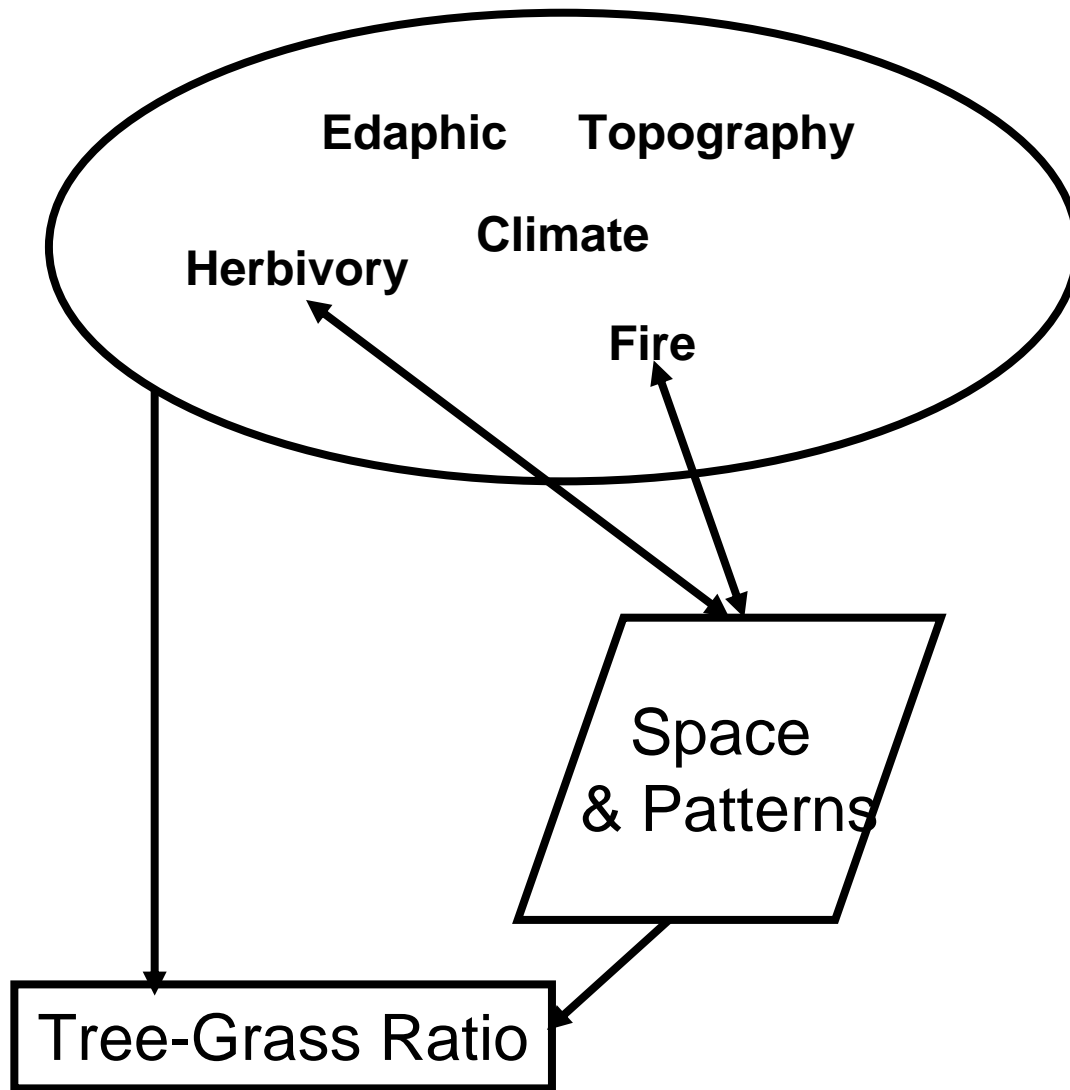
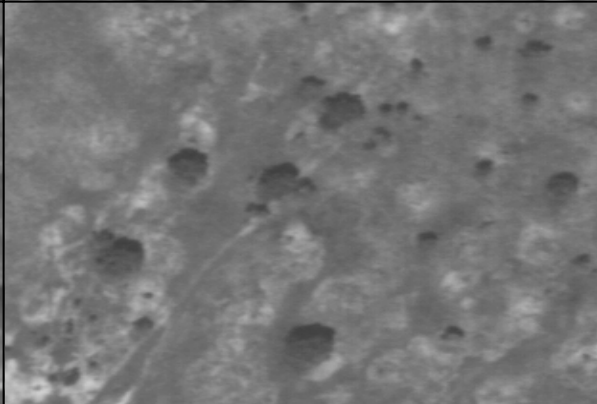
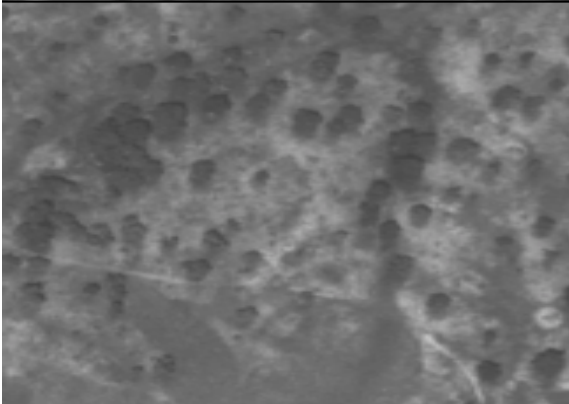
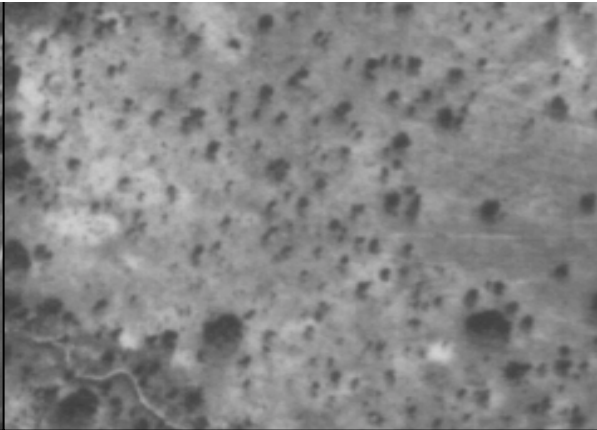
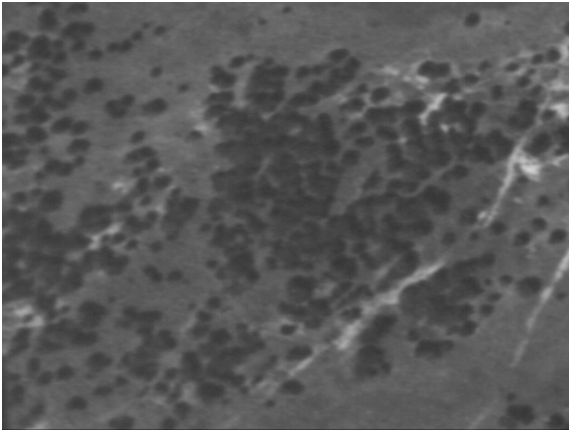


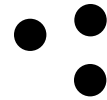
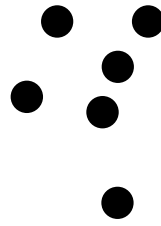
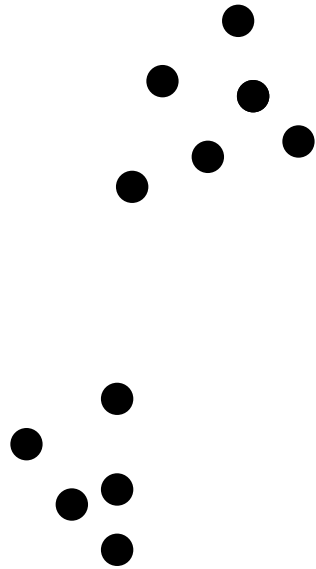
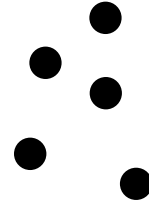
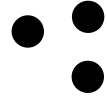
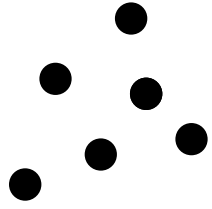
An aerial photograph of a savanna landscape. The foreground and middle ground are dominated by a green, grassy plain dotted with numerous small, rounded, green trees. In the background, there are dark, rocky hills and mountains under a clear sky. The overall scene illustrates the clustering of savanna trees.

