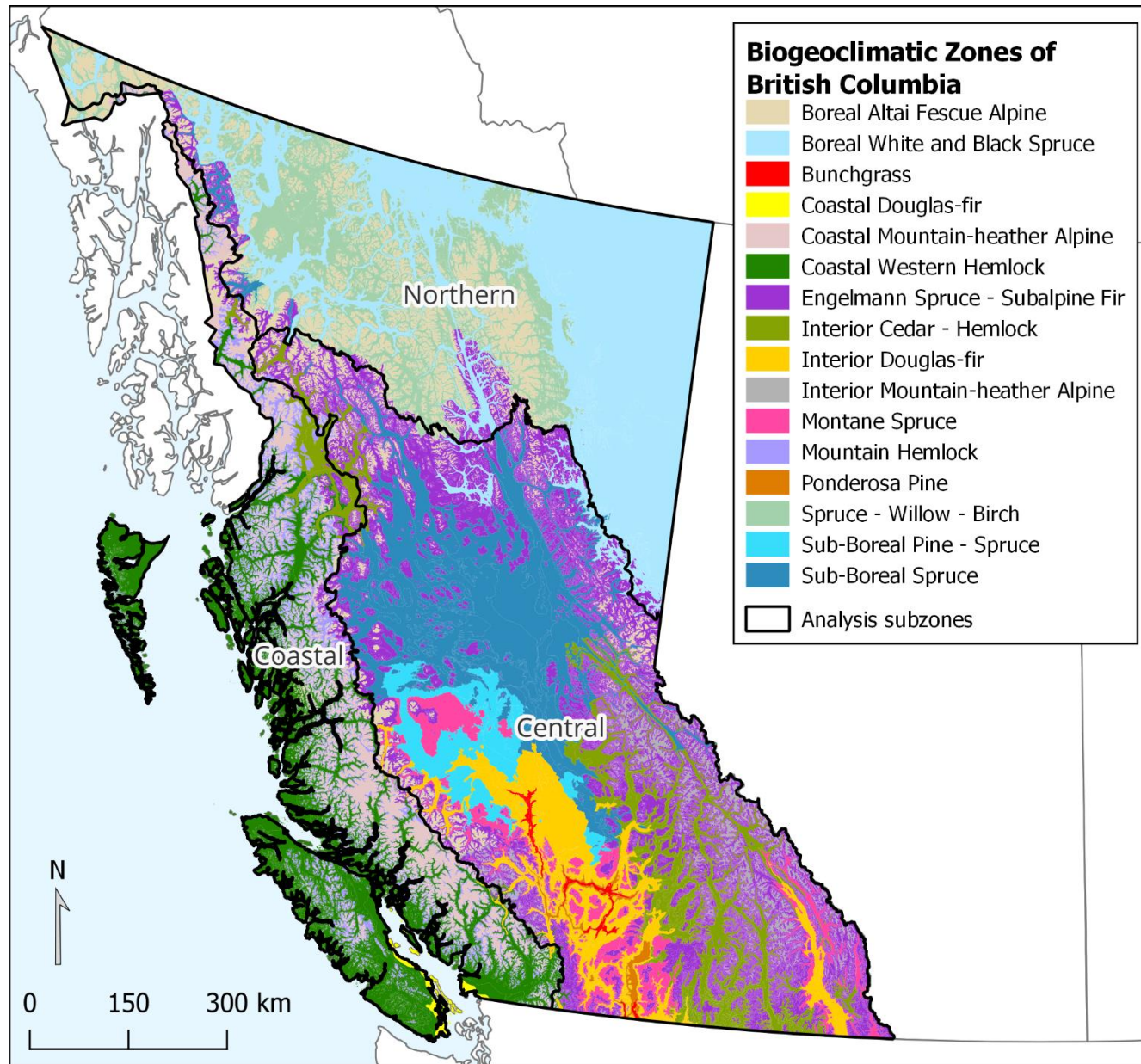
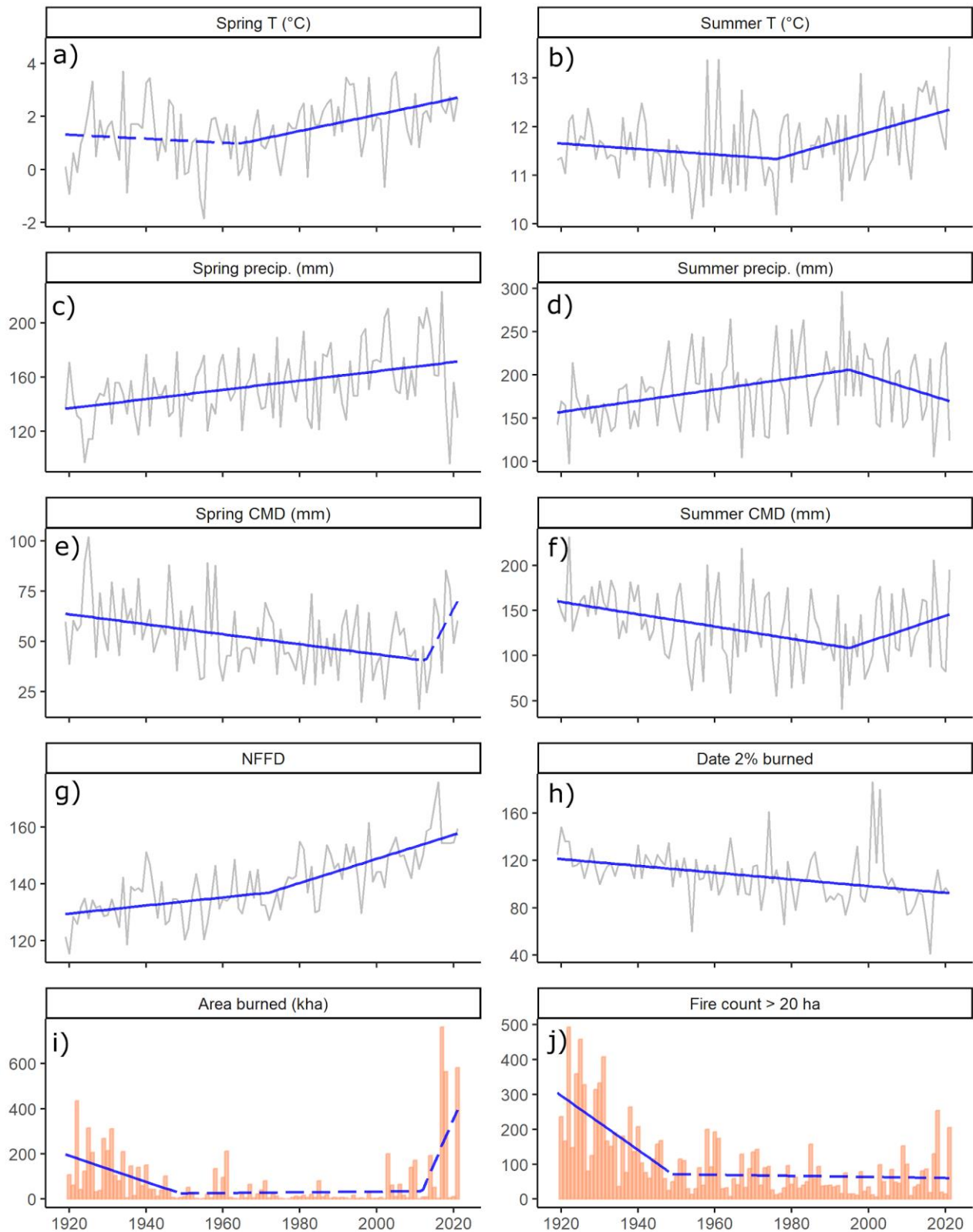


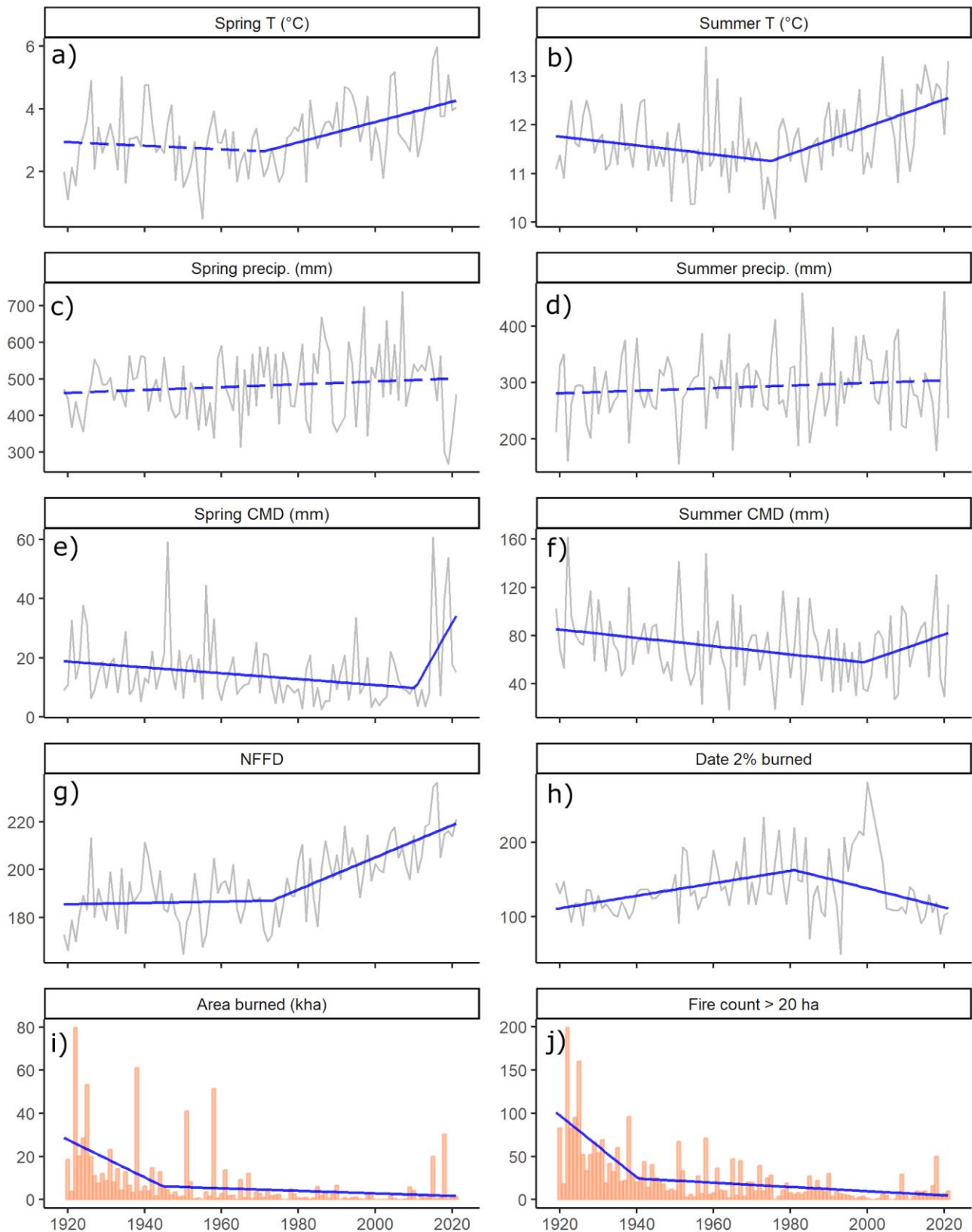
