Figure 1. Study area of approximately 780000 ha. The 20 sampled communities are shown as red and white circles.
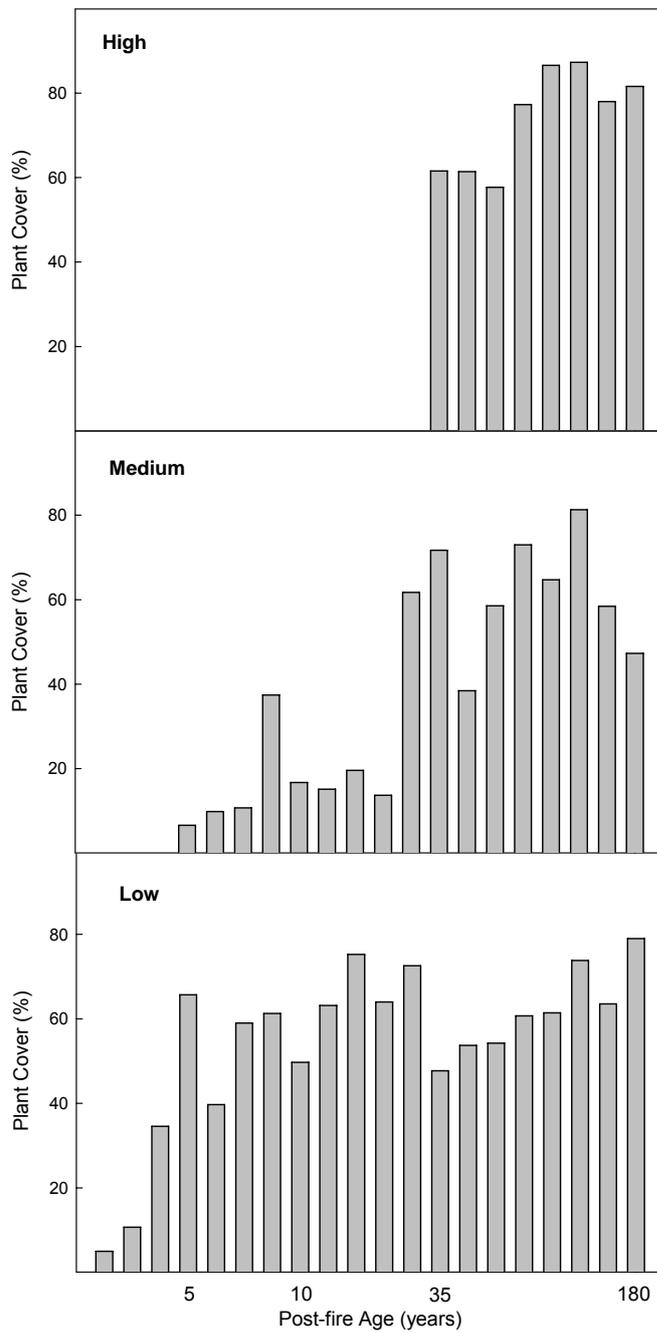
Plant Cover (%) per stratum

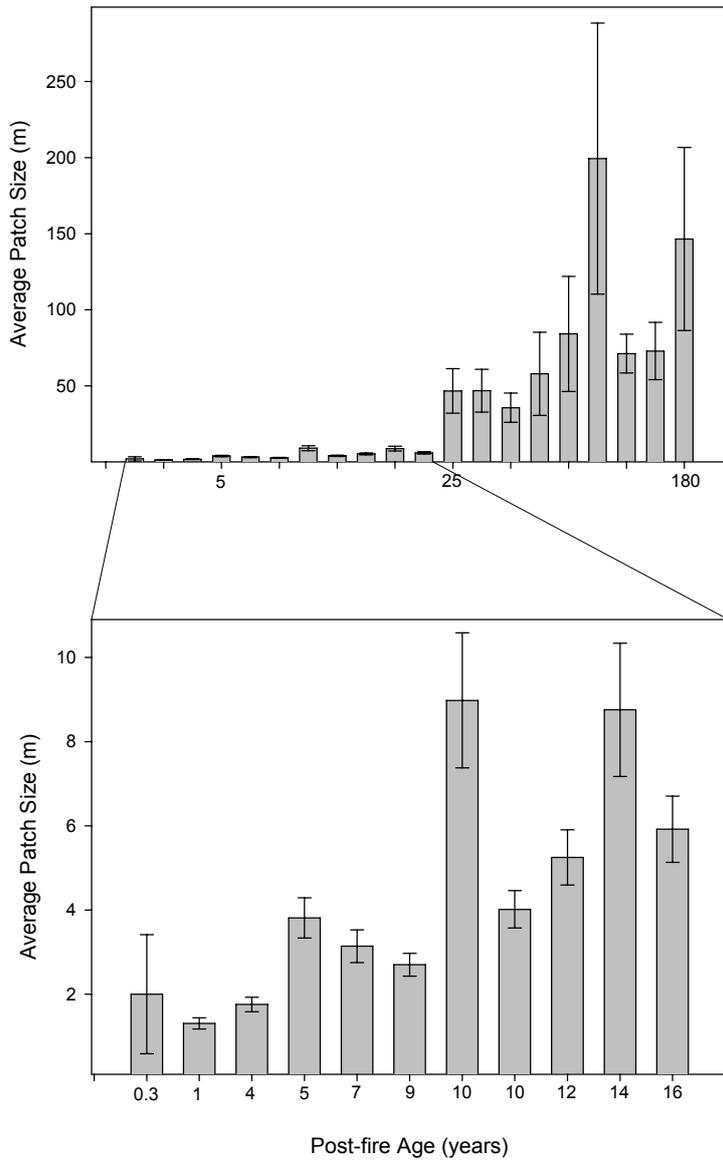Figure 2: Plant cover (%) per stratum along the post-fire age gradient.