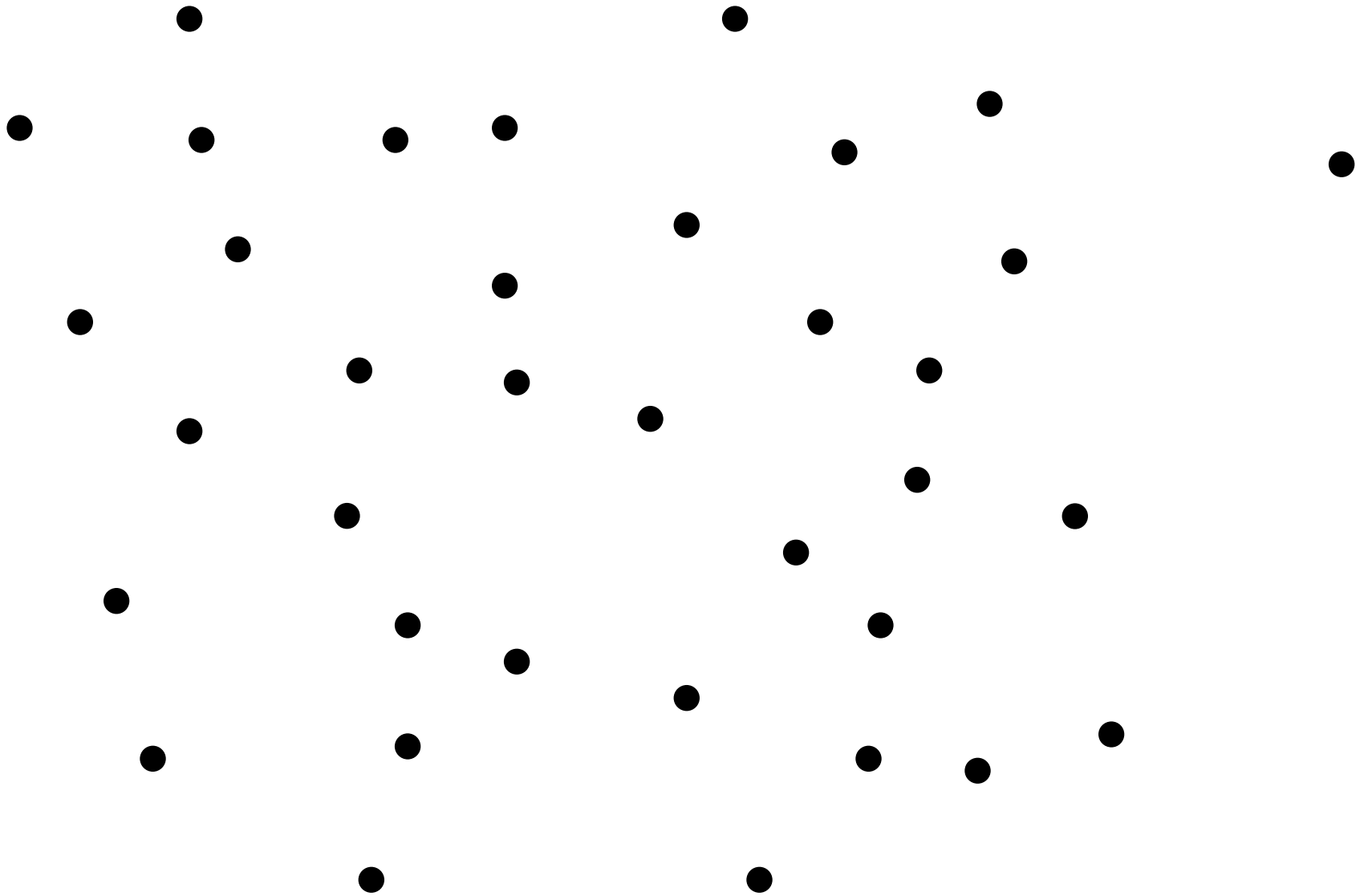
# Clustering of Savanna trees as a function of fire and competition

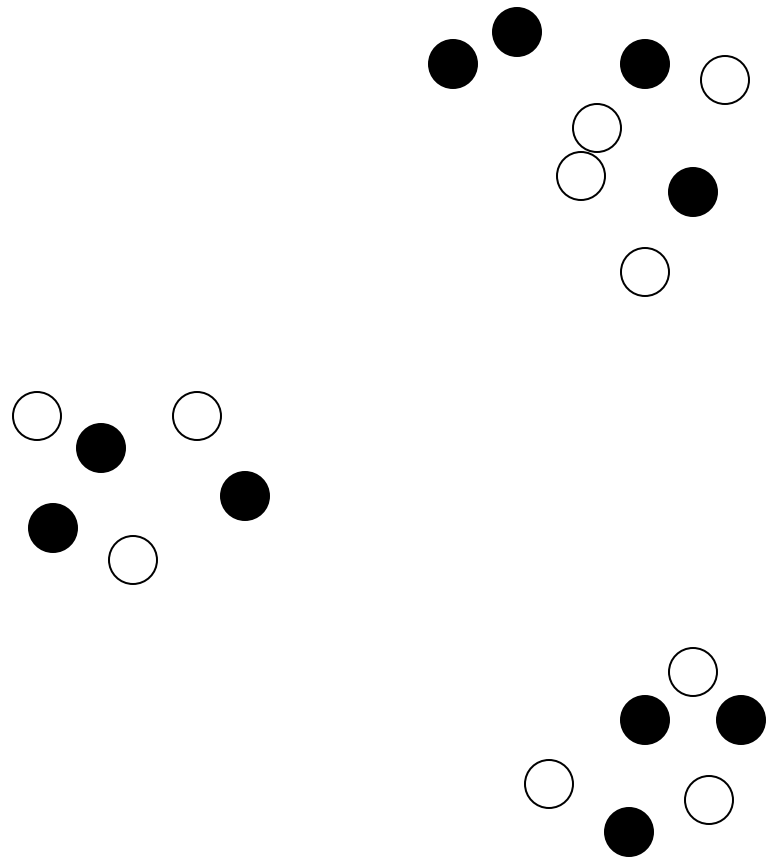
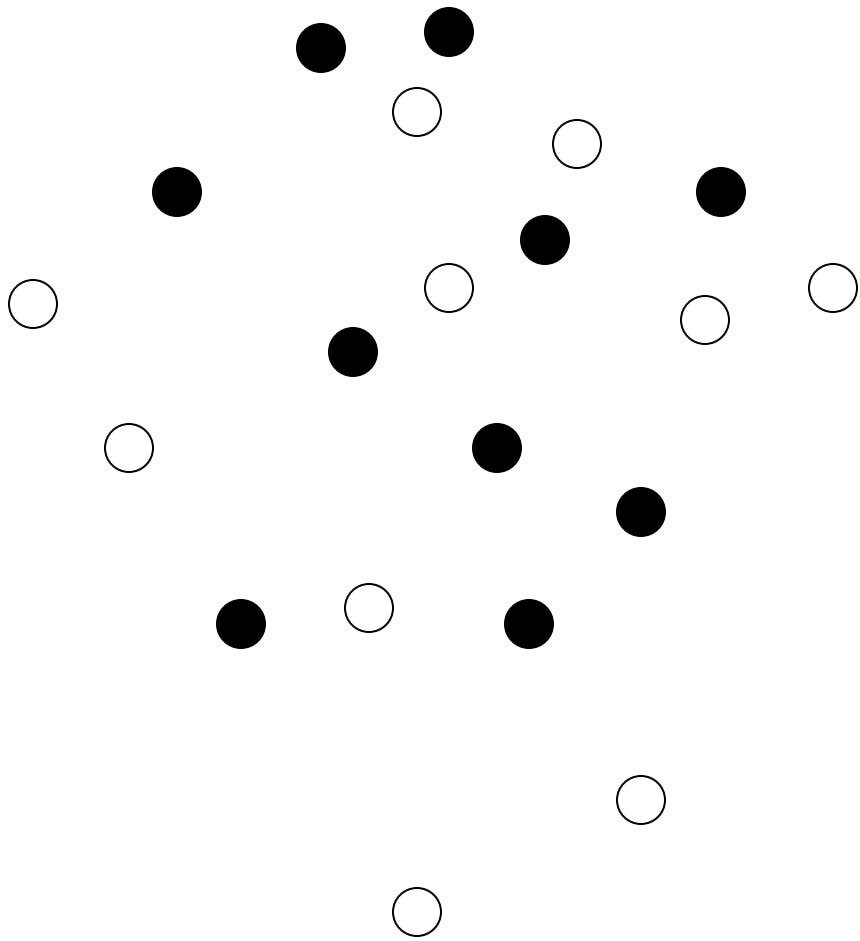
Thomas Groen, Frank van Langevelde,  
Claudius van de Vijver, Navashni Govender  
& Herbert Prins

