Supplementary Material

Suppression resources and their influence on containment of forest fires in Victoria

Erica Marshall[A,*], *Annalie Dorph*[A,B], *Brendan Holyland*[A], *Alex Filkov*[A] and *Trent D. Penman*[A]

[A]FLARE Wildfire Research, School of Ecosystem and Forest Sciences, University of Melbourne, Creswick, Vic., Australia

[B]School of Environmental and Rural Science, University of New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia

*Correspondence to: Email: erica.marshall@unimelb.edu.au

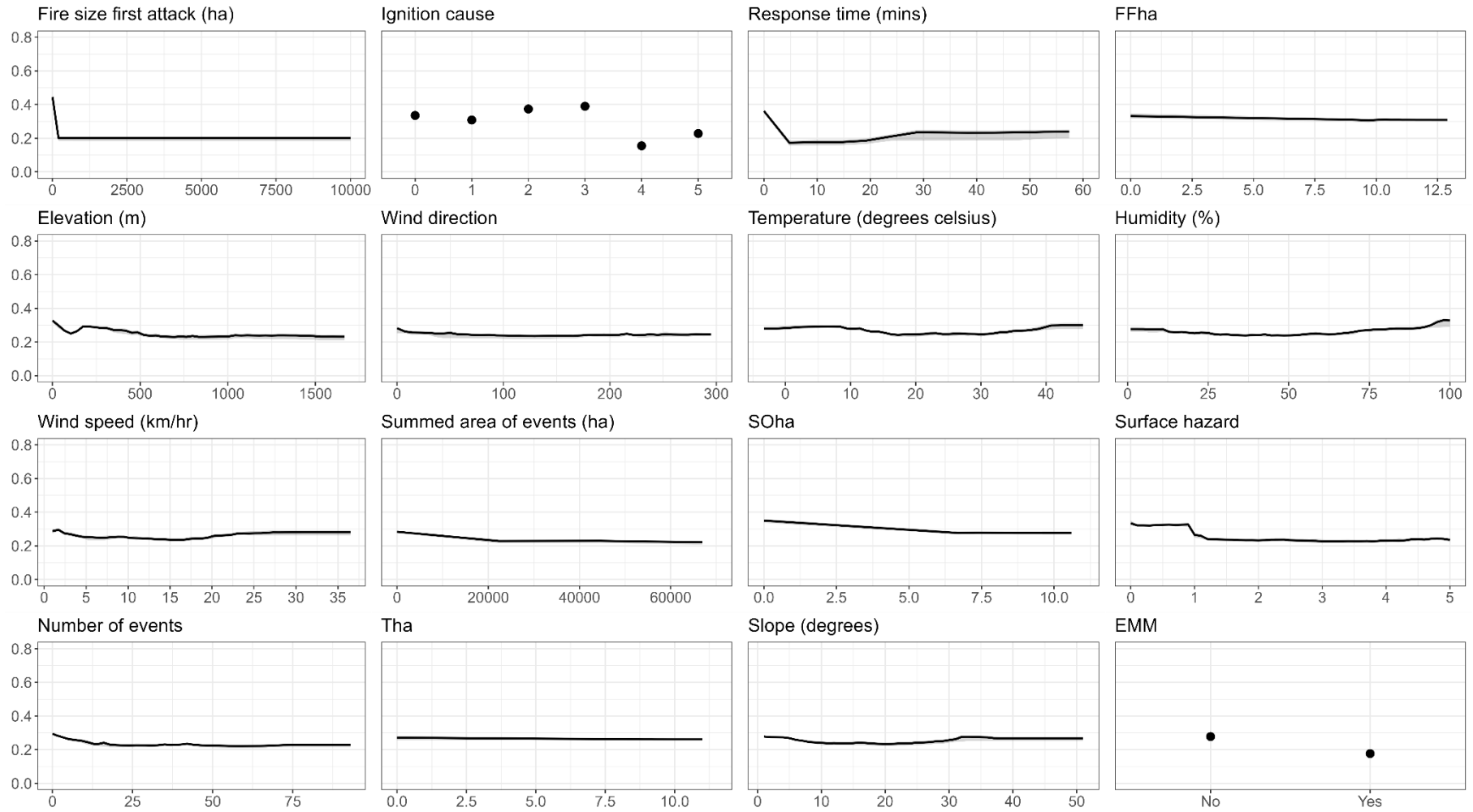# Appendix 1: Partial Dependence plots

***Figure S1:** Partial dependence plot for variables influencing fire containment within the first two hours of ground crews arriving. Predictor variables are plotted in