Supplementary Information



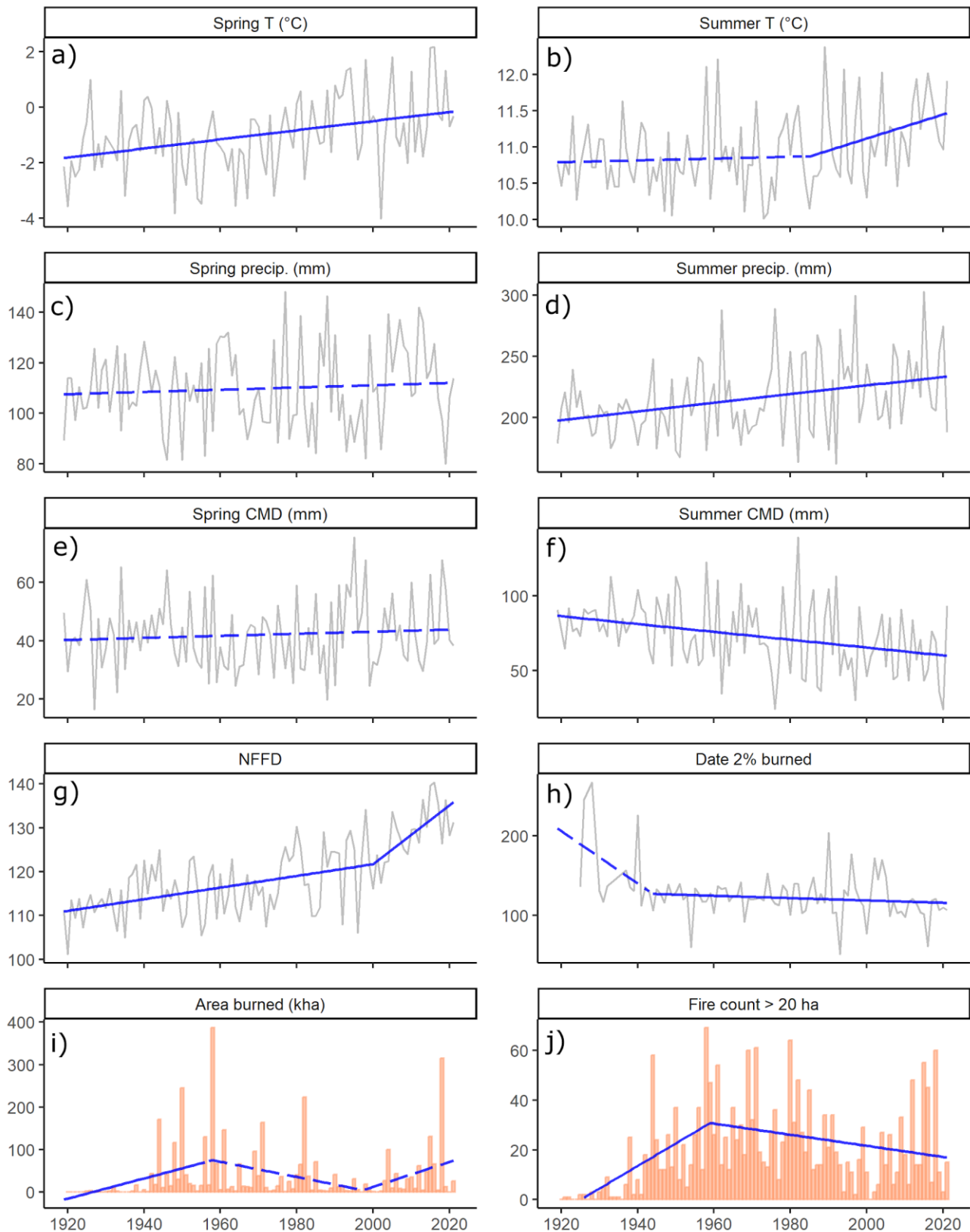
Supplementary Figure 1. The biogeoclimatic zones (BEC Zones) of British Columbia, a hierarchical land cover classification system defined by climax vegetation types, soil type, and climate zone (1). The three study zones are overlaid.