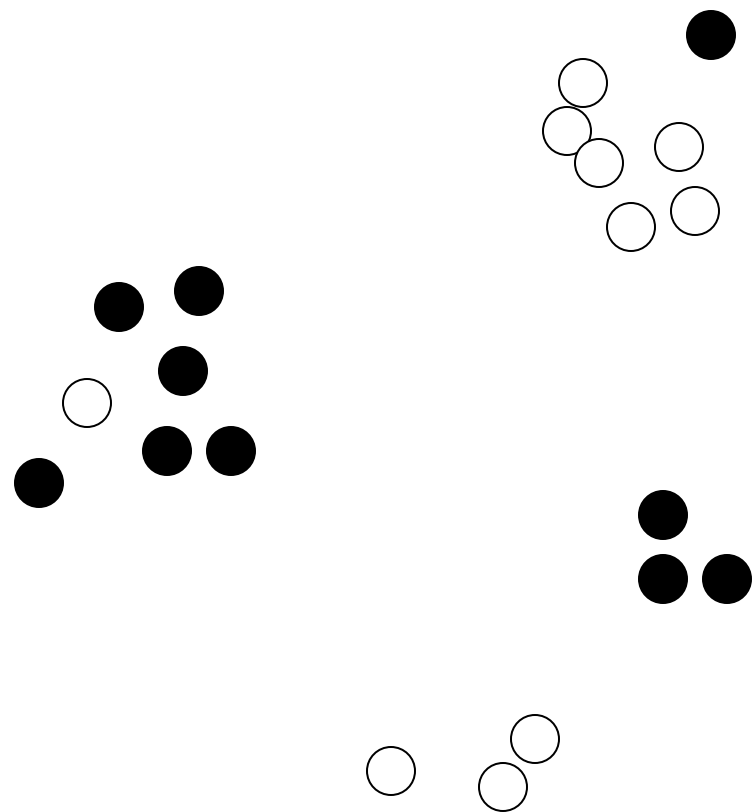
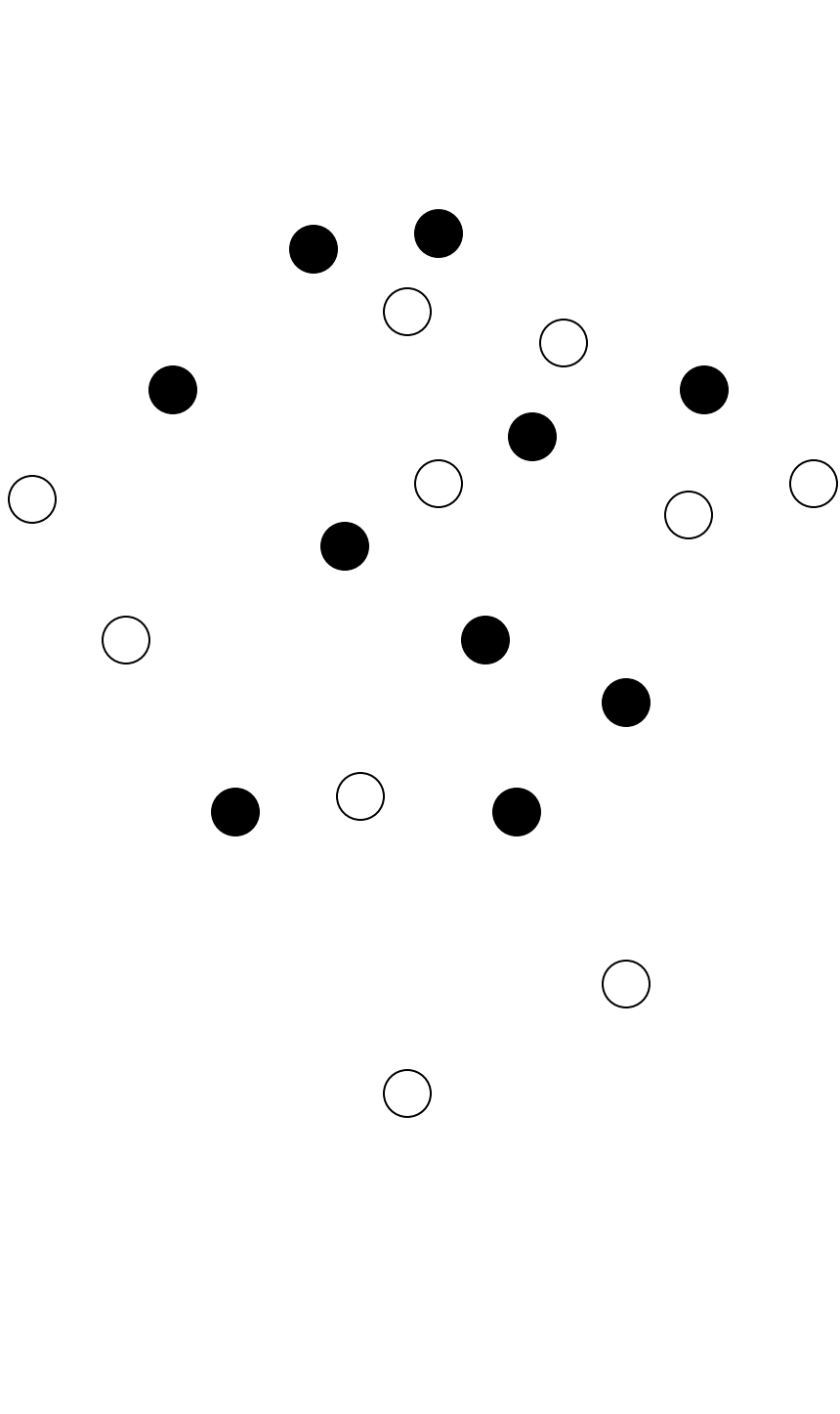




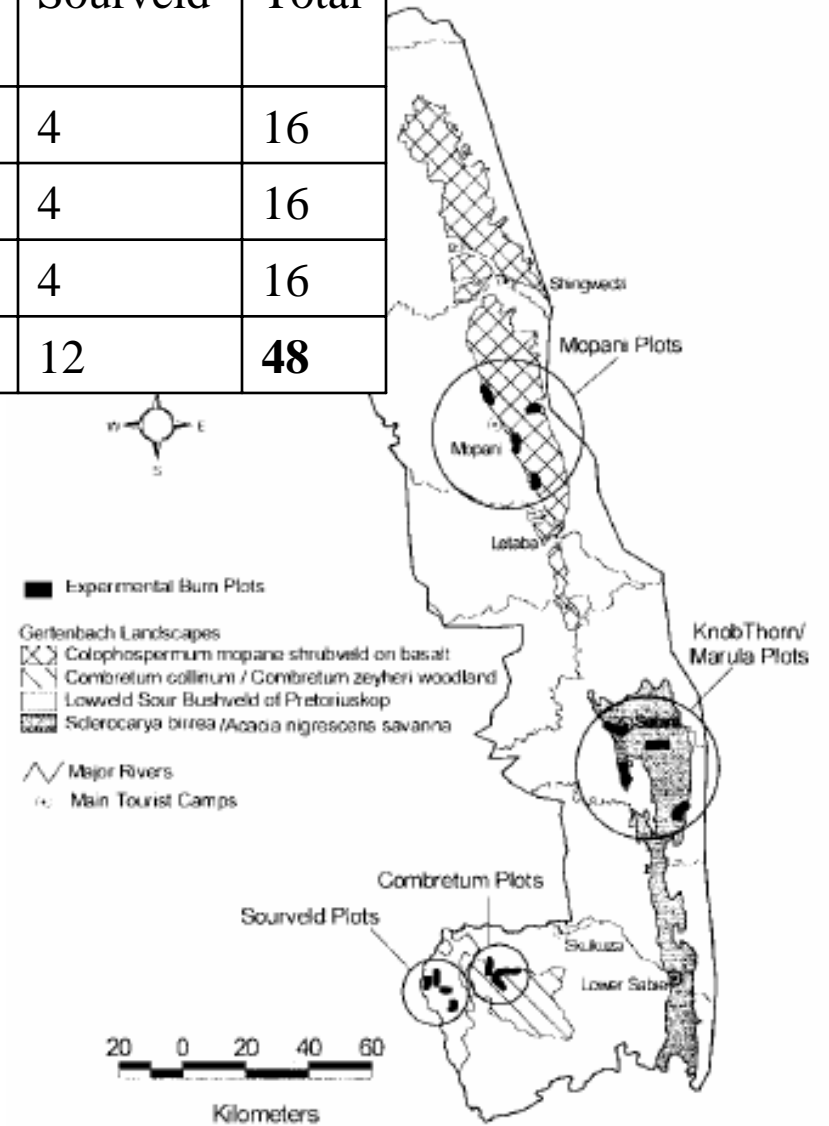


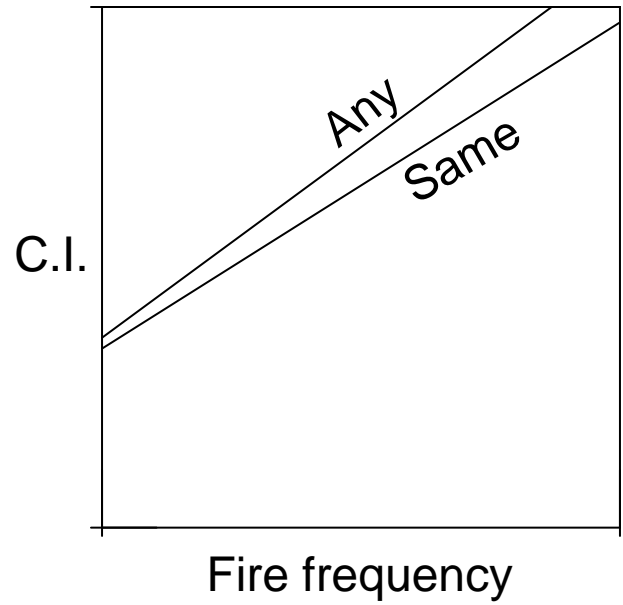
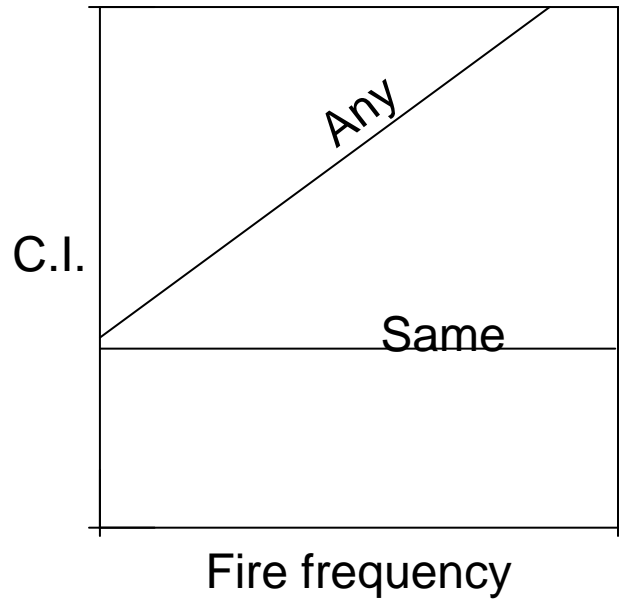


