With growing concern over global climate change there is a need to better understand potential impacts on future fire regimes. The relationship between annual variation in area burned and seasonal temperatures and precipitation were investigated for five climate divisions in California. We conclude that fire-adapted ecosystems fall into one of three response categories: 1) Flammability-limited systems such as forests, which are the most climate-limited regimes, 2) Fuel-limited systems such as grasslands where current year climate plays a limited role relative to prior year high rainfall leading to high herbaceous biomass, and 3) Ignition-limited ecosystems such as California shrublands where historical patterns of burning are not strongly tied to climate, but rather patterns of anthropogenic ignitions.

Jon Keeley, PhD
Research Scientist, United States Geological Survey

Friday, September 1, 2017
3:00 – 4:00 PM
Science 2, room 109

For further information: www.csufresno.edu/biology

Bio: Jon E. Keeley, is a Senior Research Scientist with USGS, adjunct professor at UCLA, and research associate at Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden. Dr. Keeley has worked extensively in Mediterranean regions across the globe researching ecological life history strategies, fire-stimulated seed germination, invasive species, and taxonomy of Arctostaphylos. He has over 350 publications.