Figure 3. Mean patch size along the post-fire age gradient. In the top of the figure the entire gradient is shown (0 to 180 years). In the bottom the early post-fires are shown (0 to 16 years.
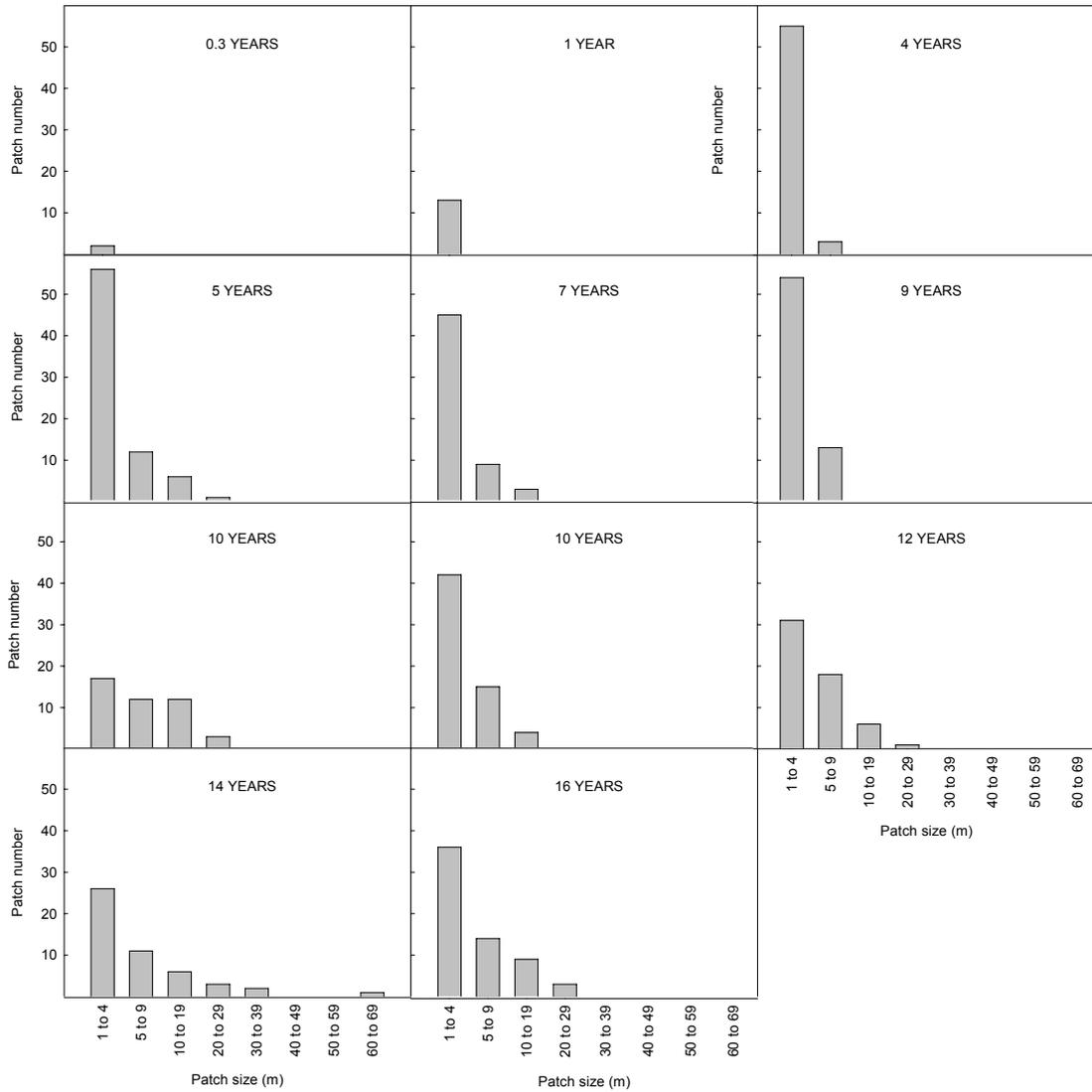
Figure 4. Histogram of the patch number of different sizes along the early post-fire age gradient (between 0 and 16 years).
