



Supplementary

In the line of fire: Consequences of human-ignited wildfires to homes in the U.S. (1992-2015)

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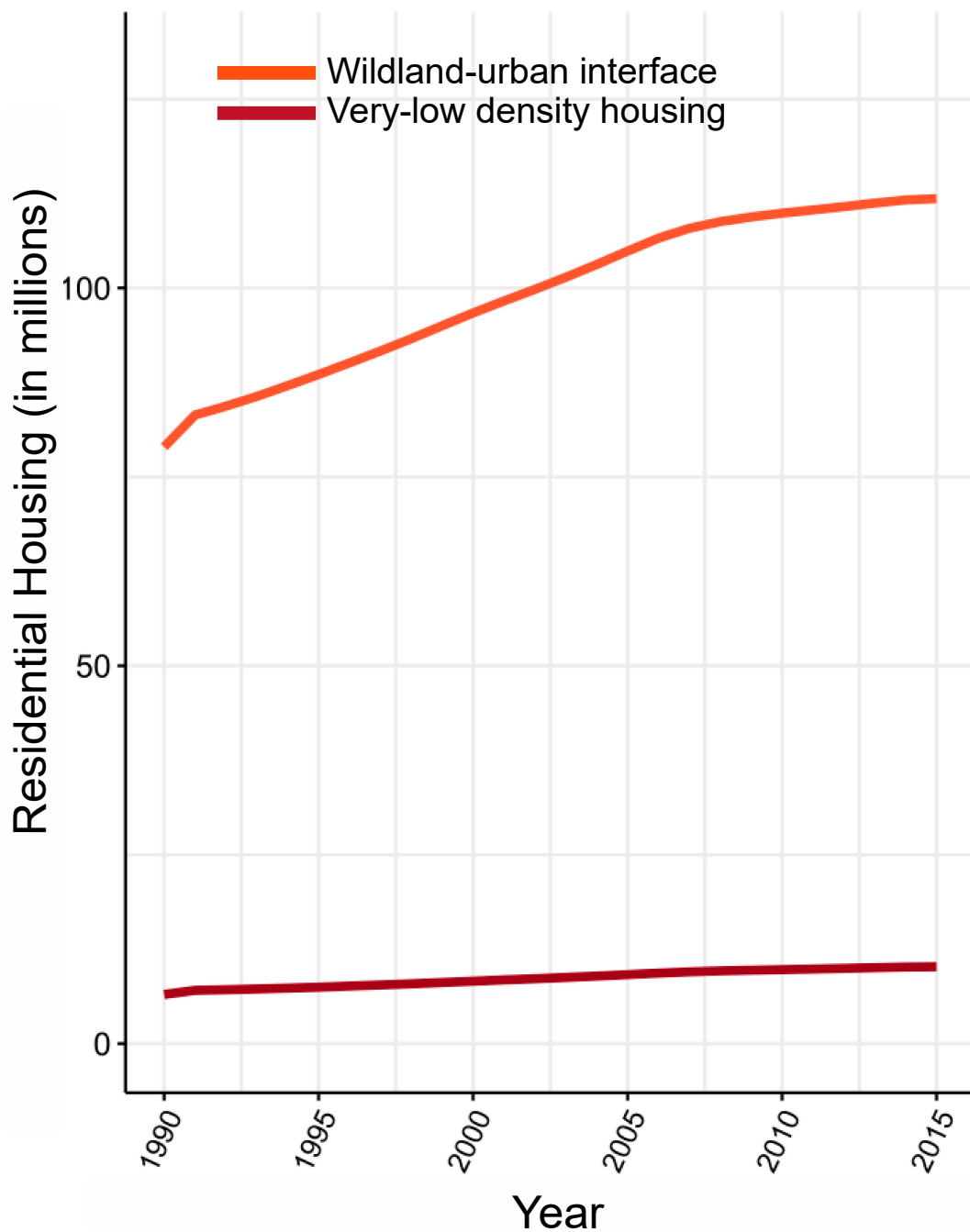


Figure S1: Residential housing growth from 1990 to 2015 for the wildland-urban interface and very-low density housing areas throughout the conterminous U.S. The wildland-urban interface experienced a 145% growth in residential housing (78,964,349 to 111,828,362 homes), while the very-low density housing grew 155% (6,508,692 to 10,178,878).

