

Supplementary material

On the relationships between forest fires and weather conditions in Greece from long-term national observations (1894–2010)

Nikos Koutsias^{A,F}, Gavriil Xanthopoulos^B, Dimitra Founda^C, Fotios Xystrakis^A, Foula Nioti^A, Magdalini Pleniou^A, Giorgos Mallinis^D and Margarita Arianoutsou^E

^ADepartment of Environmental and Natural Resources Management, University of Ioannina, G. Seferi 2, GR-30100 Agrinio, Greece.

^BHellenic Agricultural Organisation ‘Demeter’, Institute of Mediterranean Forest Ecosystems and Forest Products Technology, PO Box 14180, Terma Alkmanos, Ilisia, GR-11528 Athens, Greece.

^CInstitute for Environmental Research and Sustainable Development, National Observatory of Athens.

^DDepartment of Forestry & Management of the Environment and Natural Resources, Democritus University of Thrace, Pantazidou 193, GR-68200 Orestiada, Greece.

^EDepartment of Ecology & Systematics, Faculty of Biology, National & Kapodistrian University of Athens, Panepistimiopolis–Iisia, GR-15784 Athens, Greece.

^FCorresponding author. Email: nkoutsia@cc.uoi.gr

Table S1. Generalised least squares (GLS) regression outputs

Residual autocorrelation has not been taken into account. Abbreviations as in Table 4

GLS regression (without residual fit)				
Coefficients				
	Value	s.e.	t-value	P
(Intercept)	-7.724	3.391	-2.278	0.0269*
T_{\max} mean	0.544	0.178	3.055	0.0036**
T_{\max} abs	0.142	0.056	2.566	0.0133*
p_{fir}	-0.006	0.002	-2.917	0.0052**
Model diagnostics				
AIC	BIC	loglik		
127.9201	137.9567	-58.96		
Standardised residuals				
Min.	Q1	Med.	Q3	Max.
-2.891	-0.587	0.113	0.726	2.179
Residual standard error: 0.7068				

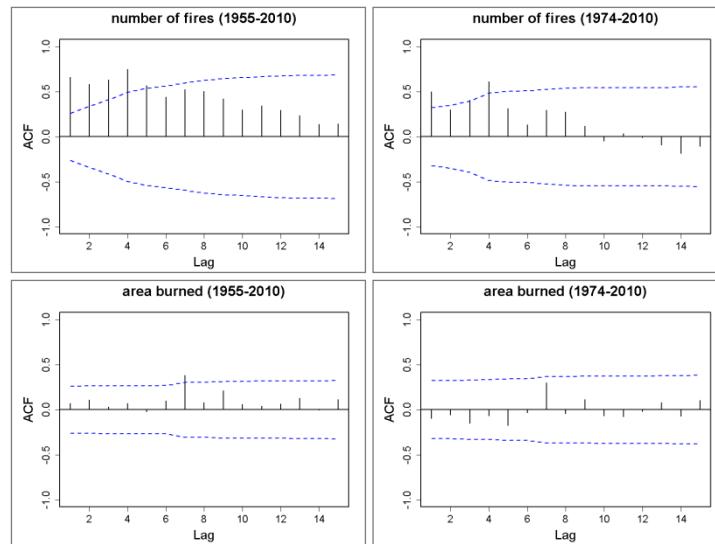


Fig. S1. Autocorrelation function (ACF) diagrams for the historical data of fire records (number of fires and area burned) in Greece for the periods 1955–2010 (left column) and 1974–2010 (right column). Dashed lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals estimated by means of the Bartlett equation (Hipel and McLeod 1994).

