



1. Non-shrub types that individually are $\leq 0.75\%$ of the study area include Juniper, Pinyon-Juniper, Sierran Mixed Conifer, Blue-Oak Woodland, Coastal Oak Woodland, Montane Hardwood, Montane Hardwood – Conifer, Annual Grasslands.
2. WWETAC-UCD = Aboveground live biomass estimates from Schrader-Patton and Underwood, 2021 and Schrader-Patton and Underwood 2022.
3. North American Wildland Fuels Database (NAWFD) (<https://fuels.mtri.org/>) estimates used were multiplied by 0.1 to convert from Mg/ha to Kg/m² for this study (Prichard et al 2019).
4. Shrub types that individually are $\leq 0.75\%$ of the study area are Mixed Chaparral, Chamise-Redshank, Coastal Scrub, Sagebrush, Montane Chaparral, Desert Scrub.
5. Literature sources for shrubland standing dead biomass: Green 1970; Debano and Conrad 1978; Regelbrugge and Conard 1996; Riggan et al. 1988. Natural Fuels Photo Series <https://www.fs.usda.gov/pnw/projects/digital-photo-series>.
6. Literature sources for root to shoot proportions for shrub life history types: Davis 1977; Miller and Ng 1977; Kummerow et al. 1977; Kummerow and Mangan 1981.
7. Root to shoot ratio for herbs used average for non-native annual grass species from Koteen et al. (2011) as Mokany et al 2006 makes no distinction between annual/perennial, native/non-native grasses and we assume that the majority of grasslands in SoCal are non-native annual grasslands (Park et al. 2018, Franklin 2002).
8. Root to shoot ratio calculated as the mean of all root to shoot ratios (all shoot biomass classes) for temperate oak, conifer, and other temperate broadleaf classes in Mokany et al. 2006.
9. Ratio derived from above ground live biomass and litter data from Bohlman et al. 2018. The ratio for Mixed Chaparral was used for all three veg types because the ratios for Coastal Scrub and Chamise-Redshank were based on 2 or fewer studies.

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