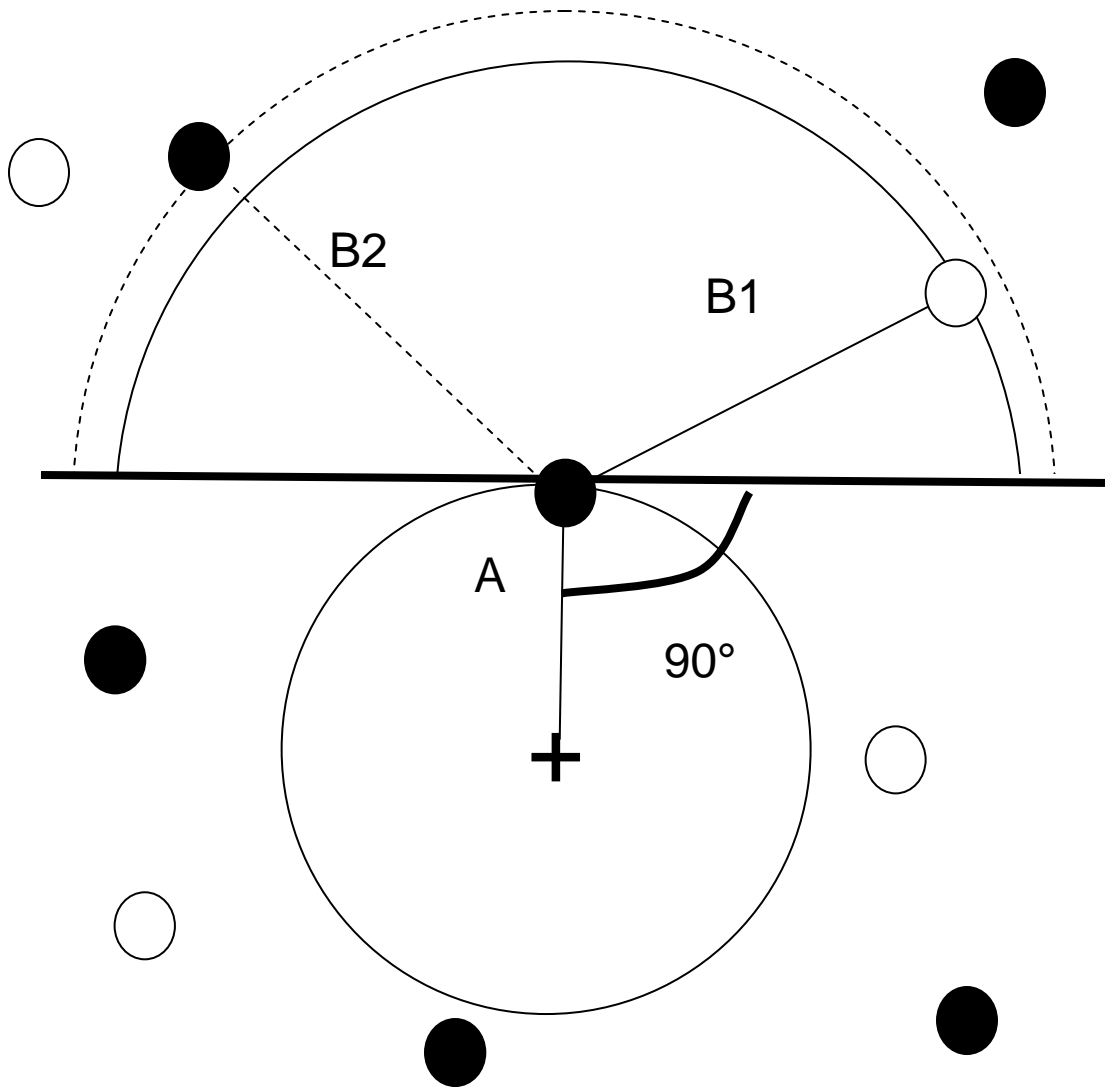




Fire return interval	Mopani	Knob Thorn/Marula	Combretum	Sourveld	Total
1yr (Aug)	4	4	4	4	16
3 yr (Aug)	4	4	4	4	16
>45yr	4	4	4	4	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>48</b>







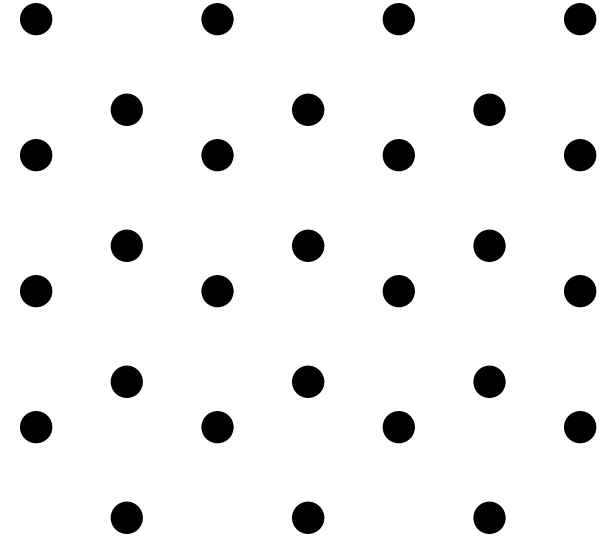
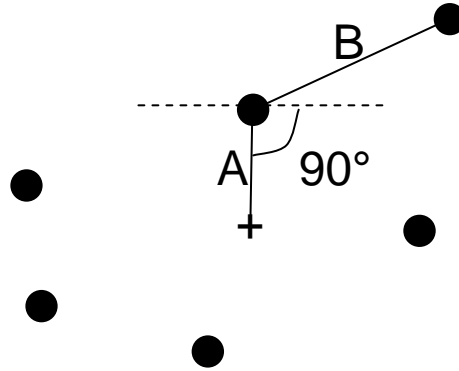
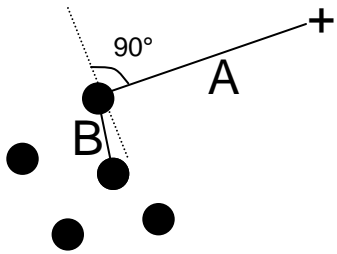
● Species 1

