

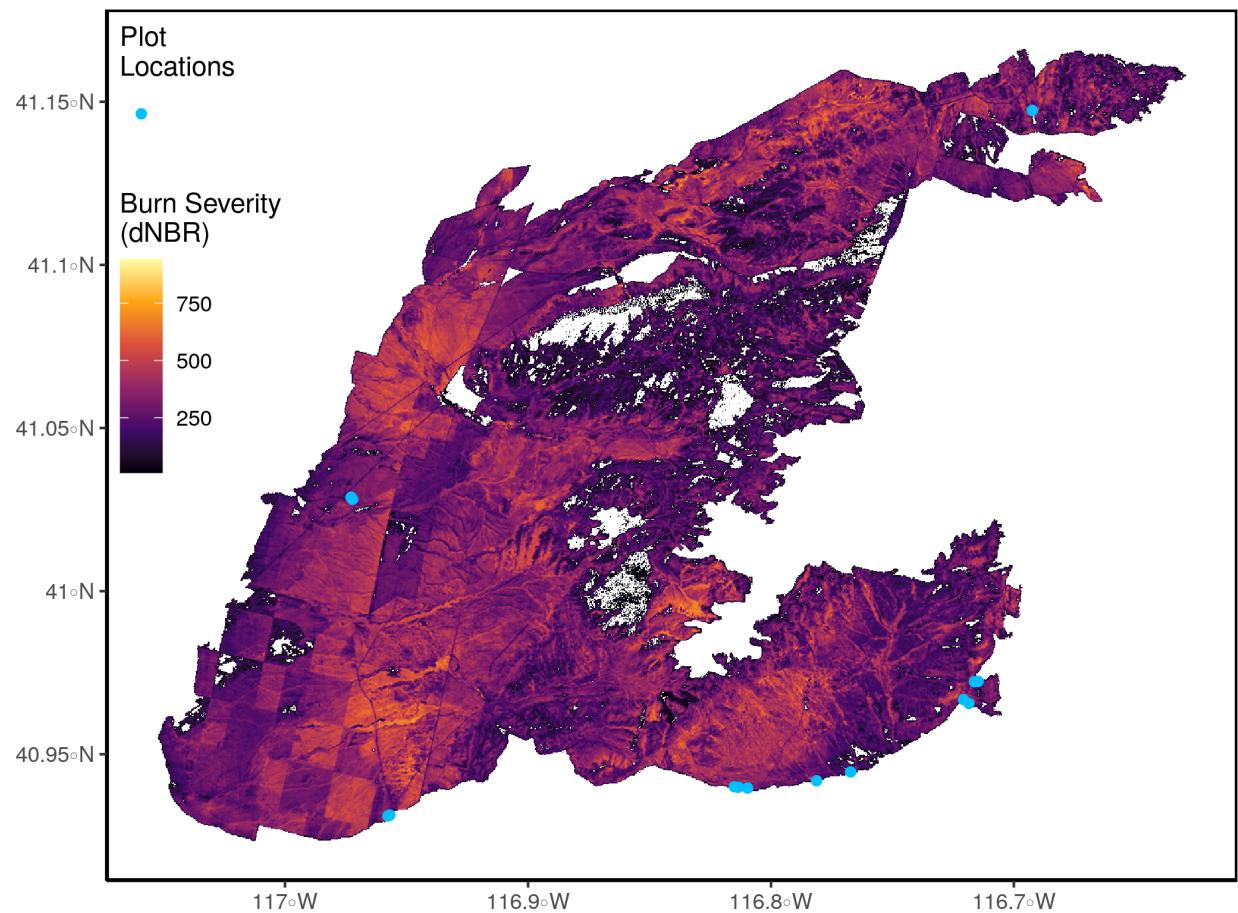
**Appendix S1 for: “A positive feedback between fuel connectivity, burn severity, and seedbank survivorship drives the annual grass-fire cycle in a semi-arid shrubland.” Submitted to *Ecology***