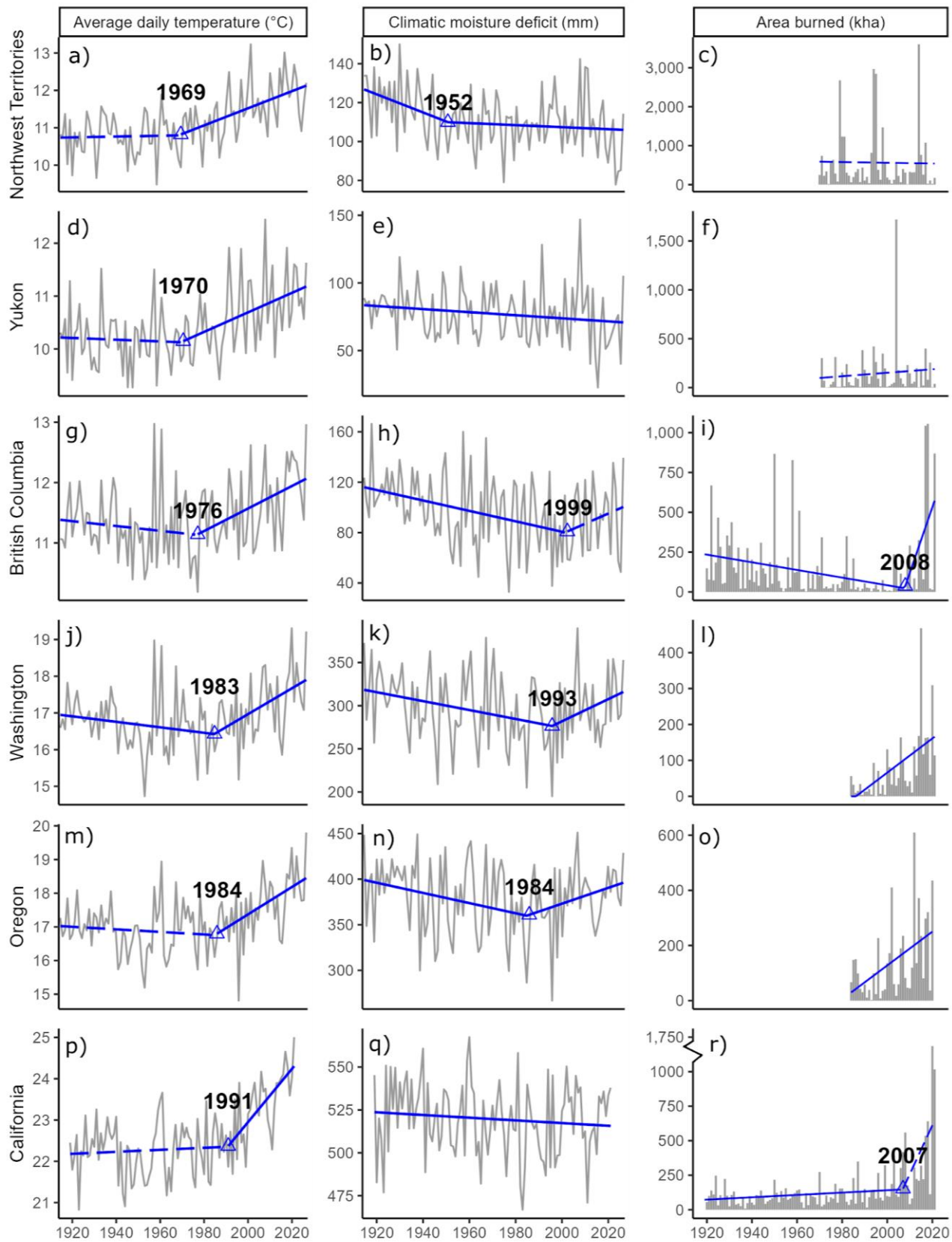
Supplementary Figure 2. Central zone trends in temperature (a, b), total precipitation (c, d), climatic moisture deficit (CMD) (e, f), number of frost-free days (NFFD) (g), date at which 2% of cumulative annual area burned is reached (h), annual area burned (i), and annual number of fires larger than 20 ha (j). Gray lines indicate annual means and, blue lines represent segmented regression trendlines. Solid lines indicate a significant trend (one-sided Mann-Kendall test, $p < 0.10$).