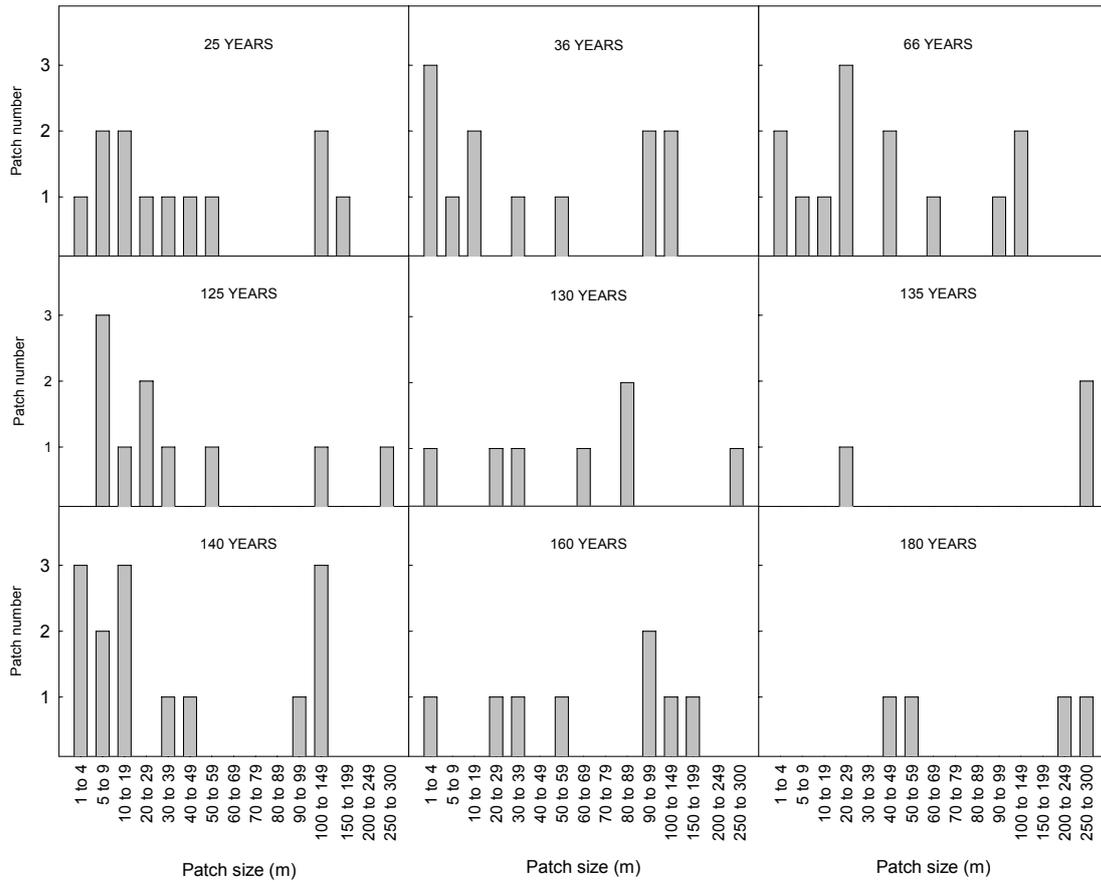
Figure 5. Histogram of the patch number of different sizes along the intermediate and old post-fire age gradient (between 25 and 180 years).
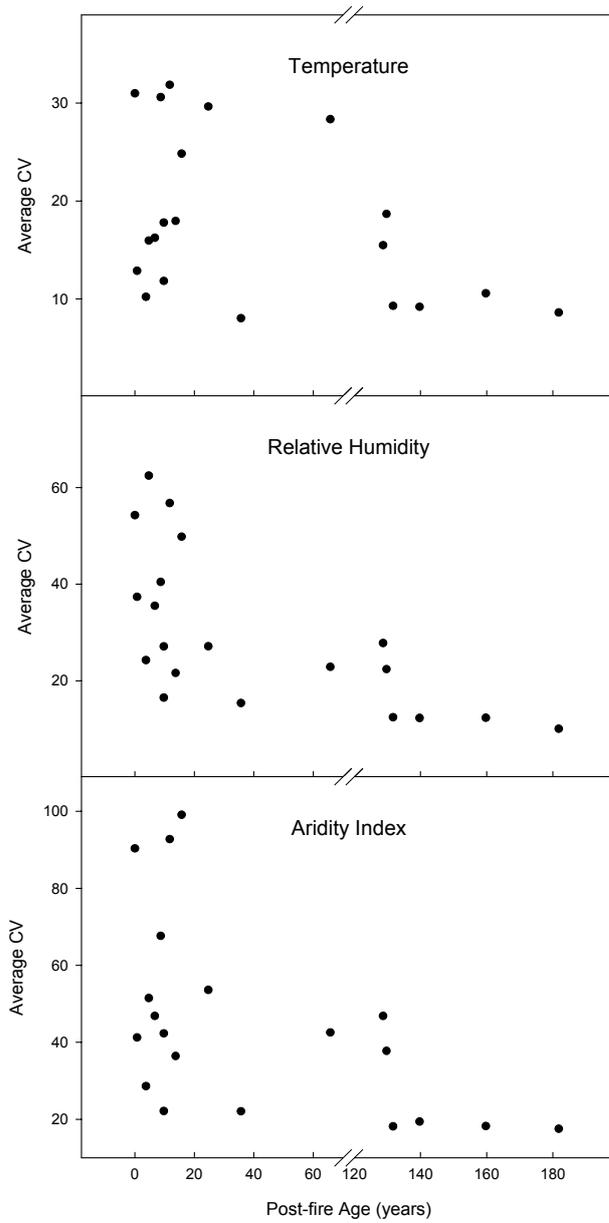
Figure 6. Average CV of temperature, relative humidity and aridity index along the post-fire age gradient.
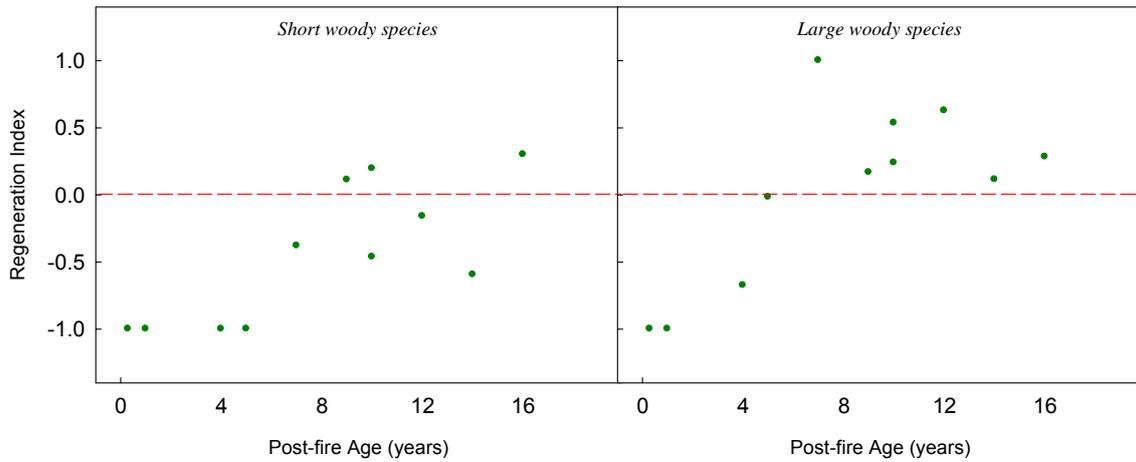
Figure 7. Regeneration Index along the post-fire age for two functional groups of the main sprouting species: short woody species (less than 2m height, including *Berberis buxifolia, B. darwinii, Gaultheria sp, Maytenus chubutensis, Ribes cuculatum* and *R. magellanicum*) and large woody species (more than 2m height, including *Maytenus boaria* and *Schinus patagonicus*).