○ Species 2

Clustered

Random

Overdispersed

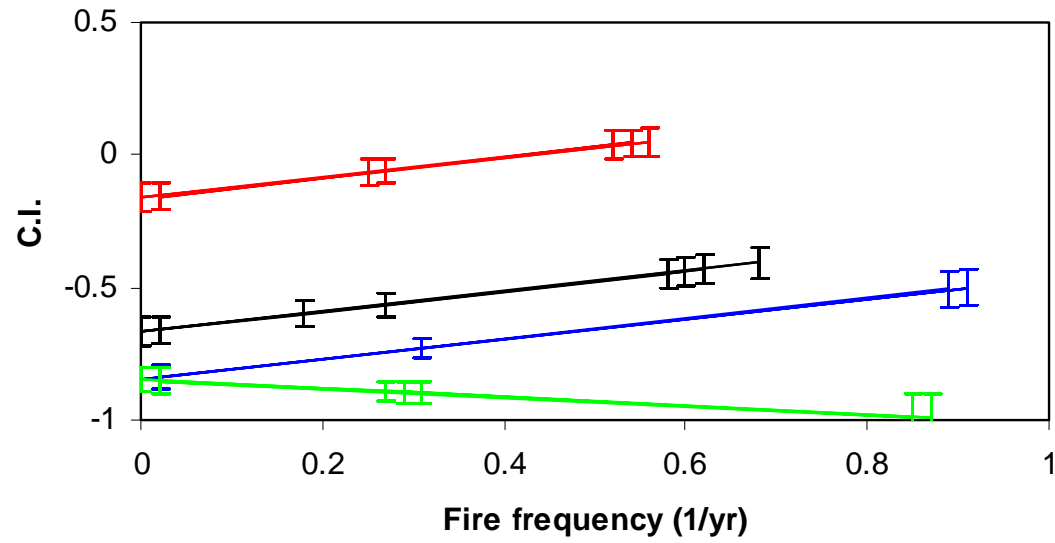


$A \gg B$

$A \sim B$

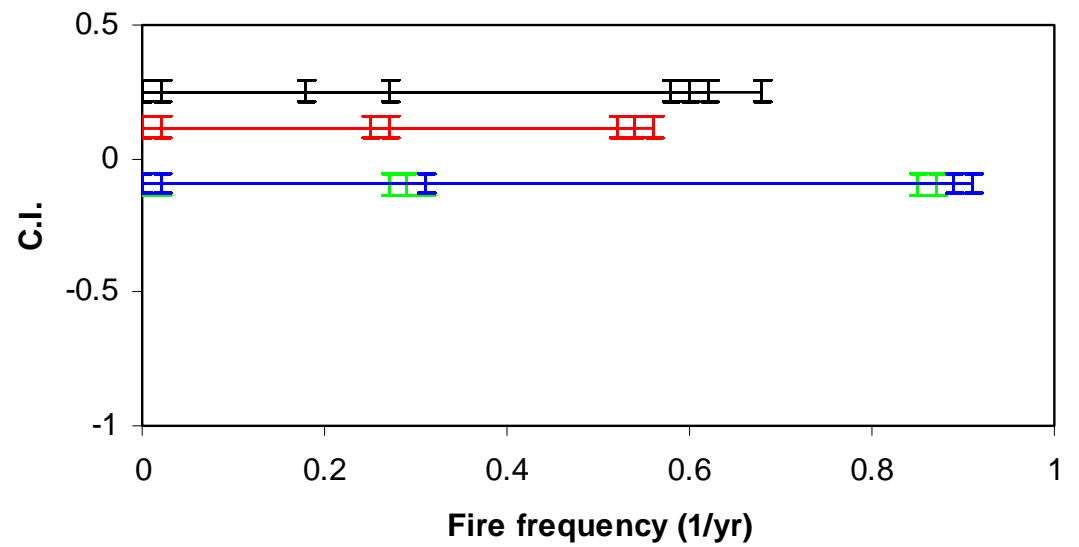
$A \ll B$

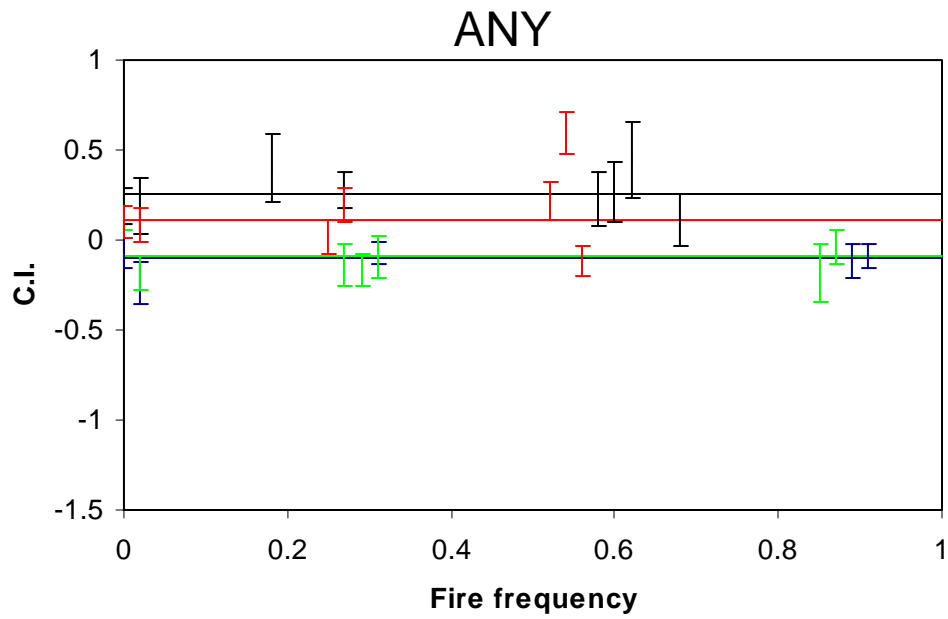
### Same Species



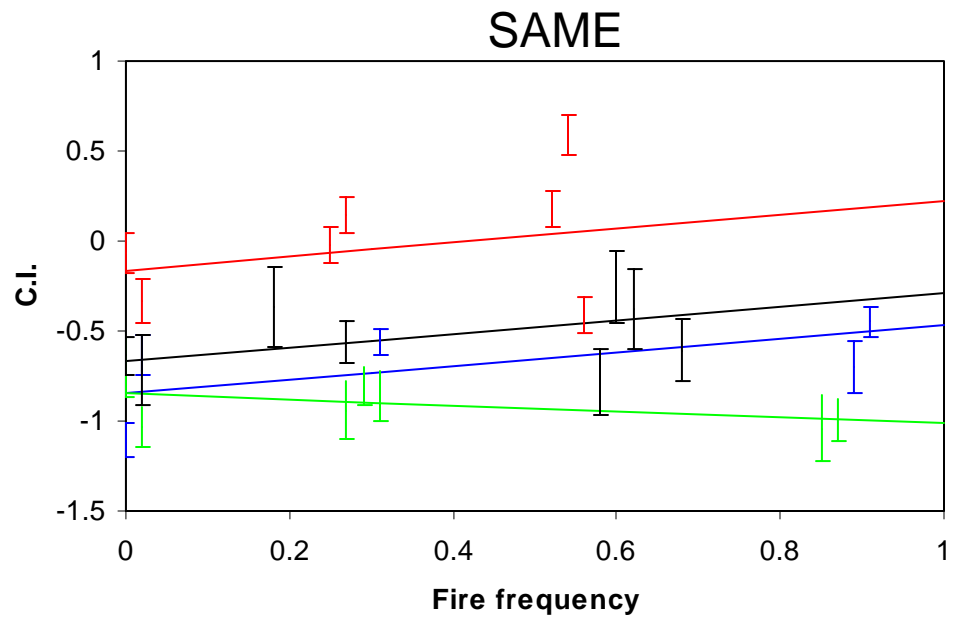
- Pretoriuskop
- Skukuza
- Satara
- Mopane

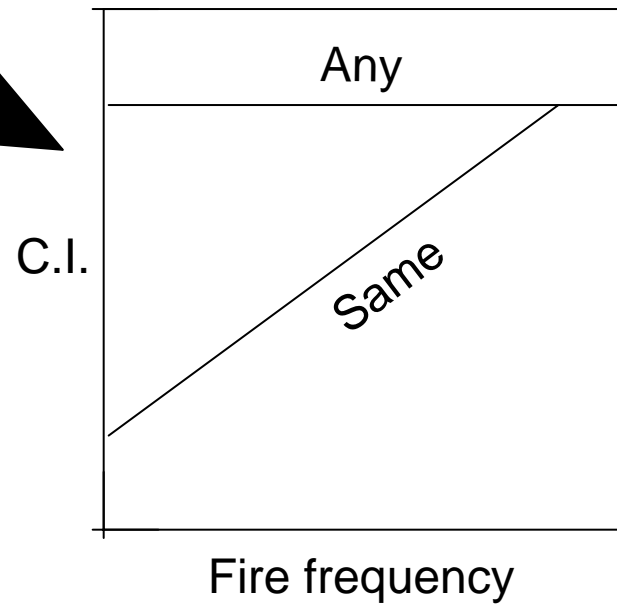
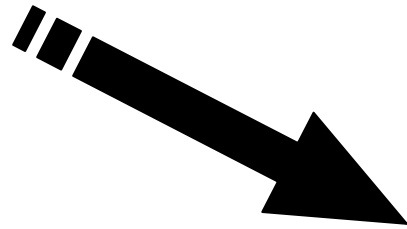
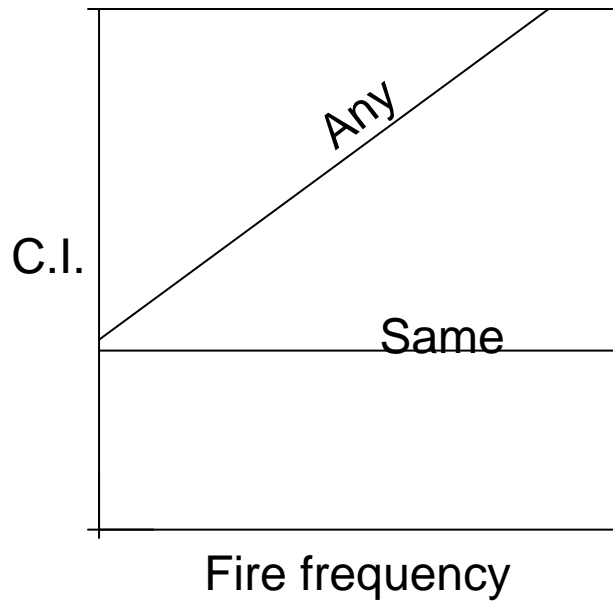
### Any Species

