



Correction to persistence of fire-killed conifer snags in California, USA



Lindsay M. Grayson¹, Daniel R. Cluck² and Sharon M. Hood^{1*}

Correction to: *Fire Ecol* 15, 1 (2019). https://doi.org/10.1186/s42408-018-0007-7

After publication of the original article Grayson et al. (2019) the authors noticed the following errors:

- 1. **In** Table 3, the white fir model should have a CI:DBH interaction, not CI:PGC as listed. The values are correct, but they are on the wrong line.
- 2. **In** Fig. 4 the curves are incorrect and so is the caption where the description of **a** and **b** panels are switched. The model is correct, but the curves were plotted incorrectly.

Table 3 and Fig. 4 and the captions have been updated along with the text in the result and discussion sections, which were wrong as a result of Tables 3 and 4. The updated information is available in this correction article. This does not affect the conclusions of the article.

Associated corrected text in result section:

– Larger white fir and yellow pine snags with lower CI stood longest compared to similarly sized snags with high CI. Smaller white fir and unprotected yellow pine snags with higher CI persisted longer than similarly sized snags with low CI (Figs. 3c and 4). These interactions in pattern occurred around 50 cm DBH and 50% CI for white fir and 30 cm DBH and 50% CI for unprotected yellow pine. Yellow pine smaller than 30 cm DBH that were protected by green conifers lasted longer than unprotected snags (Fig. 4a, b); however, protection by green conifers dramatically

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* Correspondence: sharon.hood@usda.gov

¹USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel, and Smoke Science Program, 5775 US Highway 10 W, Missoula, MT 59808, USA Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



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decreased the probability of persistence of large yellow pine snags as CI increased (Fig. 4a, b).

Associated corrected text in discussion section:

 Higher crown injury in smaller white fir and unprotected yellow pine led to increased persistence.

Author details

¹USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fire, Fuel, and Smoke Science Program, 5775 US Highway 10 W, Missoula, MT 59808, USA. ²USDA Forest Service, Forest Health Protection, Northeastern California Shared Service Area, 2550 Riverside Drive, Susanville, California 96130, USA.

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Table 3 Coefficient estimates of regressions (from Eqs. 1–3: α_1 , α_2 , etc., are the covariate coefficients corresponding to x_1 , x_2 , etc.; μ
is the intercept; and σ is the scale); coefficient standard error estimate in parentheses. Variable codes are: diameter at breast height
(DBH; cm); crown injury percent (CI); years to mortality post fire (YTD), and protected by green conifers (PGC; 0 = no and 1 = yes) by
species and status. Species codes are: IC = incense cedar; SP = sugar pine; WF = white fir; and YP = yellow pine. Superscript numbers
indicate model-averaged variable importance rank. Δ AIC is the difference between this model and the best AIC model. Those terms
that are less than 0.8 in model-averaged importance are noted with an asterisk (*)

	Covariate Models				Time-only			
Species	IC	SP	WF	YP	YP	SP	WF	IC
ΔAIC	6.7	3.8	0.4	0.05				
Scale	0.2148 (0.0011)	0.3835 (0.0334)	0.3184 (0.025)	0.2946 (0.0098)	0.3181 (0.0104)	0.4252 (0.0366)	0.3323 (0.0257)	0.2104 (0.0756)
Intercept	2.3333 (0.1875)	1.5084 (0.1618)	0.9633 (0.3302)	0.6394 (0.1841)	1.9812	2.5754	2.4821	2.7368
DBH		0.0173 (0.003)	0.0290 (0.0079)1	0.0457 (0.0090) ¹				
CI			0.0141 (0.0043) ²	0.0164 (0.0028) ¹				
PGC				0.6026 (0.1262) ⁴				
YTD	0.2250 (0.0975)							
CI: DBH			-0.0003 (0.0001) ³	-0.0005 (0.0001) ³				
CI: PGC				-0.0058 (0.0018) ⁵				
PGC: DBH				-0.0082 (0.0046) ^{6*}				

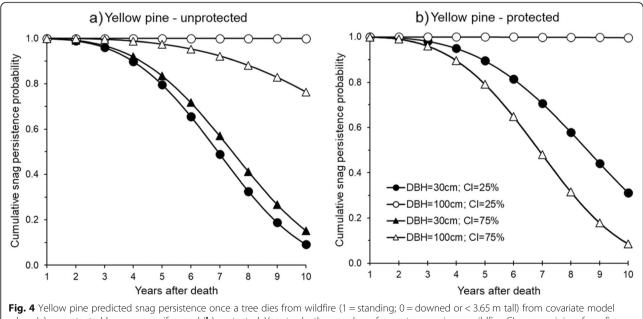


Fig. 4 Yellow pine predicted snag persistence once a tree dies from wildfire (1 = standing; 0 = downed or < 3.65 m tall) from covariate model when (**a**) unprotected by green conifers and (**b**) protected. Year to death = number of years tree survives a wildfire. Cl = crown injury from fire. Fire-killed tree data were collected from five fires in California that were monitored for 10 years after death. In (**b**), Cl = 75% lines overlap for the plotted values