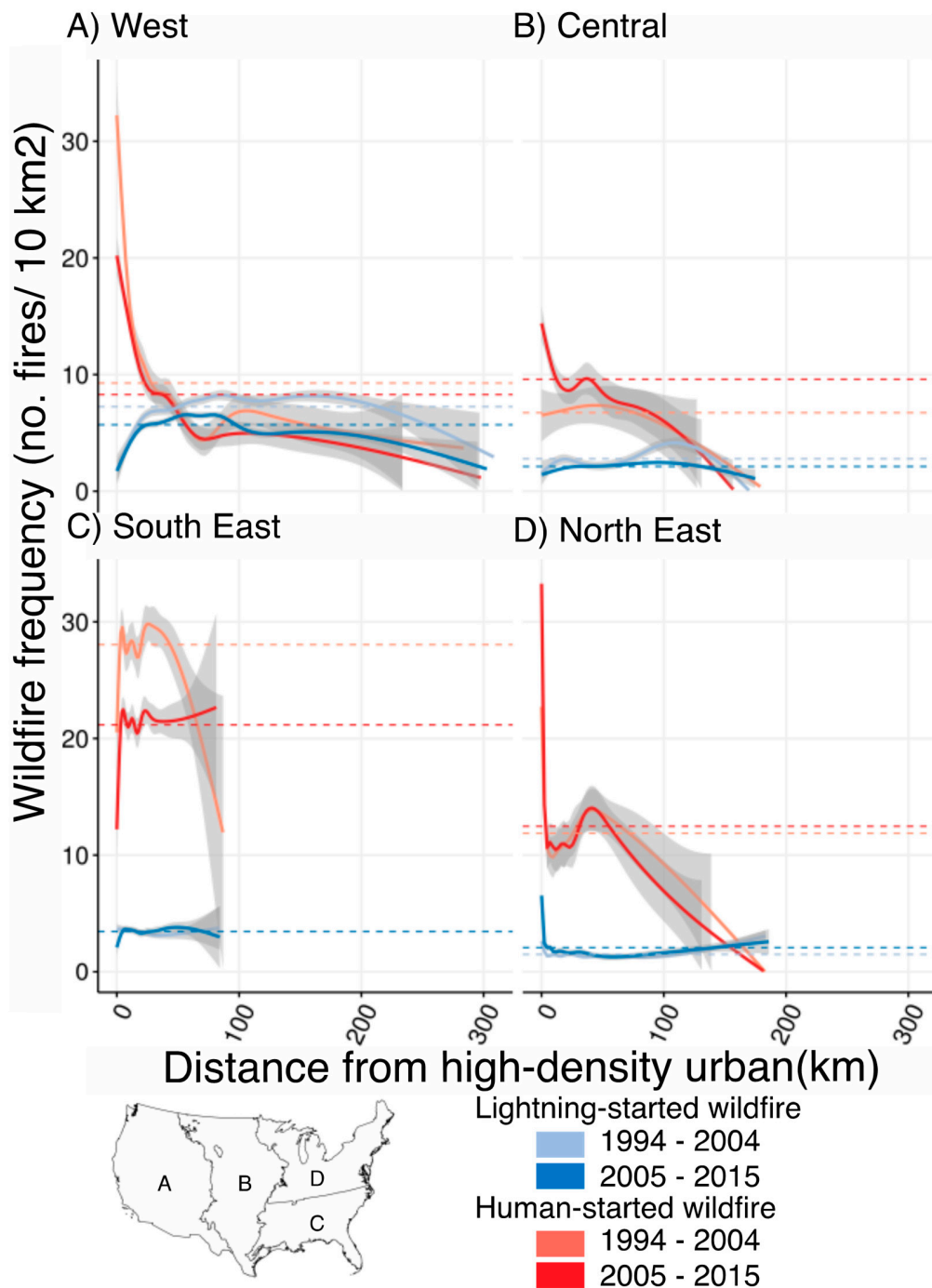


Figure S2: Regional relationships between human- and lightning-started wildfire ignition frequency and the distance from high-density urban areas within 10-km grid cell between two decades (1994-2004 and 2005-2015). Solid lines are based on best fit Generalized Additive Model regressions with 95th confidence envelope. Dotted horizontal lines are mean wildfire season length per cause across regions.

