Data descriptions for the data used in, "Vulnerability to forest loss through altered postfire recovery dynamics in a warming climate in the Klamath Mountains." Global Change Biology 23:4117–4132 (2017).

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DATA FILES:

1. PlotLocations.csv
2. LargeTrees.csv
3. SmallTrees.csv
4. ShrubSapling.csv
5. FineFuel.csv
6. CoarseFuel.csv
7. SpeciesList.csv

METADATA: Given below.

PlotLocations– Locations of sample plots, including the plot code, UTM coordinates, and slope and aspect as recorded in the field.

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot. Codes are in the format, XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters represent the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Alias	Plot code, as used in Appendix S1 of Tepley et al. (2017). For some of the analyses, the plot codes were revised to standardize the format as XXX## (three letters and two numbers with no dash).	Text	--
FireName	Name of the fire as used in MTBS.	Text	--
FireYear	Year of the fire.	Integer	--
Easting	UTM coordinate at the center of the plot (NAD83, Zone 10N). Coordinates were collected using a Garmin Oregon 550 GPS receiver.	Integer	m
Northing	UTM coordinate at the center of the plot (NAD83, Zone 10N). Coordinates were collected using a Garmin Oregon 550 GPS receiver.	Integer	m
SlopeF	Slope recorded in the field using a handheld clinometer.	Number	degrees
AspectF	Aspect recorded in the field using a compass.	Integer	degrees

LargeTrees– Data for large trees (≥ 12 cm dbh). DBH was recorded throughout the plot (nine 5 × 10-m subplots per plot), and height and crown base height were recorded for live trees (where present) in three subplots (numbers 1, 5, and 9).

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot in the form XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters are based on the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Subplot	Number of the 5 × 10-m subplot sampled.	Integer	--
Species	4-5 digit species code (see Sheet 7). Codes are in the form GGSS(#), where GG are the first two letters of the genus, SS are the first two letters of the species, and # is a number added when necessary to distinguish between species that have the same four-letter code. The code "NONE" indicates that no live or standing dead trees ≥ 12 cm dbh were present in the subplot.	Text	--
DBH	Diameter at breast height.	Number	cm
Status	Live (L) or dead (X). "X" is used for dead here because "D" is used for dominant under crown class (column 7).	Text	--
Postfire	Most trees > 12 cm dbh that were dead at the time of sampling were inferred to have established before the fire and were killed by the fire. These trees are indicated by "." For live trees, "yes" indicates that it established after the fire, and "no" indicates that it established before the fire.	Text	--
Class	Crown class (only for live trees) D = Dominant C = Codominant I = Intermediate S = Suppressed	Text	--
Height	Total height (only for live trees). Measured using a pole for trees up to ca. 7 m tall or a laser rangefinder for taller trees.	Number	m
CBH	Crown base height (only for live trees) – defined as the height of the lowest living branch or whorl above which foliage continuity appeared sufficient to carry fire to the top of the tree crown.	Number	m

SmallTrees– Data for small trees (1.5–12.0 cm dbh) recorded in three 5 × 10-m subplots per plot (subplot numbers 2, 4, and 7). Data were only recorded for live stems. For multi-stemmed clumps, each stem within the specified dbh range was measured. These data are only for conifers and broadleaf trees species. Data for shrub species larger than 1.5 cm dbh were recorded under the shrub-sapling data sheet.

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot in the form XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters are based on the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Subplot	Number of the 5 × 10-m subplot sampled.	Integer	--
Species	4-5 digit species code (see Sheet 7). Codes are in the form GGSS(#), where GG are the first two letters of the genus, SS are the first two letters of the species, and # is a number added when necessary to distinguish between species that have the same four-letter code. The code "NONE" indicates that no live or standing dead trees 1.5–12 cm dbh were present in the subplot.	Text	--
DBH	Diameter at breast height.	Number	cm
Class	Crown class D = Dominant C = Codominant I = Intermediate S = Suppressed X = Dead (occasionally the dbh of dead trees was recorded – typically only for trees that established before the fire).	Text	--
Height	Total height, measured with a pole for trees up to ca. 7 m tall or a laser rangefinder for taller trees.	Number	m
CBH	Crown base height – defined as the height of the lowest living branch or whorl above which foliage continuity appeared sufficient to carry fire to the top of the tree crown.	Number	m
Notes		Text	--

ShrubSapling – Data for conifer and broadleaf tree species taller than 50 cm and < 1.5 cm dbh and all shrub species taller than 50 cm (no upper bound on size for shrub species). The shrub-sapling layer was sampled in three subplots per plot (subplot numbers 3, 6, and 8). For multi-stemmed plants, the entire plant was treated as one individual (i.e., one measurement of height and one measurement of crown diameter for each multi-stemmed clump, but not for each stem within the clump).

