata* Pott. ex Link	38	–	–	–	Dimitrakopoulos *et al.* (2010)
Western Australian spinifex grasslands	*Triodia basedowii* E. Pritz. and *T. schinzii* (Henrard) Lazarides	35	–	–	–	Burrows *et al.* (1991)
Indonesian grasslands	*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Raeuschel	35.4	–	–	–	de Groot *et al.* (2005)

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