Plant ecology assignment

<https://nph.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/j.1469-8137.2011.03663.x>

* Maybe resprouting is an exaptation, rather than an adaptation.
* Fire has been an influencer on the repeated evolution of resprouting in banksias at the very least. While maybe not true for all traits.

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4220095/>

* Is self-immolation a legit strategy?
* These guys thinks no.
* No evidence that any trait so far found has evolved specifically to promote fire. All of these traits can either be seen in environments where fires do not occur, or can have visible other uses.
* Community flammableness is related to the microclimate primarily.
* Fire activity is a powerful filter which has selected for traits with pre-existing flammabilities and hones regeneration strategies.

Bradshaw S. D., Dixon K. W., Hopper S. D., Lambers H., Turner S. R. (2011a). Little evidence for fire-adapted plant traits in Mediterranean climate regions. Trends Plant Sci. 16, 69–76. 10.1016/j.tplants.2010.10.007 [[PubMed](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21095155)] [[Cross Ref](https://dx.doi.org/10.1016%2Fj.tplants.2010.10.007)]

Keeley J. E., Pausas J. G., Rundel P. W., Bond W. J., Bradstock R. A. (2011b). Fire as an evolutionary pressure shaping plant traits. Trends Plant Sci. 16, 406–411.

Investigating species-level flammability across five biomes in the Eastern Cape, South Africa

* Study done to observe flammability in plants. There were generally more flammable plants in the more fire prone zones, although there were also some in the not fire prone environments.
* This indicates that these cannot be traits purely to increase fire-why would they be in the no fire zone (what authors say).