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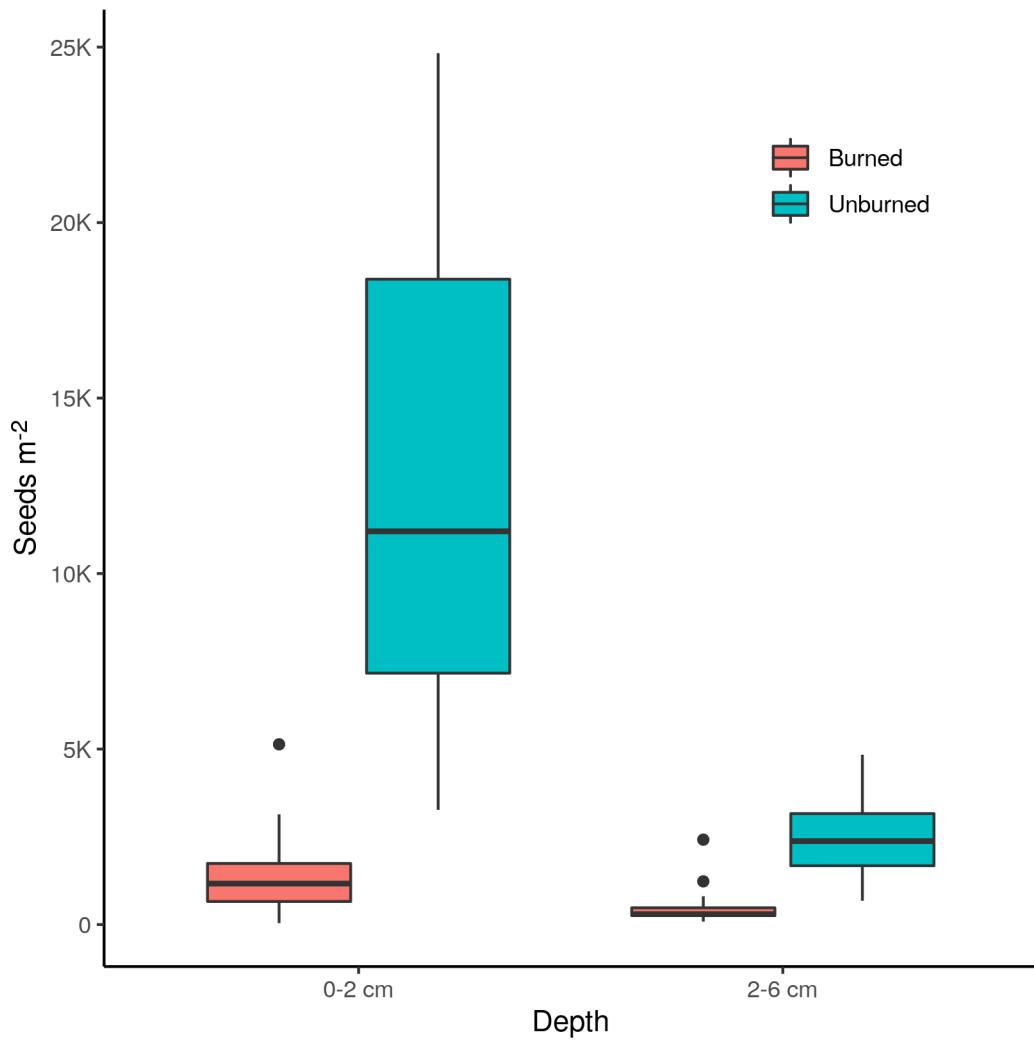


Figure S1: Total seed counts per plot.

Table S1. Vegetation indexes that were explored in the remote sensing analysis for hypothesis 1.

Index Name	Equation
Green NDVI	$\frac{NIR-Green}{NIR+Green}$
SAVI	$\frac{NIR-Red}{NIR+Red} + 1.5$
NDVI	$\frac{NIR-Red}{NIR+Red}$
EVI	$\frac{NIR-Red}{NIR+(6*Red)-(7.5*Blue)+1} * 2.5$
NDSVI	$\frac{SWIR_1-Red}{SWIR_1+Red}$
NDTI	$\frac{SWIR_1-SWIR_2}{SWIR_1+SWIR_2}$

Table S2: Model performance metrics

Model	R2	R2_adjusted	Sign
H1: TVC ~ NDSVI + Green NDVI	0.35		+
H1: dNBR ~ TVC(modelled)	0.42	0.42	+
H1: dNBR ~ TVC(in situ)	0.27	0.20	+
H3: Post-Fire Fuel Connectivity ~ # Cheatgrass Seeds + covariates	0.84	0.75	+
H4: Post-Fire Diversity ~ Post-Fire Fuel Connectivity	0.92	0.89	-