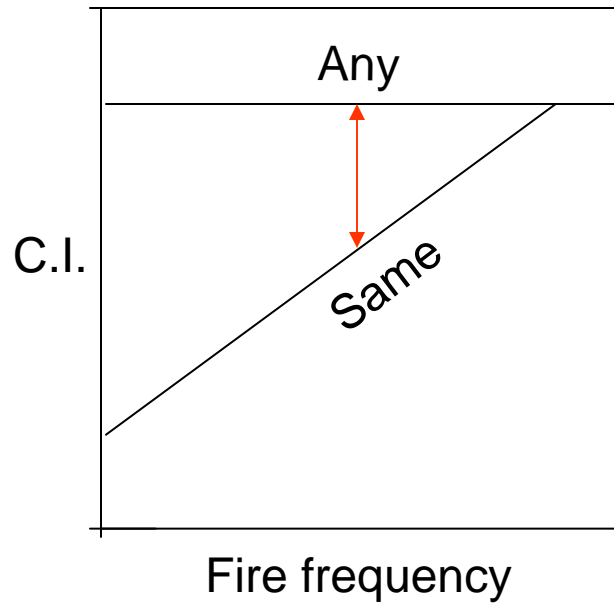
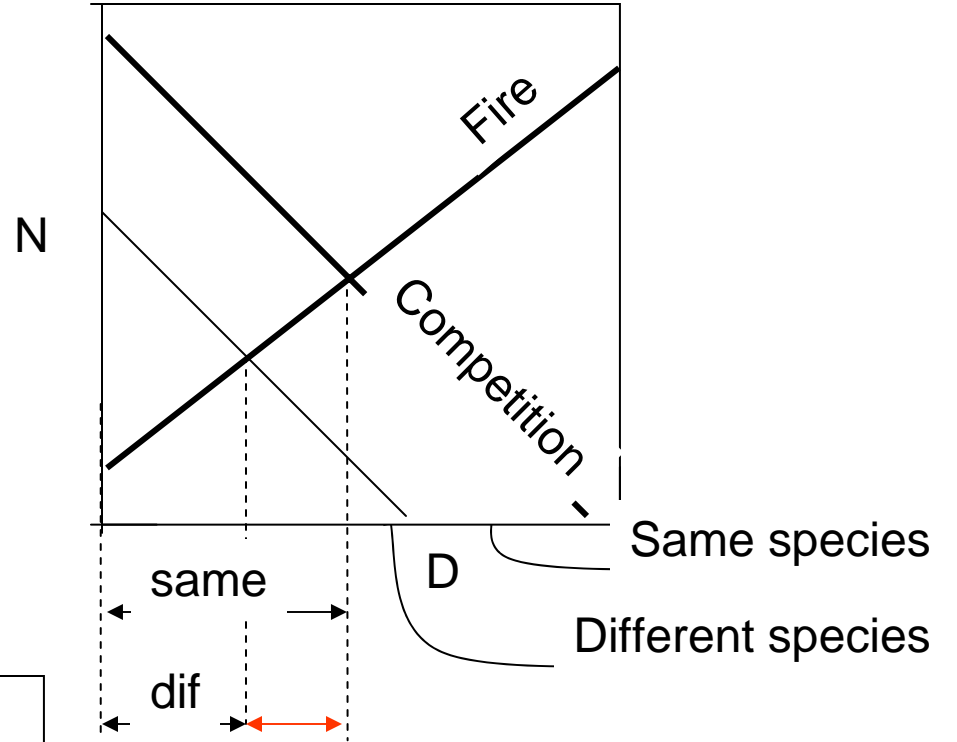
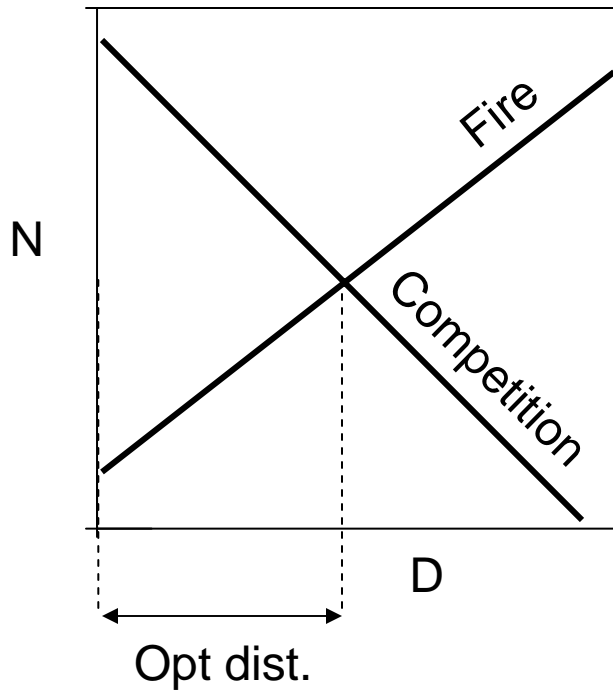


