Figure S1. Analysis of forest loss and fires from the Near real-time (NRT) Suomi National Polar-orbiting Partnership Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (S-NPP/VIIRS) Active Fire detection product (VNP14IMGTDL_NRT) at a 375 m resolution. The improved spatial resolution and high fidelity of the VIIRS NRT active fire data product (https://earthdata.nasa.gov/earth-observation-data/near-real-time/firms/v1-vnp14imgt, accessed on 8 April 2022) results in a significantly greater quantity of detected fires relative to MODIS-based fire products. Approximately 70 distinct fires (isolated points and synchronous clusters) were detected in the park for the period 2012–2018. Most isolated fire detection points correspond with zero to a few pixels (Landsat resolution, 30 m) of recorded Hansen forest loss over the same analysis period. A few synchronous point clusters correspond with larger fragments of Hansen forest loss, but still at a scale much finer than our MODIS pixel analysis level. One large cluster of VIIRS active fire points corresponds with a 2012 (August) fire with an

extent exceeding one MODIS pixel. That fire was mapped and assessed for burn severity and other fire parameters consistent with GFA fires (Table 2). *Extents of clustered, synchronous VIIRS fire points outside GFA fires were visually assessed by cross-referencing Landsat imagery before and after burning.

Table S1. Fire parameters (*c.f.* Table 2) of the 12 August 2012 VIIRS detected, non-GFA dataset fire identified in Figure S1. Landsat imagery used to assess fire severity (RdNBR): 7 August 2012 (pre-fire; Landsat 7); 18 August 2013 (post-fire; Landsat 8).

Year of fire	2012
Landsat-RdNBR digitized fire area	191 ha
Landsat-RdNBR forested	162 ha
GFC loss within Landsat-RdNBR fire	53 ha
Landsat-RdNBR forested, high severity	3 ha
Abies/*Pinus* forest loss to high severity fire	0 ha