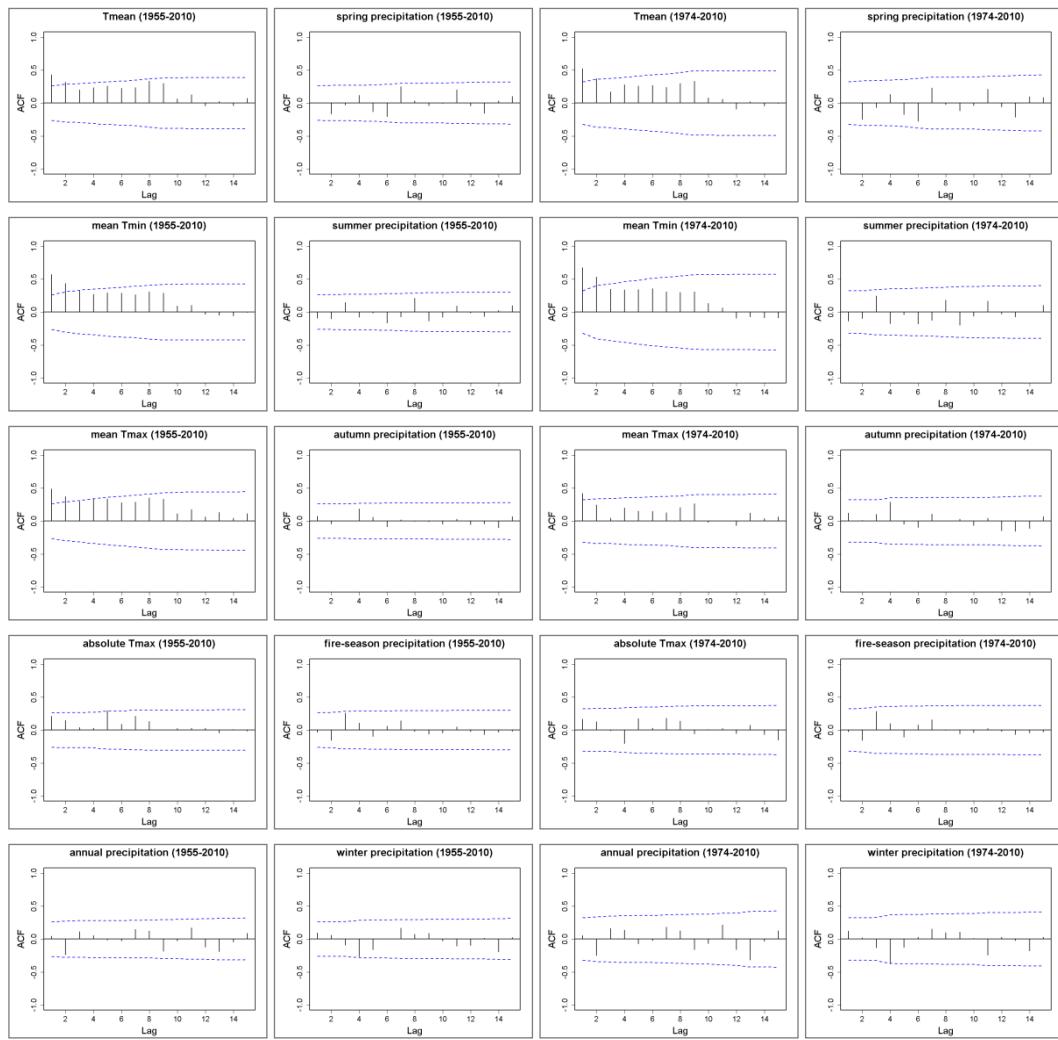


Fig. S2. Autocorrelation function (ACF) diagrams for the historical meteorological data in Greece for the periods 1955–2010 (first two columns) and 1974–2010 (last two columns). Dashed lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals estimated by means of the Bartlett equation (Hipel and McLeod 1994).