order of importance values and show the predictor value on the y-axis and the probability of containment on the x-axis. Ignition cause is separated into categories; 1= deliberate, 2 = accidental, 3 = undetermined, 4= lightning and 5 = powerline. Shading around the mean line shows the minimum and maximum containment probability for each predictor value. More shading indicates greater variation in*
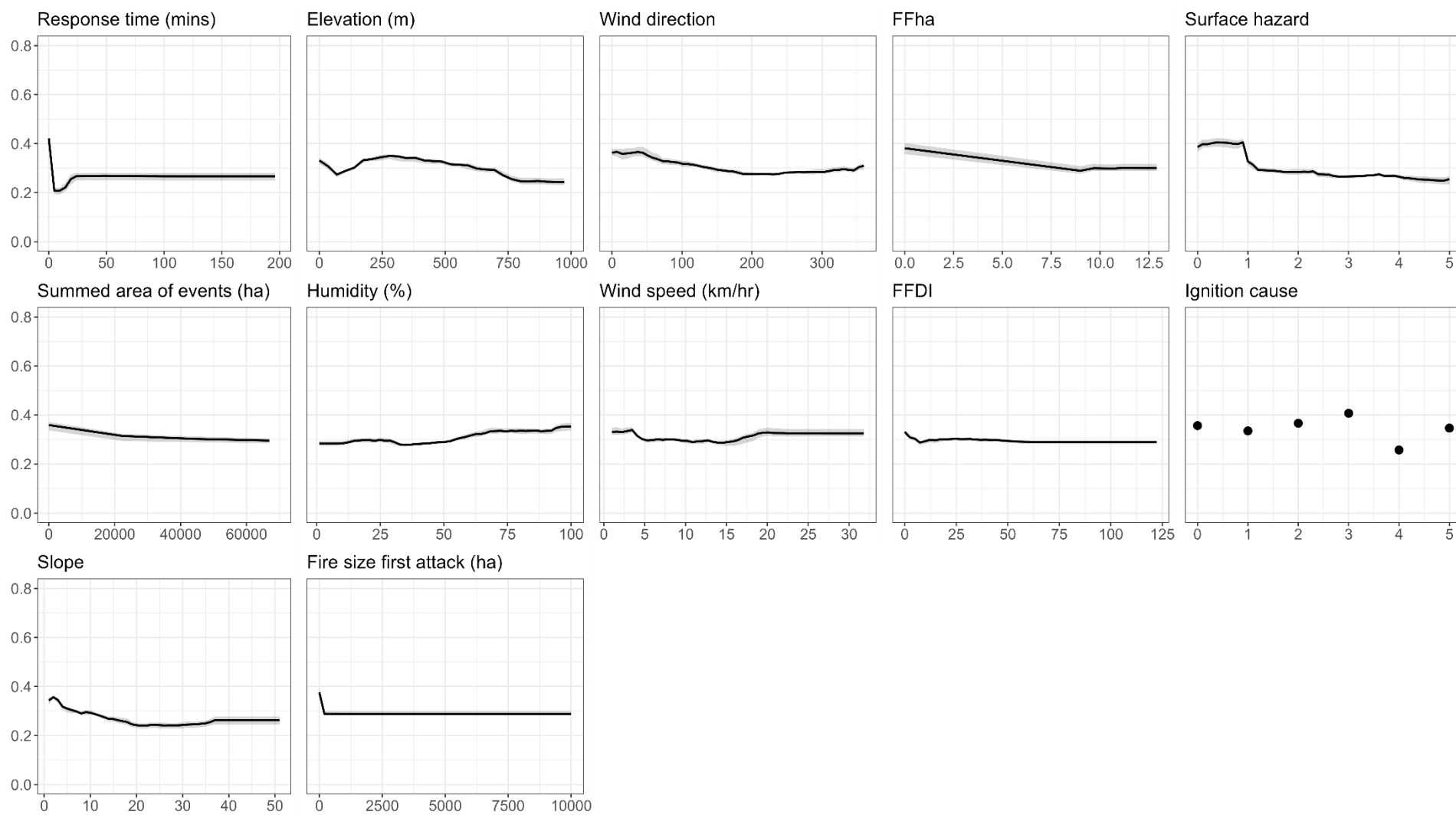
Figure S2: *Partial dependence plot for variables influencing fire containment within two to four hours of ground crews arriving. Predictor variables are plotted in order of importance values and show the predictor value on the y-axis and the probability of containment on the x-axis. Shading around the mean line shows the