

Supplementary Material

The influence of wildfire risk reduction programs and practices on recreation visitation

Eric M. White^{A,}, Samantha G. Winder^B and Spencer A. Wood^B*

^AUSDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Portland, Oregon, USA

^BOutdoor R&D, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, USA

*Correspondence to: Email: eric.m.white@usda.gov

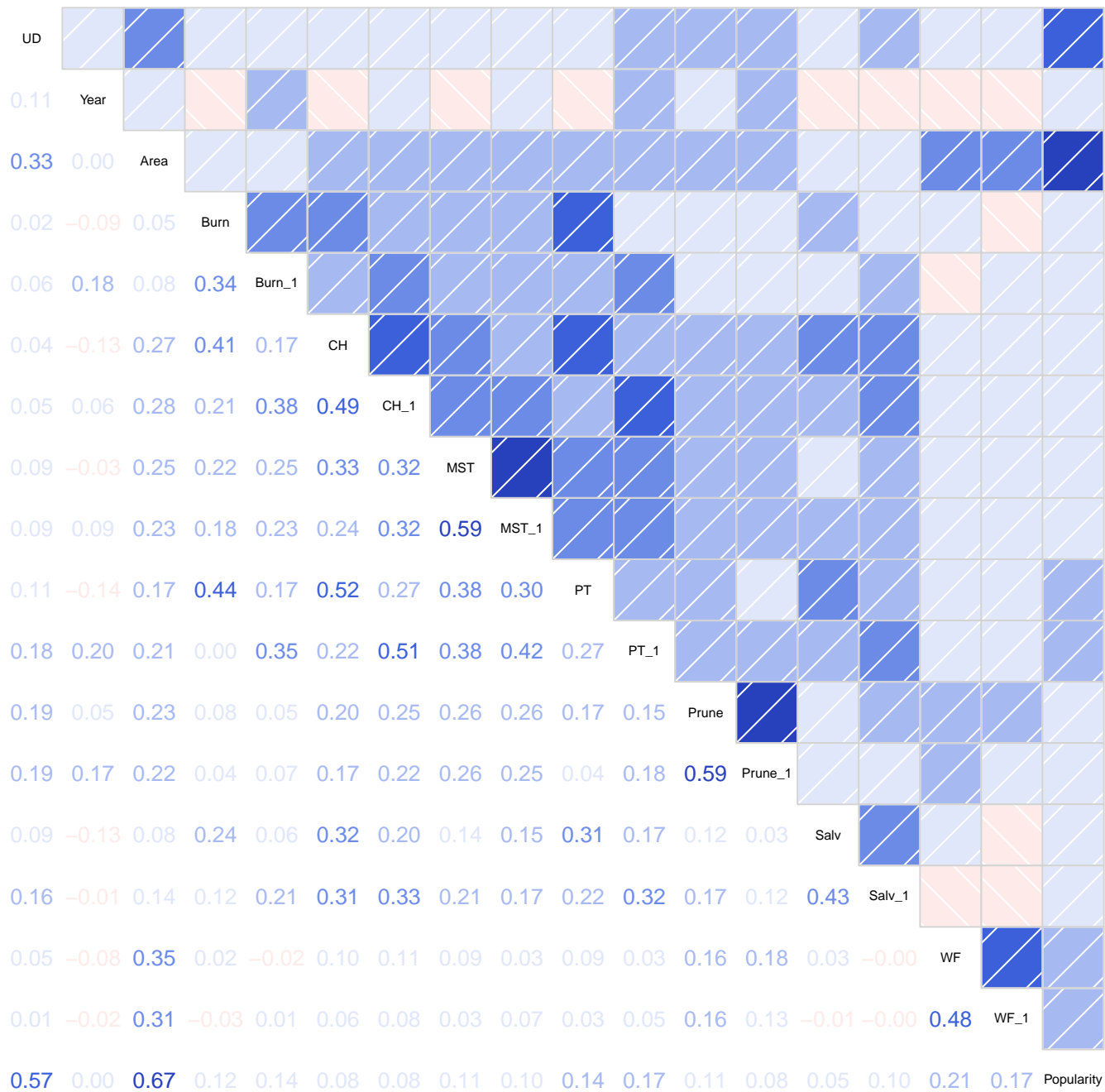


Figure S1. Pairwise correlations (lower left) between all transformed variables included in the Project-level analysis model. Shading (upper right) indicates strength and direction of the correlations. The “_1” suffix indicates area treated in the prior year. UD = annual social media user-days, Burn = prescribed burning, CH = commercial harvest, MST = mechanical surface treatment, PT = precommercial thin, Prune = pruning, Salv = salvage harvest, WF = wildland fire use fires, Popularity = relative popularity. Figure created using the `corrgram` package in R (Wright 2021).

Table S1. The coefficients from the program-level analysis model, relating the ratio of social media user-days inside the CFLR boundaries to social media user-days outside the CFLR boundaries to time (“year”) and a fixed effect for forest. Adjusted $R^2 = 0.94$, $n = 261$. Table created using the `gtsummary` package in R (Sjobert et al 2021).

	Coefficient	95% Confidence interval	P value
Year	-0.005	-0.023, 0.014	0.62
National forest			
Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests	—	—	n/a
Bitterroot National Forest	-2.76	-3.12, -2.40	<0.001
Cibola National Forest	-3.75	-4.11, -3.39	<0.001
Colville National Forest	0.535	0.173, 0.896	0.004
Deschutes National Forest	0.797	0.436, 1.16	<0.001
Eldorado National Forest	0.002	-0.360, 0.363	>0.99
Flathead National Forest	-0.802	-1.16, -0.440	<0.001
Fremont-Winema National Forest	-1.56	-1.92, -1.20	<0.001
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests	-3.32	-3.69, -2.96	<0.001
Helena-Lewis and Clark National Forest	-1.58	-1.94, -1.21	<0.001
Idaho Panhandle National Forests	-1.51	-1.87, -1.15	<0.001
Kaibab National Forest	3.12	2.76, 3.48	<0.001
Lassen National Forest	0.170	-0.192, 0.531	0.36
Lolo National Forest	-1.60	-1.96, -1.24	<0.001
Malheur National Forest	0.960	0.599, 1.32	<0.001
Mark Twain National Forest	-3.05	-3.41, -2.69	<0.001
National Forests in Florida	-1.63	-1.99, -1.27	<0.001
National Forests in Mississippi	-1.13	-1.49, -0.769	<0.001
National Forests in North Carolina	-1.91	-2.27, -1.55	<0.001
Nez Perce-Clearwater National Forest	-1.32	-1.68, -0.957	<0.001
Okanogan-Wenatchee National Forest	-0.416	-0.778, -0.055	0.024
Ouachita National Forest	-2.44	-2.80, -2.08	<0.001
Ozark-St. Francis National Forest	-0.808	-1.17, -0.446	<0.001
Payette National Forest	0.597	0.236, 0.959	0.001
Pike and San Isabel National Forests	0.502	0.141, 0.864	0.007
Santa Fe National Forest	-1.91	-2.28, -1.55	<0.001
Sierra National Forest	-1.48	-1.84, -1.12	<0.001
Stanislaus National Forest	0.048	-0.313, 0.410	0.79
Tonto National Forest	0.230	-0.131, 0.592	0.21

References

Sjoberg DD, Whiting K, Curry M, Lavery JA, Larmarange J (2021). Reproducible summary tables with the gtsummary package. *The R Journal* **13**, 570–80. <https://doi.org/10.32614/RJ-2021-053>.

Wright K (2021). *corrgram: Plot a Correlogram*. R package version 1.14, <<https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=corrgram>>.