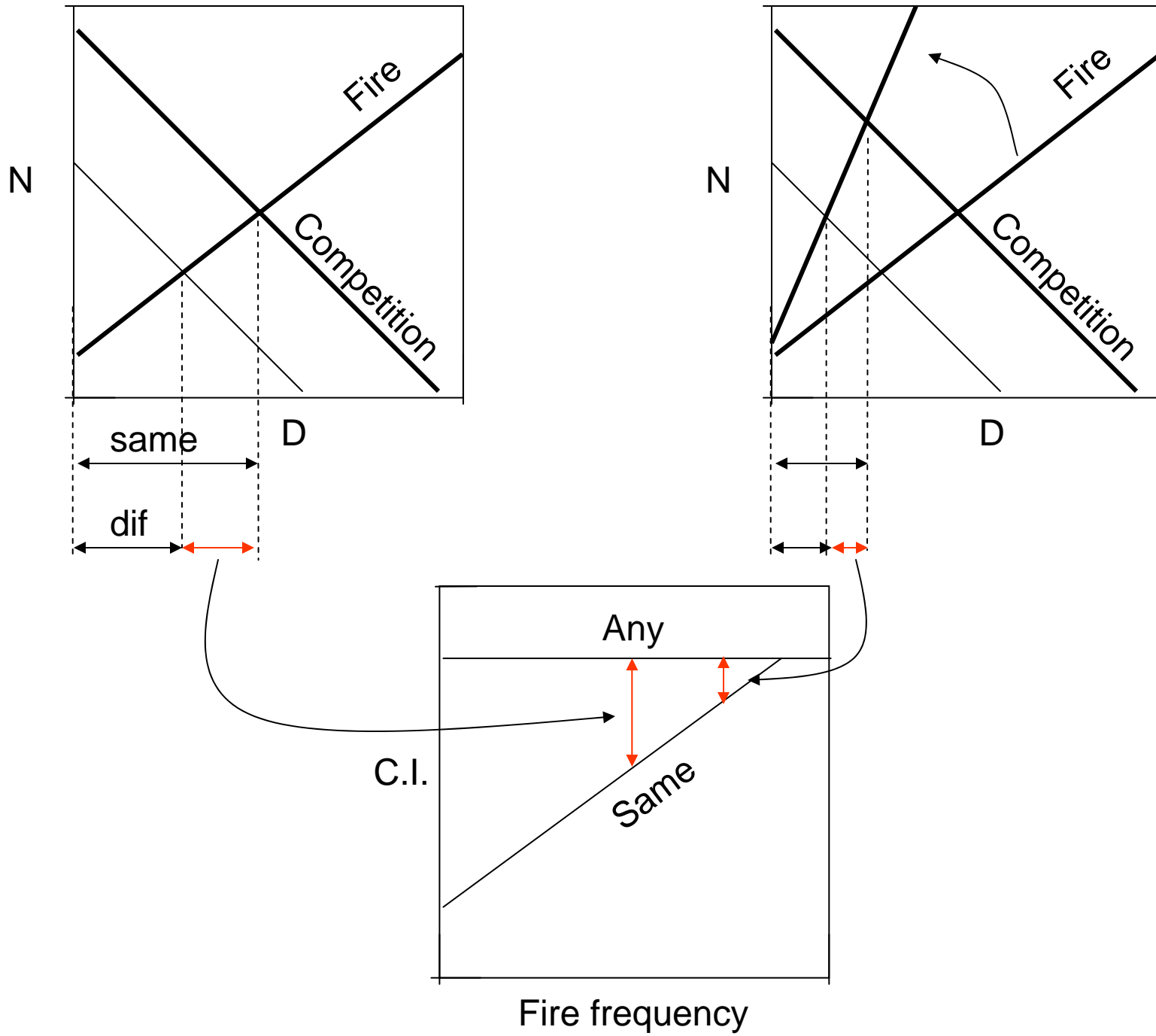


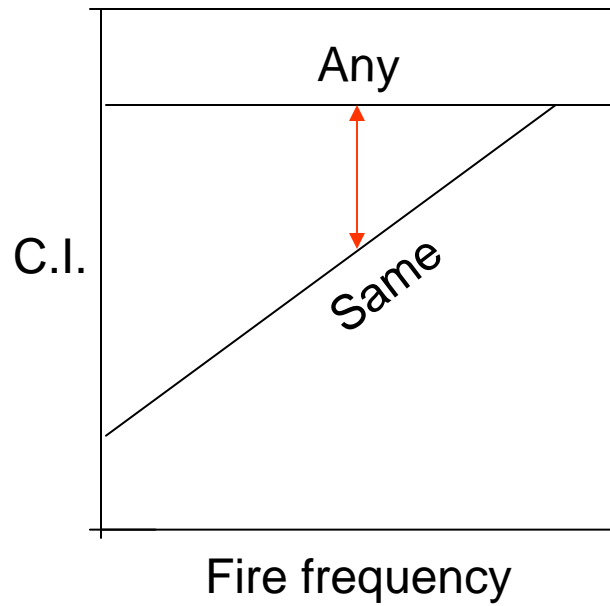
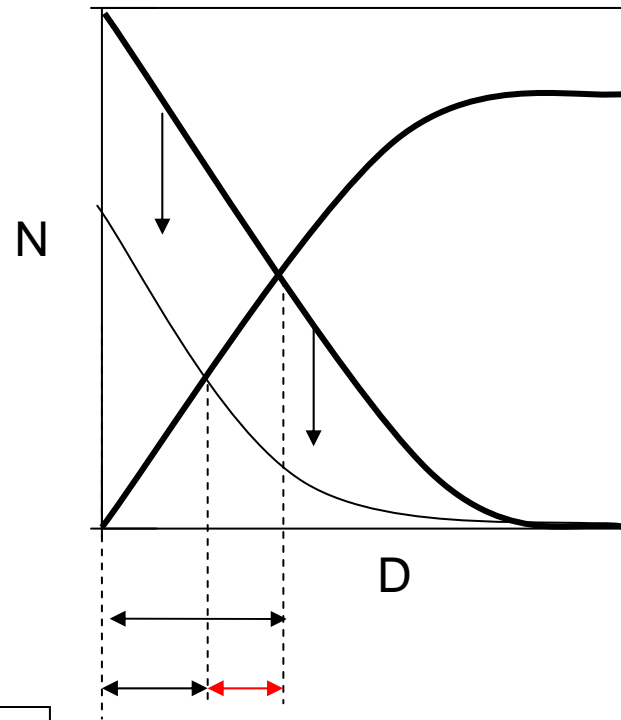
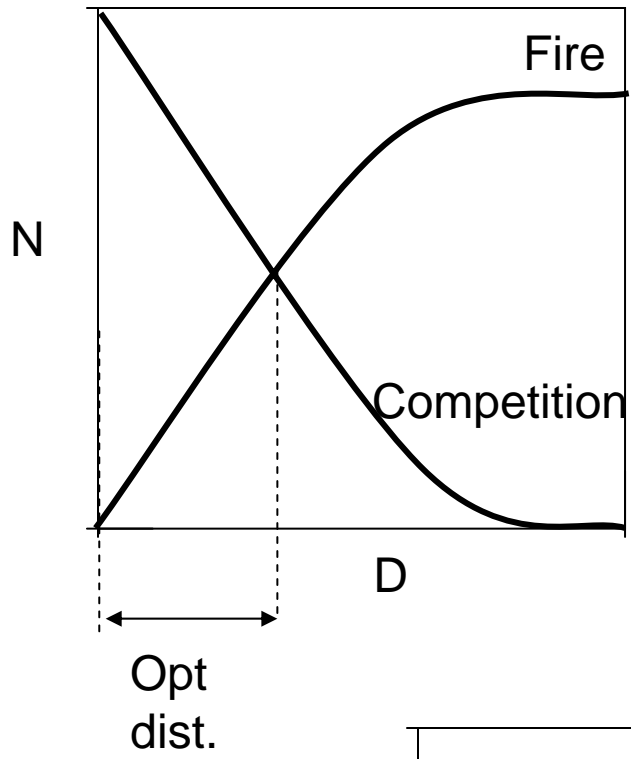
- Pretoriuskop
- Skukuza
- Satara
- Mopane

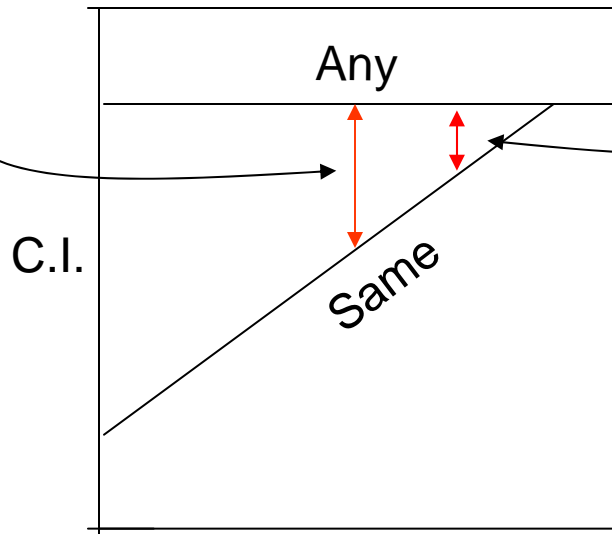
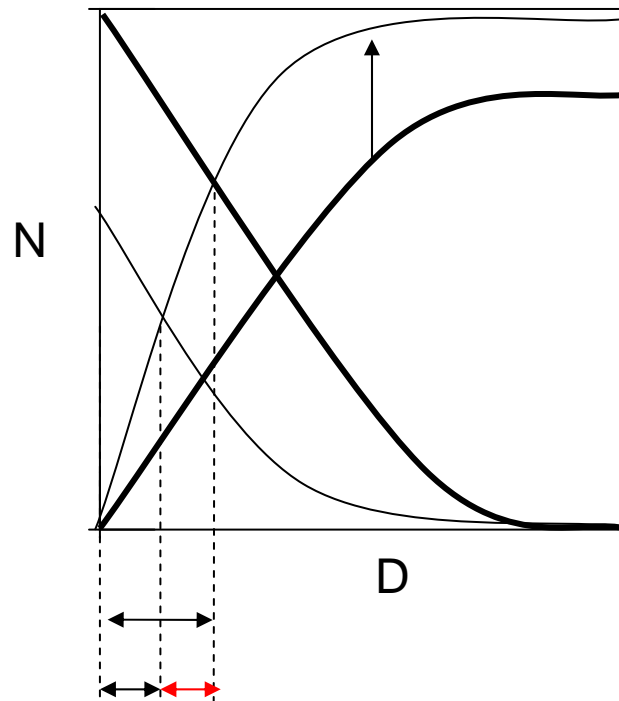
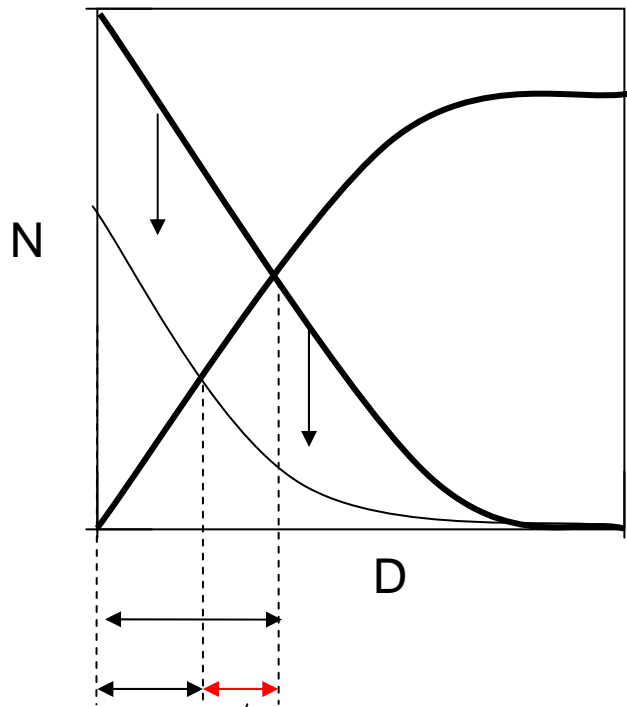




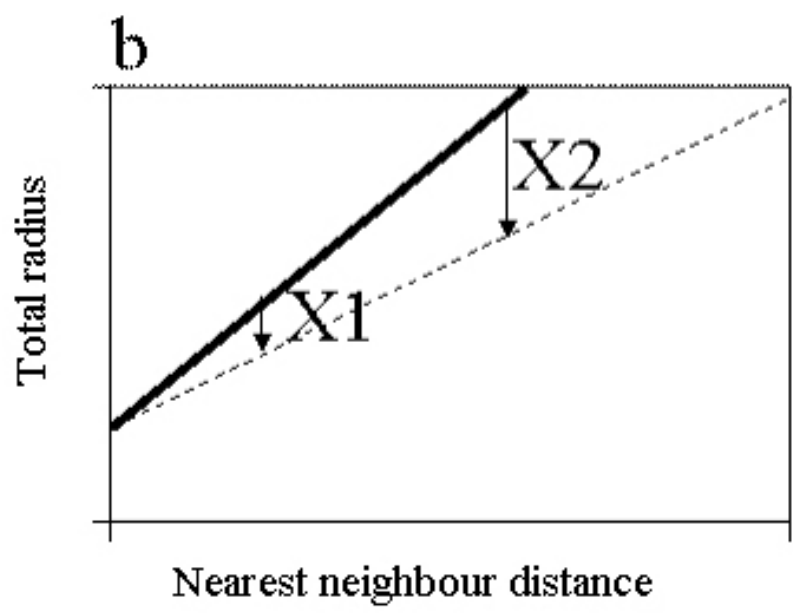
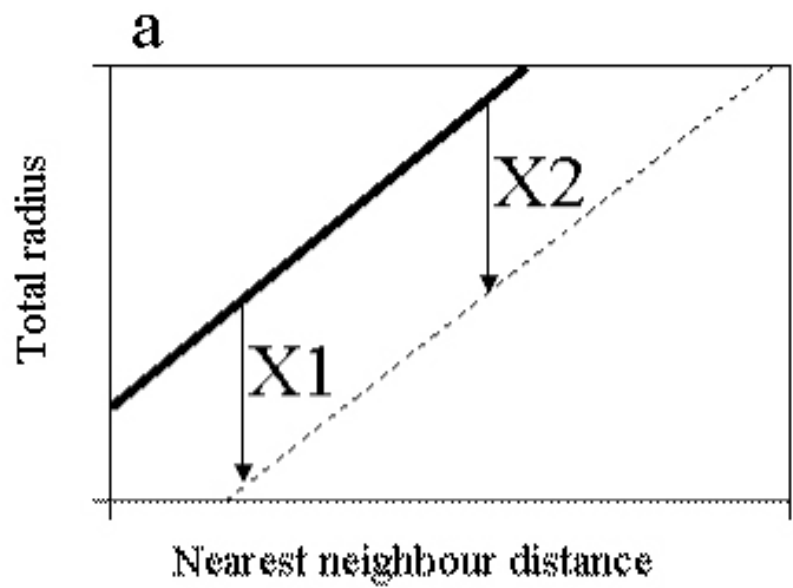


