Kelly, L.T.; Brotons, L.; Giljohann, K.M.; McCarthy, M.A.; Pausas, J.G.; Smith, A.L. Bridging the divide: integrating animal and plant paradigms to secure the future of biodiversity in fire-prone ecosystems. *Fire* **2018**

Supplementary Material. We reviewed the ten most recent papers on fire ecology published in each of five exemplar journals (*Biological Conservation*, *Ecology*, *Forest Ecology and Management*, *Global Ecology and Biogeography* and *International Journal of Wildland Fire*; n = 50 papers). On 11/06/2018 we used the keyword 'fire' to search for relevant articles, using the search engine provided by the publisher of each journal. Results were sorted by date and papers were included in the review if they investigated either animal or plant associations with fire. We excluded articles that did not present new data or that examined data on fires but not animals or plants. For each journal, we classified the ten most recent papers that met our criteria as either animal-based ('Animals'), plant-based ('Plants') or investigating both animals and plants ('Joint'). Studies were classified as joint if they assessed associations of both animals and plants with fire or explicitly incorporated both groups into experimental design.

PaperID	Title	Journal	DOI	Animals	Plants	Joint
1	Disentangling effects of fire, habitat, and climate on an endangered prairie specialist butterfly	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.10.034	1	1	1
2	Aboriginal burning promotes fine-scale pyrodiversity and native predators in Australia's Western Desert	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2018.01.008	1	0	0
3	Prescribed burning impacts avian diversity and disadvantages woodland specialist birds unless long-unburnt habitat is retained	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.09.005	1	0	0
4	Fire-induced forest transition to derived savannas: Cascading effects on ant communities	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.08.020	1	0	0
5	Declines revisited: Long-term recovery and spatial population dynamics of tailed frog larvae after wildfire	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.06.022	1	0	0
6	Mitigation for energy development fails to mimic natural disturbance for birds and mammals	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.05.023	1	1	1
7	Restoration treatments to control Molinia arundinacea and woody and alien species encroachment in Calluna	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2017.05.013	0	1	0

	vulgaris heathlands at the southern edge of their distribution					
8	Bombs, fire and biodiversity: Vertebrate fauna occurrence in areas subject to military training	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2016.10.030	1	1	1
9	Contrasting effects of land use legacies on grassland restoration in burnt pine plantations	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2016.08.004	0	1	0
10	Are forest gullies refuges for birds when burnt? The value of topographical heterogeneity to avian diversity in a fire-prone landscape	Biological Conservation	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2016.05.010	1	0	0
11	Fire disturbance disrupts an acacia ant–plant mutualism in favor of a subordinate ant species	Ecology	https://doi.10.1002/ecy.1797.	1	1	1
12	Pinus contorta invasions increase wildfire fuel loads and may create a positive feedback with fire	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.1673	0	1	0
13	Aridity, not fire, favors nitrogen-fixing plants across tropical savanna and forest biomes	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.1504	0	1	0
14	Biotic resistance and disturbance: rodent consumers regulate post-fire plant invasions and increase plant community diversity	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1002/ecy.1391	1	1	1
15	Fire ecology of C3 and C4 grasses depends on evolutionary history and frequency of burning but not photosynthetic type	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/14-1495.1	0	1	0
16	Early-season fires in boreal black spruce forests produce pyrogenic carbon with low intrinsic recalcitrance	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/14-1196.1	0	1	0
17	Bison foraging responds to fire frequency in nutritionally heterogeneous grassland	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/14-2027.1	1	1	1