minimum and maximum containment probability for each predictor value. More shading indicates greater variation in containment probability.*
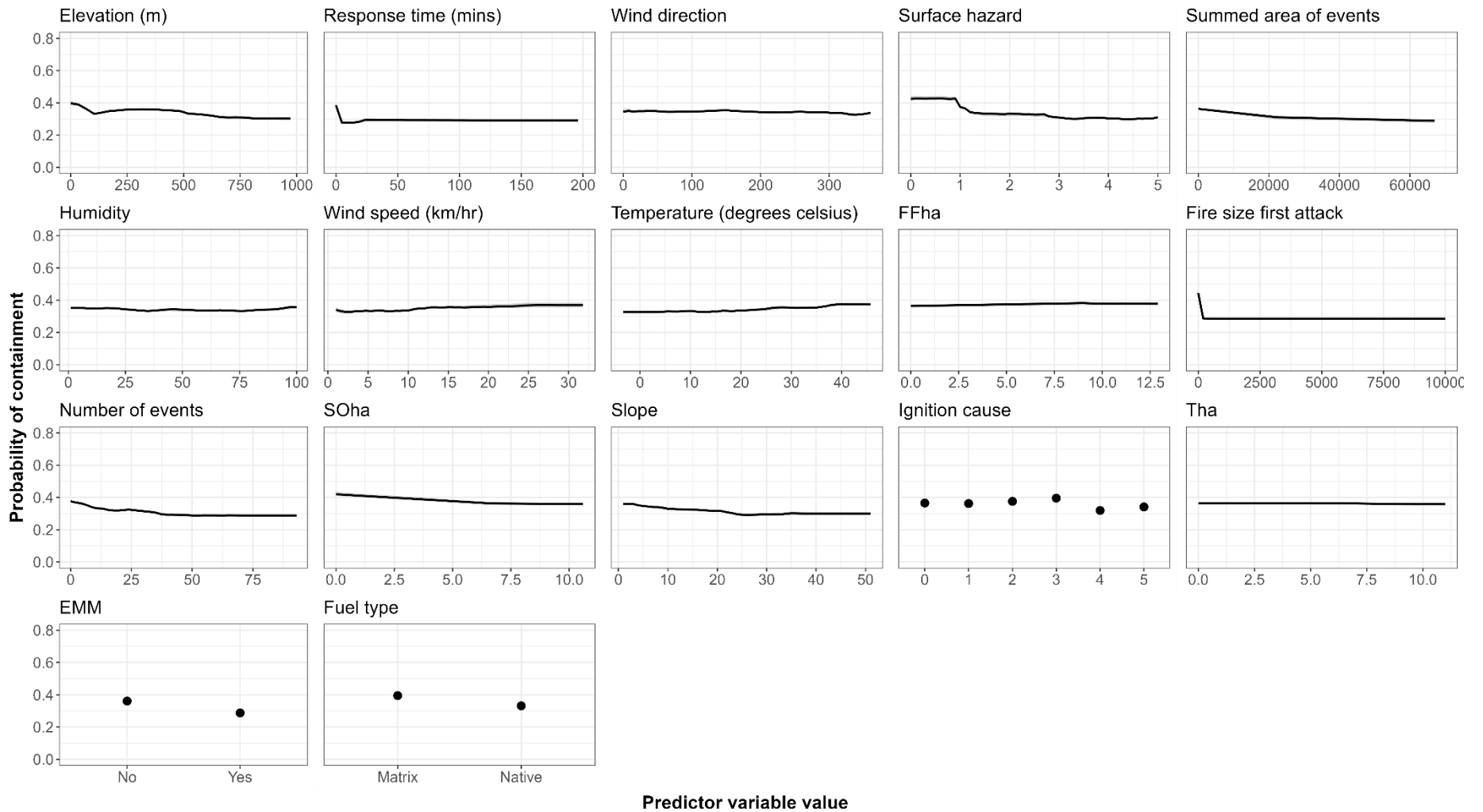
Figure S3: *Partial dependence plot for variables influencing fire containment within four to 24 hours of ground crews arriving. Predictor variables are plotted in order of importance values and show the predictor value on the y-axis and the probability of containment on the x-axis. Ignition cause is separated into categories; 1= deliberate, 2 = accidental, 3 = undetermined, 4= lightning and 5 = powerline. Shading around the mean line shows the minimum and maximum containment probability for each predictor value. More shading indicates greater variation in containment probability.*