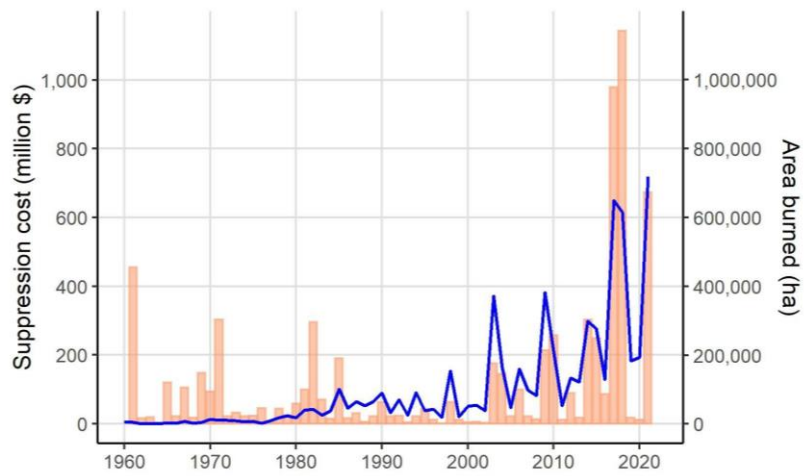
Supplementary Figure 3. Coastal zone trends in temperature (a, b), total precipitation (c, d), climatic moisture deficit (CMD) (e, f), number of frost-free days (NFFD) (g), date at which 2% of cumulative annual area burned is reached (h), annual area burned (i), and annual number of fires larger than 20 ha (j). Gray lines indicate annual means and, blue lines represent segmented regression trendlines. Solid lines indicate a significant trend (one-sided Mann-Kendall test, $p < 0.10$).



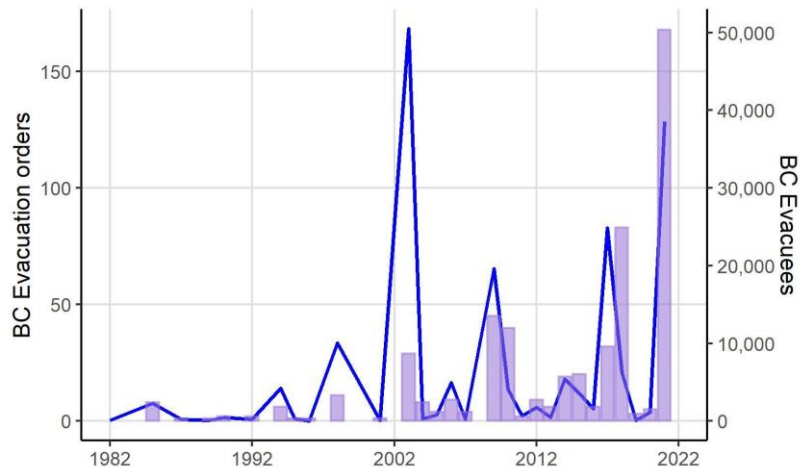
Supplementary Figure 4. Northern zone trends in temperature (a, b), total precipitation (c, d), climatic moisture deficit (CMD) (e, f), number of frost-free days (NFFD) (g), date at which 2% of cumulative annual area burned is reached (h), annual area burned (i), and annual number of fires larger than 20 ha (j). Gray lines indicate annual means and, blue lines represent segmented regression trendlines. Solid lines indicate a significant trend (one-sided Mann-Kendall test, $p < 0.10$).



Supplementary Figure 5. Trends in mean temperature, climatic moisture deficit (CMD), and annual area burned for British Columbia (g, h, i), Northwest Territories (a, b, c), Yukon (d, e, f), Washington (j, k, l), Oregon (m, n, o), and California (p, q, r). Gray lines indicate annual means, blue lines represent segmented regression trendlines. Solid lines indicate a significant trend (one-sided Mann-Kendall test, $p < 0.10$).



Supplementary Figure 6. British Columbia estimated suppression costs (blue line) (2, 3, 4) and total area burned (orange bars) 1960-2021 (5, 6). All costs were adjusted for inflation based on the historical consumer price index (7).



Supplementary Figure 7. British Columbia evacuation order counts (blue line) and total evacuee numbers (blue bars), 1982-2021. The peak in 2003 corresponds to the Okanagan Mountain Park wildfire that burned close to the City of Kelowna. The high number of evacuation orders for 2021 was largely due to the proximity of wildfires to communities and vacation properties during that year. Data on evacuations were drawn from the Canadian Wildland Fire Evacuation Database (see data availability).

Supplementary References

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