If Regeneration index = 1 $\longrightarrow$ All the individuals of a certain species found in a community are seedlings.

If Regeneration index = -1 $\longrightarrow$ All the individuals of a certain species found in a community are sprouts.

If Regeneration index = 0 $\longrightarrow$ The same proportions of seedlings and sprouts of a certain species are found in the community.
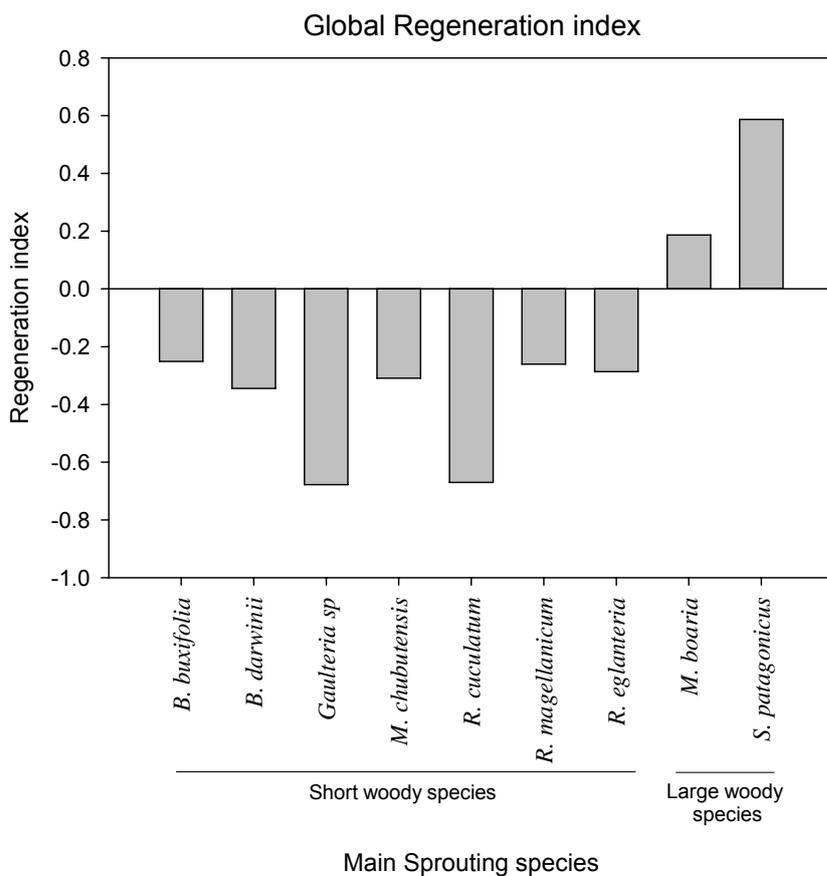
Figure 8. Regeneration Index calculated per sprouting species taking into account the data recorded in the 20 communities along the post-fire age gradient discriminated in two functional groups of the main sprouting species: short woody species (less than 2m height) and large woody species (more than 2m height).

If Regeneration index = 1 ⟶ All the individuals of a certain species found in a community are seedlings.

If Regeneration index = -1 ⟶ All the individuals of a certain species found in a community are sprouts.