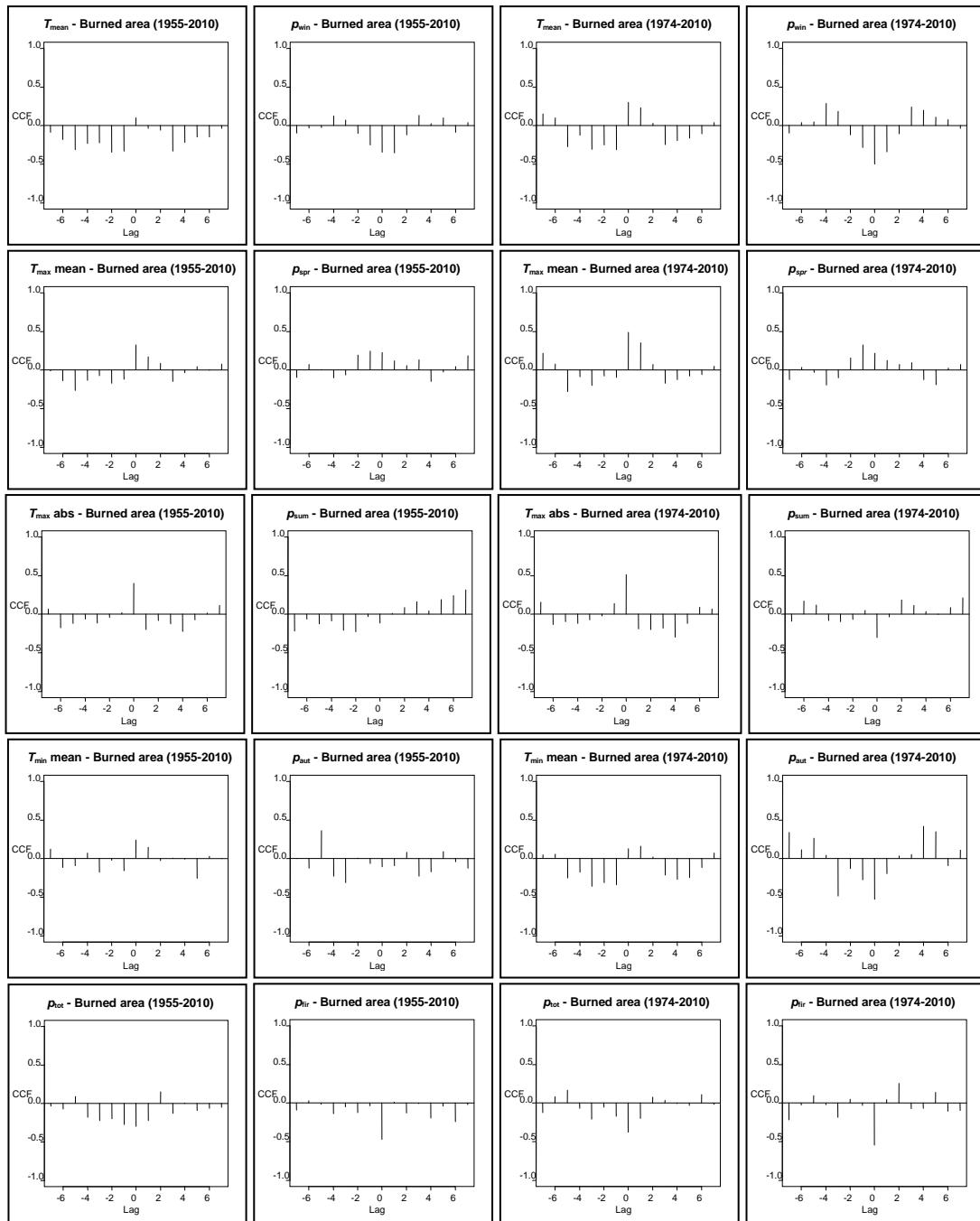


Fig. S3. Cross-correlation function (CCF) graphs between corrected area burned and selected temperature and precipitation parameters in Greece for the periods 1955–2010 (first two columns) and 1974–2010 (last two columns) Dashed lines indicate the 95% confidence intervals. Abbreviations: T_{mean} , mean annual air temperature; T_{max} , maximum air temperature; T_{min} , minimum air temperature; p_{tot} , total annual precipitation; p_{win} , winter precipitation; p_{spr} , spring precipitation; p_{sum} , summer precipitation; p_{aut} , autumn precipitation; p_{fir} , fire season precipitation.

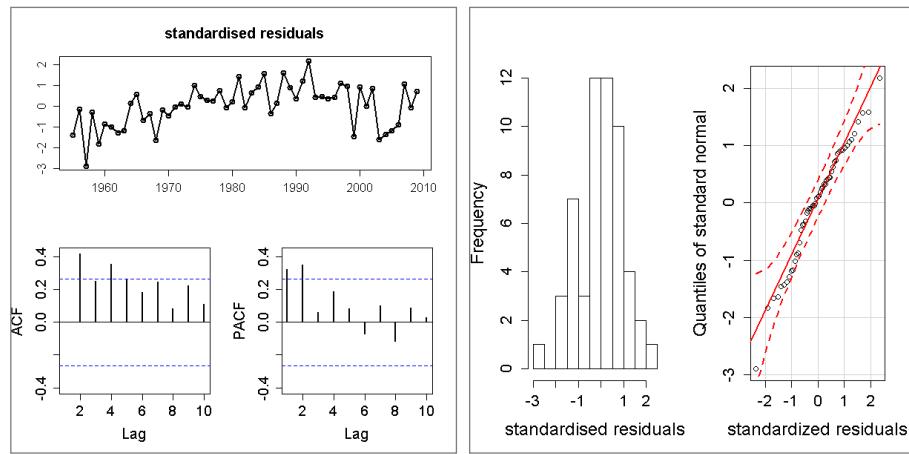


Fig. S4. Standardised regression residuals. Autocorrelation (ACF) and partial autocorrelation function (PACF) diagrams (left) and histogram and QQplot of standardised residuals of generalised least squares (GLS) regression without autoregressive moving average (ARMA) fit to residuals (right).

References

- Hipel KW, McLeod AI (1994) 'Time Series Modelling of Water Resources and Environmental Systems.' (Elsevier: Amsterdam, the Netherlands)