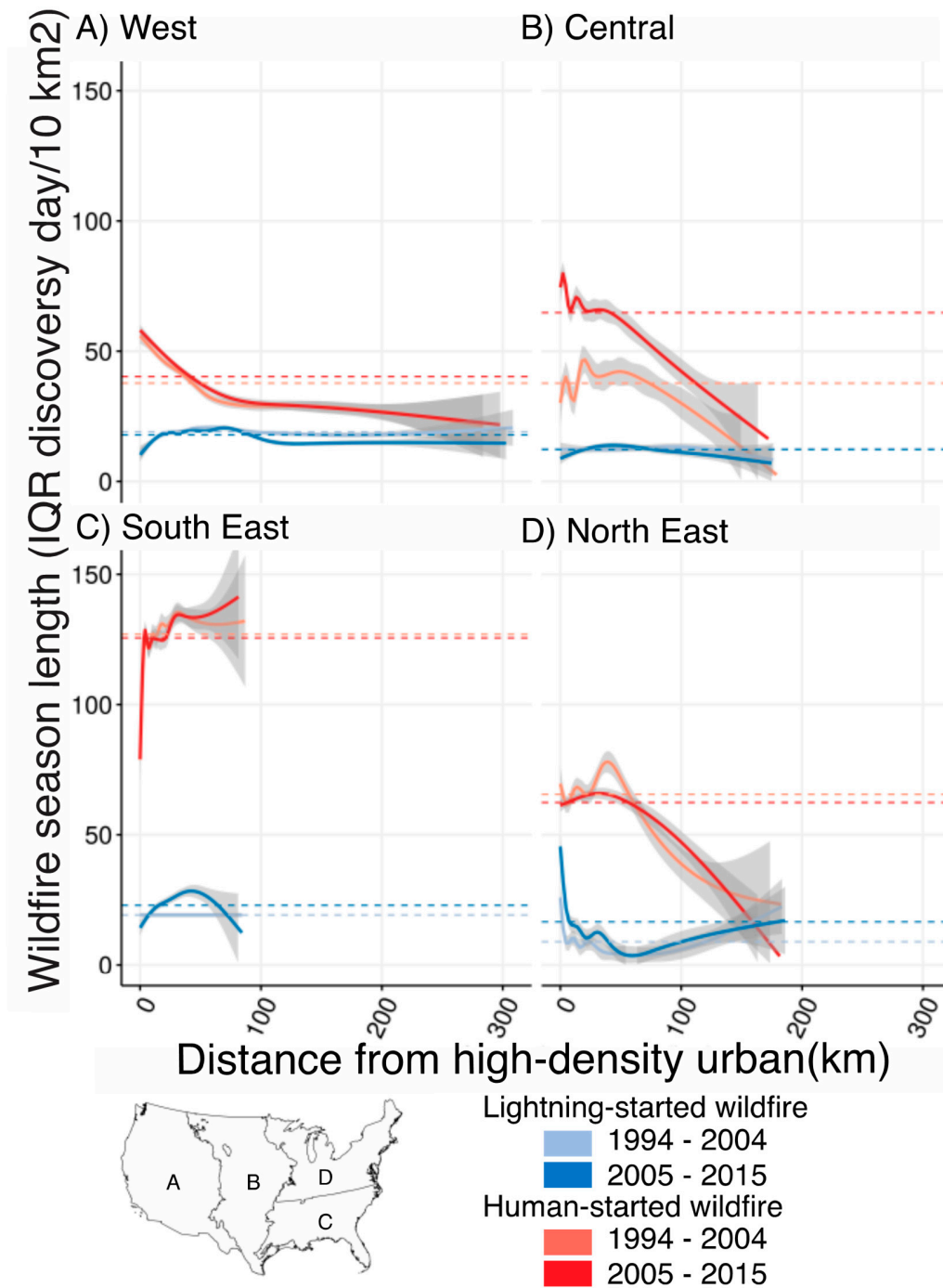


Figure S3: Regional relationships between human- and lightning-started wildfire ignition seasonality, defined as the interquartile range of discovery day per grid cell, and the distance from high-density urban areas within 10-km grid cell between two decades (1994-2004 and 2005-2015). Solid lines are based on best fit Generalized Additive Model regressions with 95th confidence envelope. Dotted horizontal lines are mean wildfire season length per cause across regions.