If Regeneration index = 0 ⟶ The same proportions of seedlings and sprouts of a certain species are found in the community.
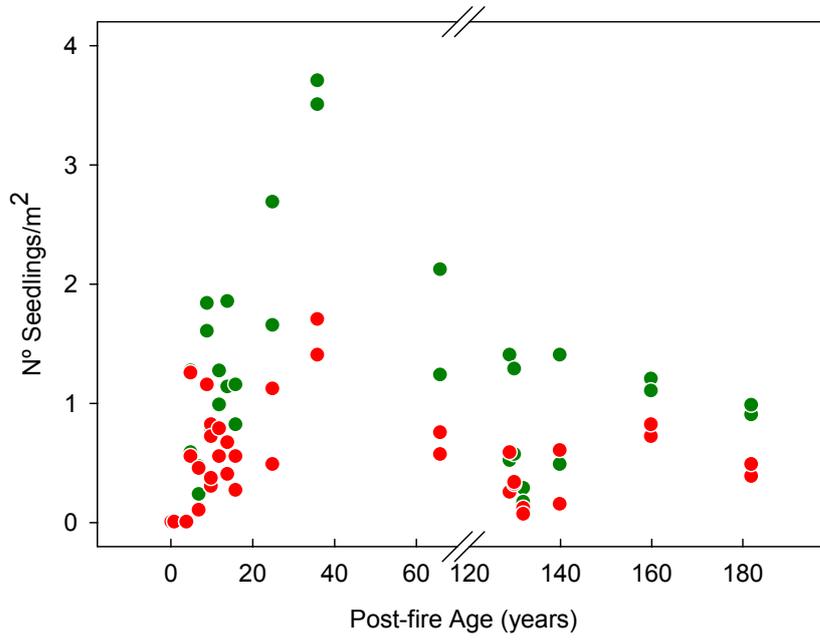
Figure 9. Seedling density along the post-fire age gradient. Total seedling density (green circles) and seedling density of fleshy fruited species (red circles).
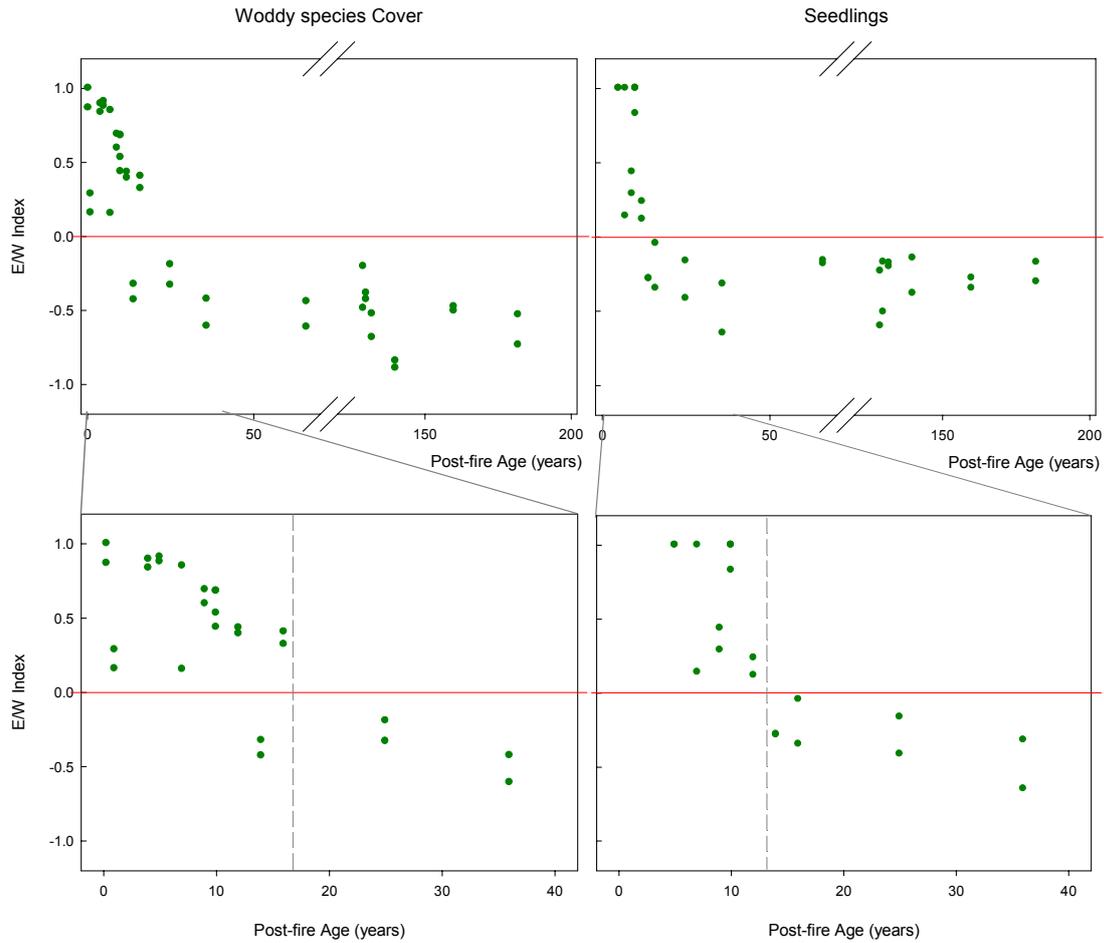
Figure 10. E/W Index along the post-fire age gradient. E/W Index for woody species cover on the left and for seedlings on the right. E/W Index along the post-fire age from 0 to 180 years on top and from 0 to 40 year on bottom. Each point represents 1 transect, there are two transects plotted per community.

* If E/W index = 1 ⟶ All the adults or the seedlings in the community are species dispersed by endozoochory.

* If E/W index = -1 ⟶ All the adults or seedlings in the community are dispersed by wind.

