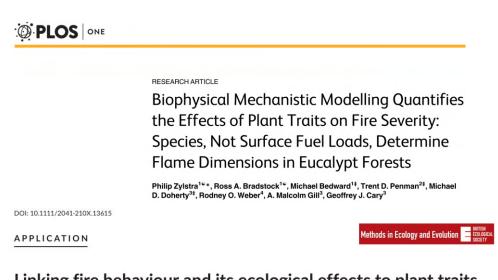


WHAT MAKES A FOREST FLAMMABLE?

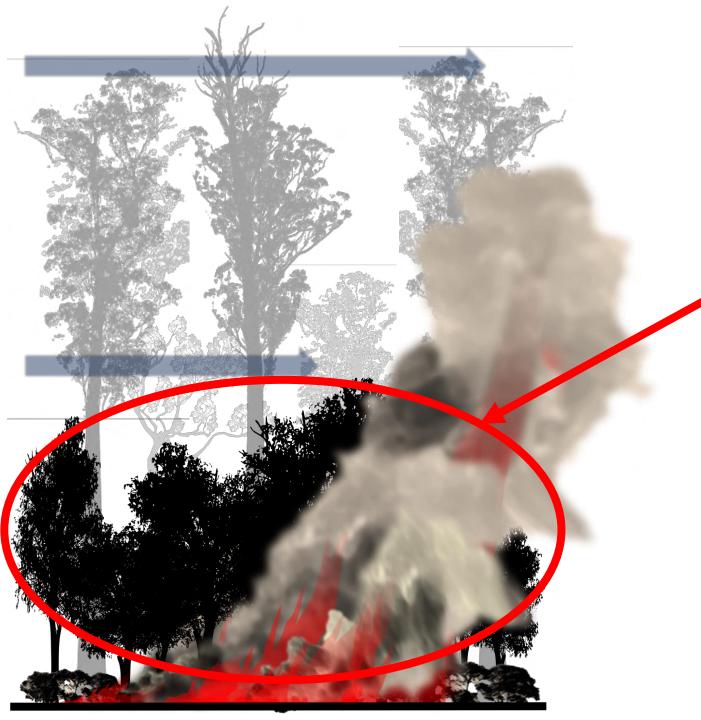


FIRE RESEARCH AND MODELLING ENVIRONMENT



Linking fire behaviour and its ecological effects to plant traits, using FRaME in R

Philip Zylstra 💿



Overstorey shelter

Reduces wind speed acting on the flame, reducing fire severity

More fuel = bigger flames



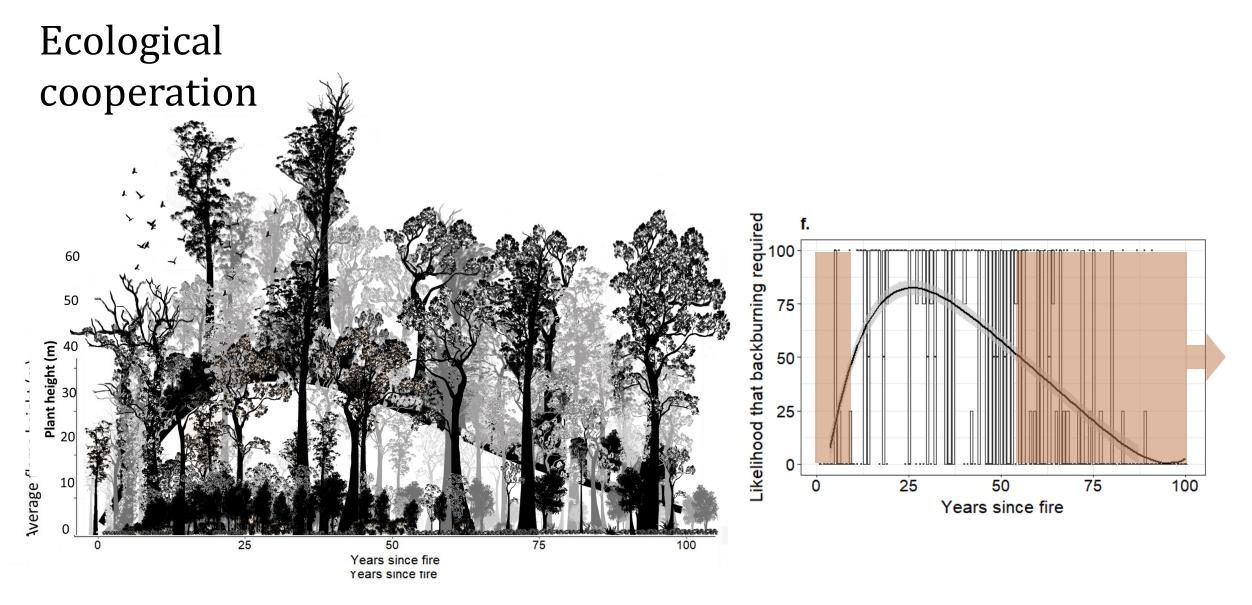
These plants now reduce fire severity

Increasing the gap between strata turns fuel into overstorey

Ecological



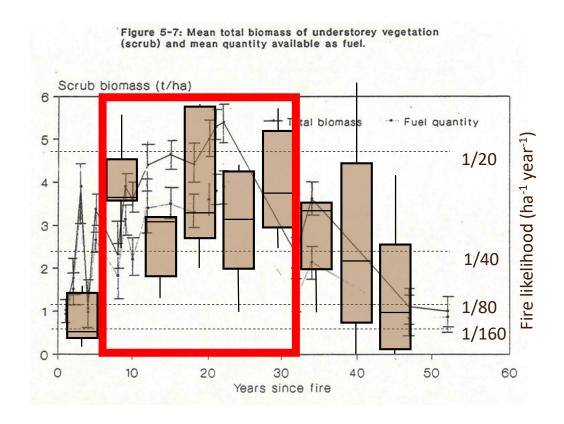
Zylstra P. J., Bradshaw S. D. & Lindenmayer D. B. (2022) Self-thinning forest understoreys reduce wildfire risk, even in a warming climate. *Environ. Res. Lett.* 17, 044022. Zylstra P. J., Wardell-Johnson G. W., Falster D. S., Howe M., McQuoid N. & Neville S. (****) Mechanisms by which growth and succession limit the impact of fire in a south-western Australian forested ecosystem. In Review



Zylstra P. J., Bradshaw S. D. & Lindenmayer D. B. (2022) Self-thinning forest understoreys reduce wildfire risk, even in a warming climate. *Environ. Res. Lett.* 17, 044022.

Zylstra P. J., Wardell-Johnson G. W., Falster D. S., Howe M., McQuoid N. & Neville S. (****) Mechanisms by which growth and succession limit the impact of fire in a south-western Australian forested ecosystem. *Funct. Ecol.* In Review

The experiment



Burrows N D 1994 Experimental development of a fire management model for Jarrah (Eucalyptus marginata Donn ex Sm.) forest (Australian National University)

Zylstra P. J., Bradshaw S. D. & Lindenmayer D. B. (2022) Self-thinning forest understoreys reduce wildfire risk, even in a warming climate. *Environ. Res. Lett.* **17**, 044022.