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18	Fire alters ecosystem carbon and nutrients but not plant nutrient stoichiometry or composition in tropical savanna	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/14-1158.1	0	1	0
19	A late-Quaternary perspective on atmospheric pCO2, climate, and fire as drivers of C4-grass abundance	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/14-0209.1	0	1	0
20	A fire-driven shift from forest to non-forest: evidence for alternative stable states?	Ecology	https://doi.org/10.1890/12-1766.1	0	1	0
21	Disentangling the effects of crown scorch and competition release on the physiological and growth response of Pinus halepensis Mill. using d13C and d18O isotopes	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.04.056	0	1	0
22	Fire and forest recovery on seismic lines in sandy upland jack pine (Pinus banksiana) forests	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.01.027	0	1	0
23	Fuel mass and stand structure 13 years after logging of a severely burned ponderosa pine forest in northeastern Oregon, U.S.A	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.04.047	0	1	0
24	Germination, survival, and early growth of three invasive plants in response to five forest management regimes common to US northeastern deciduous forests	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.05.037	0	1	0
25	Long-term avian response to fire severity, repeated burning, and mechanical fuel reduction in upland hardwood forest	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.05.014	1	1	1
26	Recent post-wildfire salvage logging benefits local and landscape floral and bee communities	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.05.009	1	1	1
27	Substrate specific restoration	Forest Ecology and	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.05.019	1	1	1

	promotes saproxylic beetle diversity in boreal forest set-asides	Management				
28	The influence of fire history on soil nutrients and vegetation cover in mixed severity fire regime forests of the eastern Olympic Peninsula, Washington, USA	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.03.037	0	1	0
29	The role of fire history, land-use, and vegetation structure on the response of Mediterranean lizards to fire	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.03.029	1	0	0
30	Structural diversity and dynamics of boreal old-growth forests case study in Eastern Canada	Forest Ecology and Management	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foreco.2018.04.007	0	1	0
31	Long-term potential for fires in estimates of the occurrence of savannas in the tropics	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2007.00356.x	0	1	0
32	Not only trees: Grasses determine African tropical biome distributions via water limitation and fire	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12735	0	1	0
33	Are strong fire–vegetation feedbacks needed to explain the spatial distribution of tropical tree cover?	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12380	0	1	0
34	Diversity and species composition of West African ungulate assemblages: effects of fire, climate and soil	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2008.00416.x	1	0	0
35	Predicting the century-long post-fire responses of reptiles	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2011.00747.x	1	0	0
36	Scale matters: fire–vegetation feedbacks are needed to explain tropical tree cover at the local scale	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12562	0	1	0
37	Fire and plant diversity at the global scale	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/geb.12596	0	1	0
38	Woody cover in African savannas: the role of resources, fire and herbivory	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2007.00360.x	1	1	1
39	Fire persistence traits of plants along a	Global Ecology and	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-8238.2006.00283.x	0	1	0

	productivity and disturbance gradient in mediterranean shrublands of south-east Australia	Biogeography				
40	Relationships among fire frequency, rainfall and vegetation patterns in the wet–dry tropics of northern Australia: an analysis based on NOAA-AVHRR data	Global Ecology and Biogeography	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1466-822x.2005.00174.x	0	1	0
41	Importance of internal refuges and the external unburnt area in the recovery of rodent populations after wildfire	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17102	1	0	0
42	Post-fire surface fuel dynamics in California forests across three burn severity classes	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17148	0	1	0
43	Tundra avian community composition during recovery from the Anaktuvuk River Fire	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17159	1	0	0
44	Short-term stem mortality of 10 deciduous broadleaved species following prescribed burning in upland forests of the Southern US	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17058	0	1	0
45	Reproductive success of wind, generalist, and specialist pollinated plant species following wildfire in desert landscapes	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF16222	0	1	0
46	Relationships among burn severity, forest canopy structure and bat activity from spring burns in oak–hickory forests	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF16159	1	1	1
47	Messmate stringybark: bark ignitability and burning sustainability in relation to fragment dimensions, hazard score and time since fire	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF16146	0	1	0
48	Inability of fire to control vegetation dynamics in low-productivity mulga	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17011	0	1	0

	(Acacia aneura)-dominated communities of eastern Australia					
49	Prescribed fire as a tool to regenerate live and dead serotinous jack pine (Pinus banksiana) stands	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF17046	0	1	0
50	High post-fire mortality of resprouting woody plants in Tasmanian Mediterranean-type vegetation	International Journal of Wildland Fire	https://doi.org/10.1071/WF16211	0	1	0
			NUMBER OF PAPERS IN CATEGORY (n=50)	21	40	11
			PERCENTAGE OF PAPERS IN CATEGORY	42%	80%	22%