* If E/W index = 0 ⟶ The same proportions of individuals E and W are found in the community.
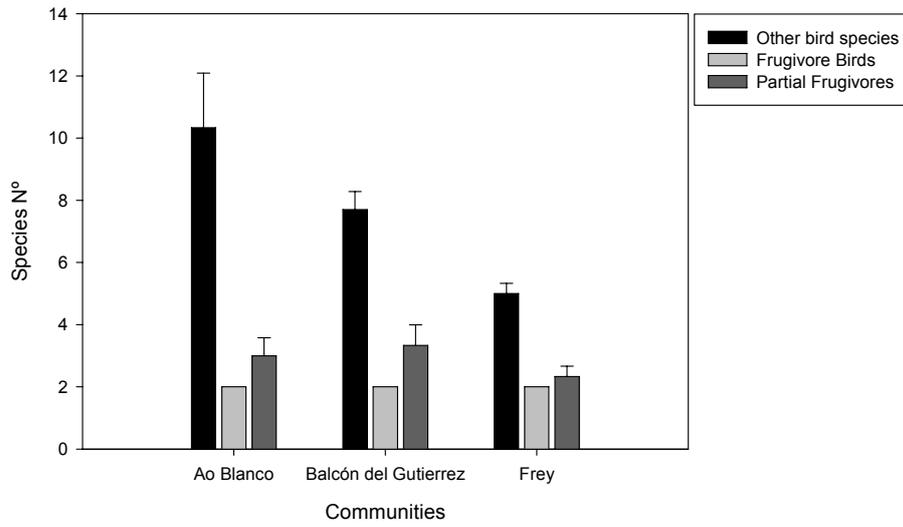
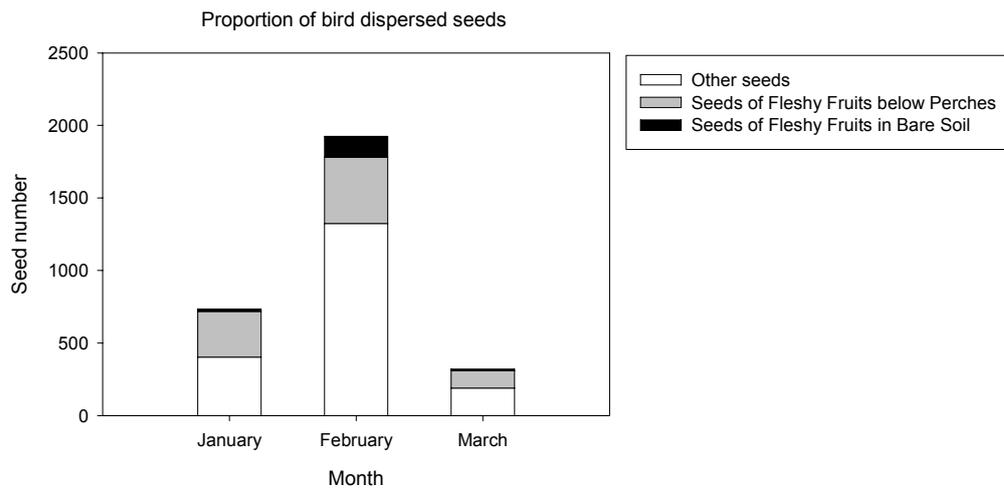Figure 11. Bird species richness discriminated by community.

Figure 12. Proportion of bird dispersed seeds of the total seed number collected by month.
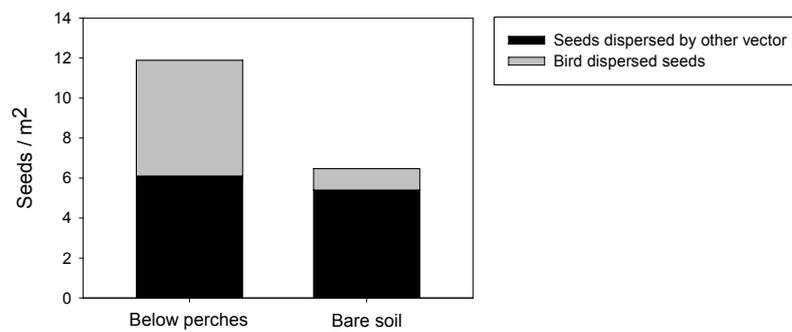