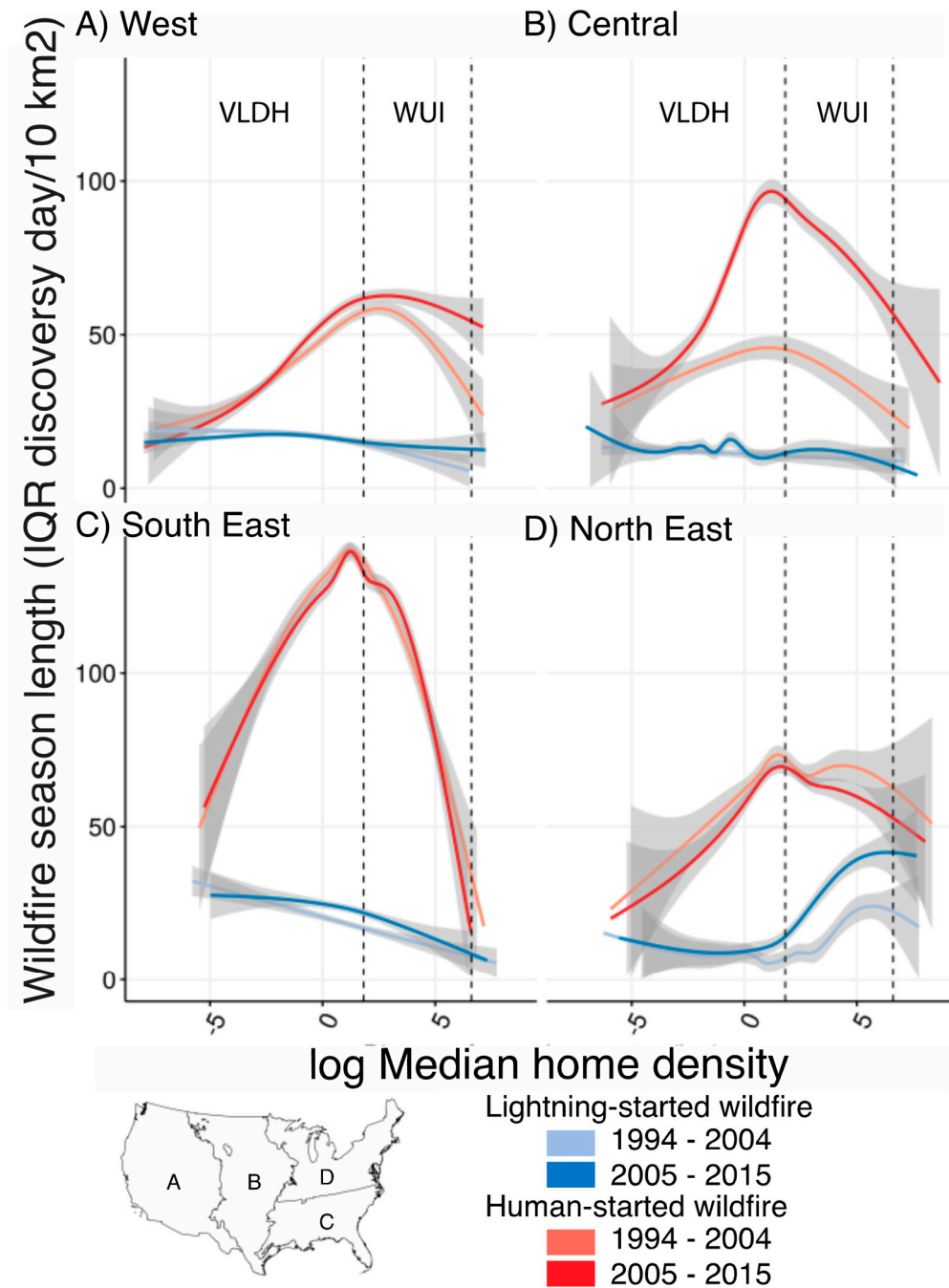


Figure S4: Regional relationships between human- and lightning-started wildfire ignition seasonality, defined as the interquartile range of discovery day per grid cell, and the log median home density within 10-km grid cell between two decades (1994-2004 and 2005-2015). Solid lines are based on best fit Generalized Additive Model regressions with 95th confidence envelope. Dotted vertical lines indicate the division between the WUI and VLD categories, assuming



constant vegetation cover, where urban/WUI boundary equals $\log(741.3162)$ home density and the WUI/VLD boundary equals $\log(6.17)$ home density.