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot in the form XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters are based on the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Subplot	Number of the 5 × 10-m subplot sampled.	Integer	--
Species	Code for species. Codes are in the form GGSS#, where GG are the first two letters of the genus, SS are the first two letters of the species, and # is a number added when necessary for species when there are more than two species with the same four-letter code. "NONE" indicates that there were no live trees within the specified dbh range in the subplot.	Text	--
Height	Total height, recorded using a pole.	Number	m
Diameter	Crown diameter. Measured along one axis per plant. The measurement was taken to include all area where foliage was nearly continuous, but excludes individual leaves or branches near the edge of the crown that extend beyond the area of otherwise continuous foliage cover. The entire crown diameter was recorded for each plant rooted within the subplot (even if it extends beyond the subplot boundary), but crowns of trees rooted outside of the subplot with crowns that extend into the subplot were not recorded.	Number	m
Notes		Text	--

FineFuel – Data for fine downed woody fuel (1-hr, 10-hr, and 100-hr). Downed woody fuel was defined as dead woody material that has detached from its original source and is at least partially in contact with the ground. It does not have to be in contact with the ground where it intersects the transect line. This definition excludes the dead branches on standing trees or shrubs, but it includes all branches that have fallen off and have come in contact with the ground. Sampling was conducted as follows: 1-hr fuel in four 5-m long transects, 10-hr fuel in four 5-m long transects, and 100-hr fuel in four 7.5-m long transects. The fine fuel transects started from the four plot corners and extended along the two 30-m plot lines.

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot in the form XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters are based on the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Line	Line (i.e., transect) for sampling (values are 1, 2, 3, and 4).	Integer	--
1hr	Count of 1-hr fuel particles (< 0.6 cm in diameter)	Integer	--
10hr	Count of 10-hr fuel particles (0.6–2.5 cm in diameter)	Integer	--
100hr	Count of 100-hr fuel particles (2.5–7.6 cm in diameter).	Integer	--
Notes		Text	--

CoarseFuel – Data for coarse downed woody fuel (1,000-hr; > 7.6 cm in diameter). Coarse woody fuel was sampled along the entire length of the two 30-m lines of the plot. The diameter and decay class was recorded for each log that intersected the sample line. Diameter was recorded at the point where it intersected the line.

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Plot	Unique code for each plot in the form XXX-## (typically three letters, dash, two numbers), where the letters are based on the fire name and the numbers represent the number of the candidate polygon in the fire (the number of letters used in the plot name varies for some of the fires). Candidate polygons were numbered sequentially within each fire, but not all candidate polygons were sampled. Therefore, the plot numbers within a fire are not always consecutive.	Text	--
Line	Line for sampling (values are 1 or 2).	Integer	--
LogNum	Logs were numbered sequentially along each line.	Integer	--
Diameter	Diameter of the log at the point where it intersects the transect line.	Number	cm
DecayClass	Log decay class, from 1 (least decayed) to 5 (most decayed): (1) bark intact, fine twigs present, round shape, log elevated above supporting points (2) bark intact, fine twigs absent, wood round, parts of log touch the ground, still partially elevated but sagging between supporting points (3) bark partially absent, twigs absent, log on ground, wood color original to faded (4) bark and twigs absent, wood texture soft with blocky pieces, shape round to oval, color faded, wood on or partially below duff surface (5) bark and twigs absent, wood texture soft and powdery, shape oval, color faded light yellow or gray, wood mostly below duff surface.	Integer	--
Notes		Text	--

SpeciesList

Attribute Name	Description	Data Type	Units
Code	4-5 digit species code. Codes are in the form GGSS(#), where GG are the first two letters of the genus, SS are the first two letters of the species, and # is a number added when necessary to distinguish between species that have the same four-letter code. The code "NONE" indicates that no live or standing dead trees of the specified size range were present in the subplot.	Text	--
Species	Genus and species as represented in the Integrated Taxonomic Information System (https://www.itis.gov/).	Text	--
Synonym	Alternative genus and species names that are no longer accepted. Several of the four-letter codes are based on these names.	Text	--
CommonName	Species common name.	Text	--
Type	Conifer, Broadleaf, or Shrub. Only species classified as conifer or broadleaf are recorded under the LargeTrees or SmallTrees data. All woody species taller than 50 cm are included under ShrubSapling. For shrub species, there is no upper bound on size to be included in the shrub-sapling data. Conifer and broadleaf trees > 1.5 cm dbh are recorded under small trees rather than shrub-sapling.	Text	--