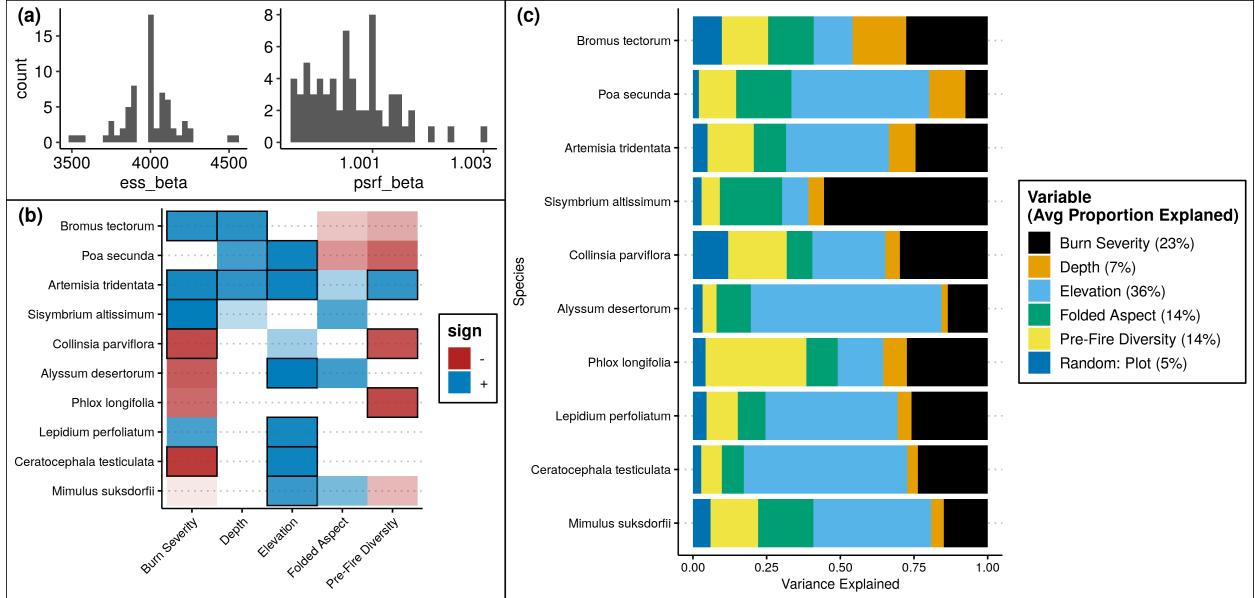


Figure S2: a) Model convergence diagnostics. On the left is the effective sample size after adjusting for autocorrelation (ideally 4,000), and on the right is the Gelman diagnostic, ideally 1. b) Predictor variables that had at least 80% support. Variables with 95% support are outlined in black. The level of transparency corresponds to the level of support. c) Variance partitioning by species. Average across all species per variable is given in the legend. Species are ordered by prevalence.

Table S3: Seeds germinated in the greenhouse from the cores we collected.

Plot	p1	p2	p3	p4	p5	p6	p7	p8	p9	p10	p11	p12	p13	p14
Burn Severity (dNBR)	195	307	300	226	266	143	211	191	99	181	238	248	272	304
<i>B. tectorum</i>														
U_T2	162	87	70	437	453	5	15	40	16	35	8	225	129	176
U_B4	73	32	25	49	68	2	6	6	4	6	0	30	19	59
B_T2	48	19	4	29	1	0	1	0	15	5	3	9	11	34
B_B4	10	5	1	4	5	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	6	8
<i>P. secunda</i>														
U_T2	17	3	1	71	6	65	502	212	175	546	143	116	141	66
U_B4	13	0	0	18	2	10	55	24	19	49	29	19	29	51
B_T2	11	0	0	2	1	3	21	0	37	32	5	28	8	63
B_B4	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	4	2	6	18	35
<i>A. tridentata</i>														
U_T2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	7	0
U_B4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	6	1
B_T2	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	5
B_B4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
<i>A. desertorum</i>														
U_T2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	1	0	0	5	0	0
U_B4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	1	0	0
B_T2	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
B_B4	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>C. testiculatum</i>														
U_T2	24	0	0	0	0	0	2	28	30	0	1	2	3	0
U_B4	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
B_T2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B_B4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
<i>C. parviflora</i>														
U_T2	0	0	0	0	0	6	10	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
U_B4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	1	2	0	0	0
B_T2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
B_B4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	5	0	0	0	0
<i>S. altissimum</i>														
U_T2	0	20	23	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
U_B4	0	6	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
B_T2	0	1	14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
B_B4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	11
<i>M. gracilis</i>														
U_T2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
U_B4	0	0	1	12	8	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
B_T2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
B_B4	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other species</b>														
All treatments	9	3	0	0	0	4	0	17	2	0	11	1	11	6

Note:

U = Unburned

B = Burned

T2 = Top 2 cm

B4 = Bottom 4 cm

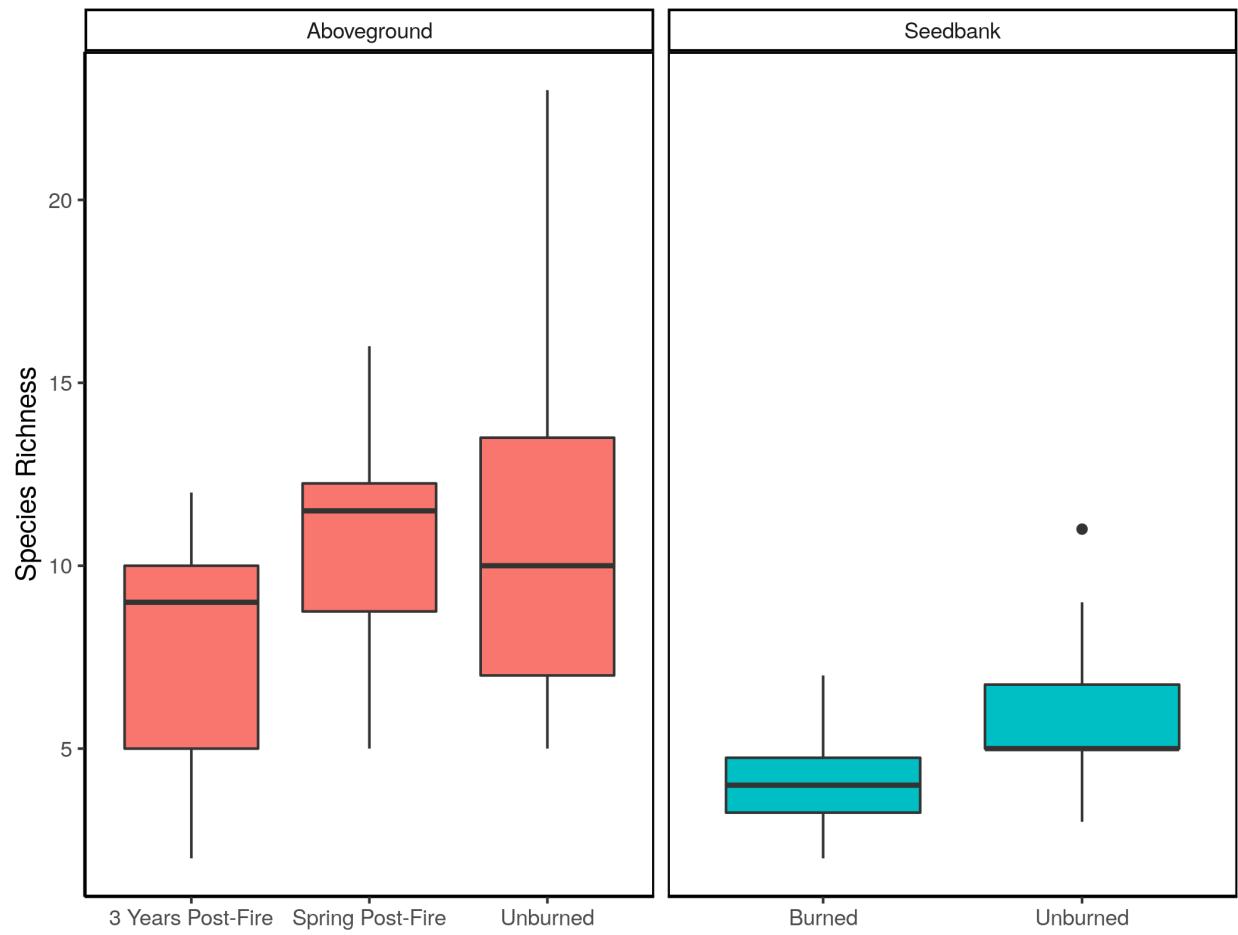


Figure S3: Species richness at different sampling times and locations.

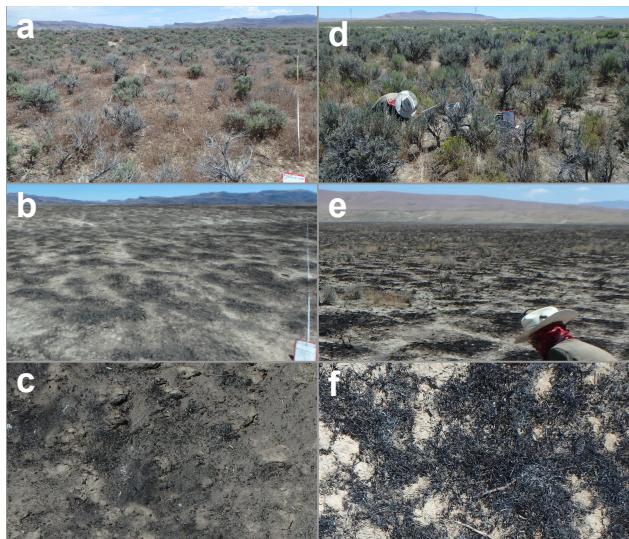


Figure S4: Visual illustration of the relationship between fuel connectivity and burn severity. On the left, panel a shows the intershrub space invaded by annual grasses. The photo in panel b was taken in the exact same place two weeks later, days after all of the biomass was consumed by the fire. Panel C is a closeup of the soil surface, showing in more detail how the litter was also almost completely consumed by the fire. On the right, the photos in panels d and e were on opposite sides of a fire line in an area that had minimal annual grass invasion over a broad area, and thus lower fuel connectivity. Note the remaining plants and stumps in panel e and the presence of only partially consumed litter in panel f.