Figure 13. Seed number per m^2 found in seed traps located below perches and in bare soil.
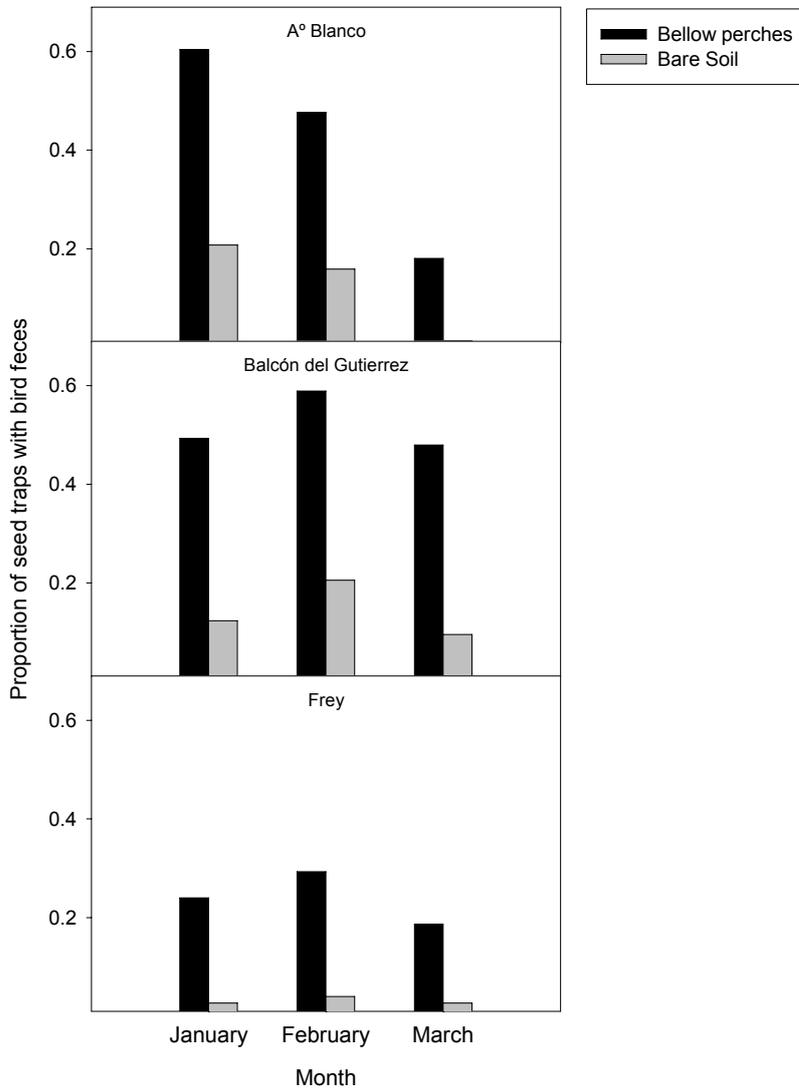
Figure 14. Proportion of seed traps with bird feces (containing fleshy fruits seeds) in each community burned in 1999 for each revised month.
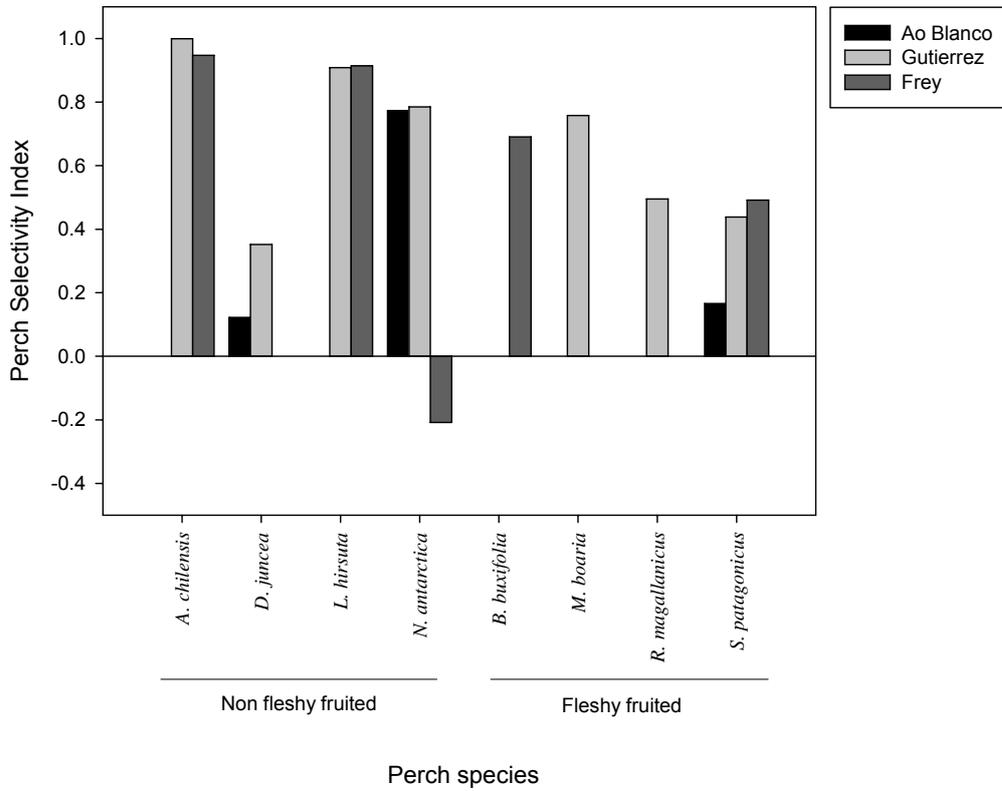
Figure 15. Perch Selectivity Index calculated for each perch species and for each community. Missing bars means that the species was absent in the community.

If PSI = 1 $\longrightarrow$ Birds are selecting the species as preferred perch, even though the availability of perches of this species is scarce.

If PSI = -1 $\longrightarrow$ Birds doesn't seek this perch species, although it is abundant in the community.