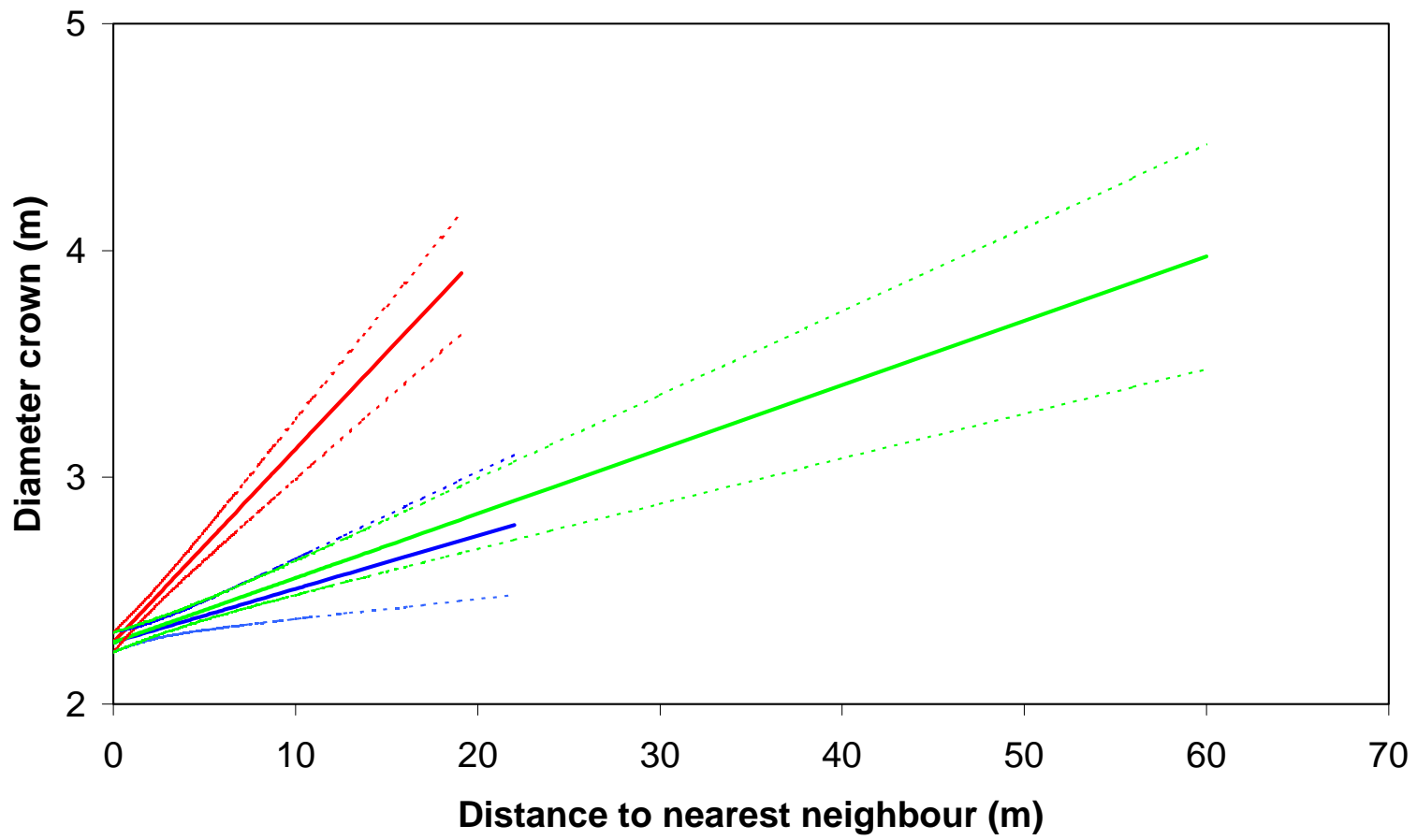




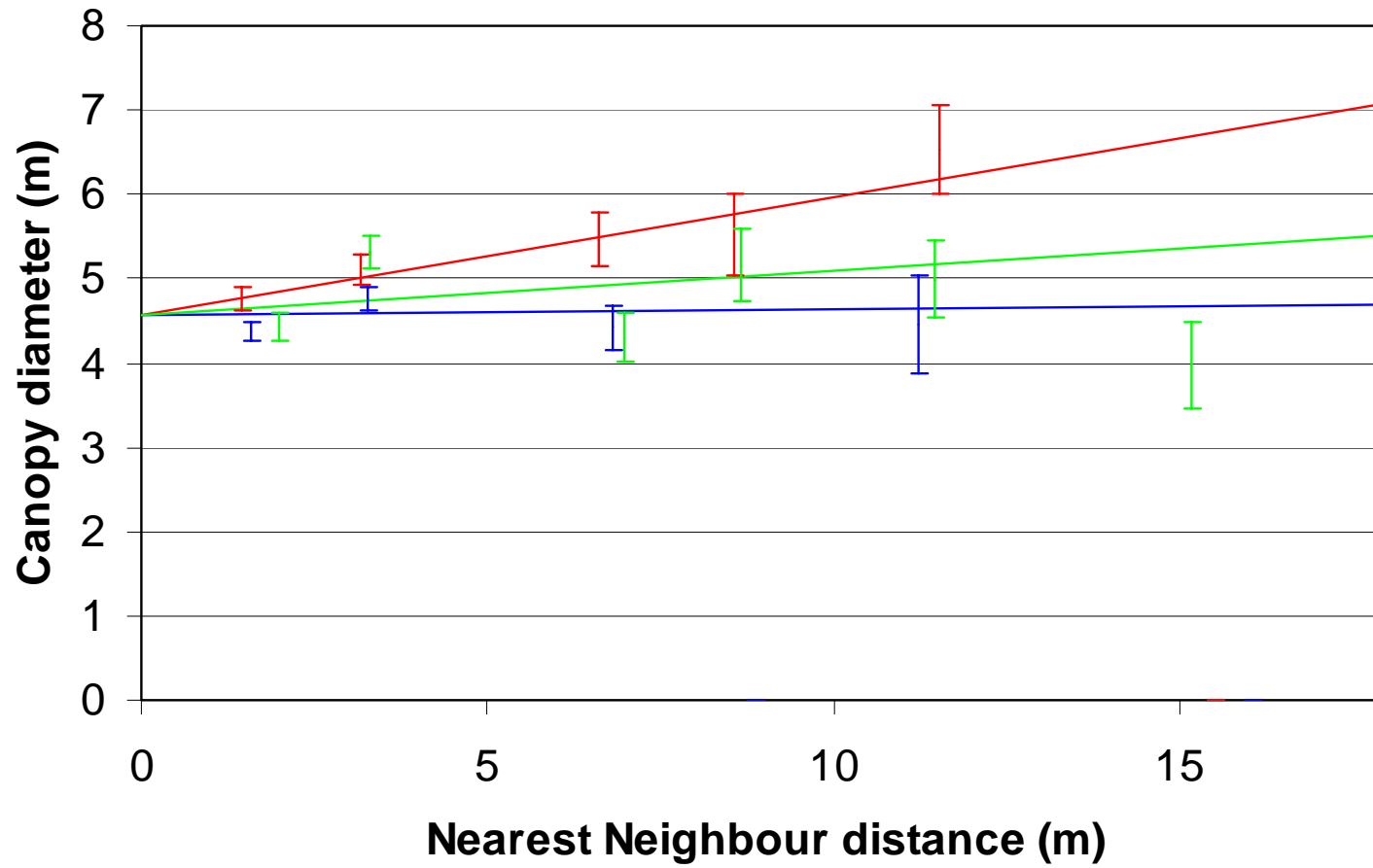


Fire frequency





- Fire freq = 0
- Fire freq = 0.3
- Fire freq = 1



- Fire freq = 0
- Fire freq = 0.3
- Fire freq = 1

# Conclusions

- Many fires seem to result in more clustering
- Clustering could be a trade-off between competition and facilitation
- Facilitation by nearest neighbours can be a result of protection against the effect of fire.