

Heritage Ranking Form - Global Rank

Scientific Name: Calochortus coxii

Common Name: Cox's Mariposa Lily

Classification: Vascular Plant

Range Extent: A = <100 sq km (< ~40 sq mi)

The species is endemic to small portion of a narrow, 15-km (9-mile) geologic formation in Douglas County, Oregon. Range calculated as 24 sq km. by convex hull.

Population Size: E = 2,500 - 10,000 individuals

Comments: Plant numbers about 8000. 2011 surveys found about 7000 plants, but not all sites surveyed.

Number of Occurrences: A = 1 - 5

Comments: 3 occurrences using 1 km separation distance.

Area of Occupancy: D = 6-25 4-km² grid cells

Comments: 11 4km² grid cells occupied.

Good Viability: B = Very few (1-3) occurrences with excellent or good viability or ecological integrity

Comments: One occurrence of good/excellent viability using 1km separation distance.

Environmental Specificity: B = Narrow. Specialist or community with key requirements common

Comments: Serpentine endemic

Short Term Trends: EF = Decline of 10 - 50%

Comments: Some populations have decreased since 1990s, other stable or slightly increasing. Not all sites have been revisited in 2000s.

Long Term Trends: U = Unknown

Comments: None

Threat Impact: A = Very High

Comments: Threatened by overgrazing, seed predation, bulb collection and flower picking (Fredricks 1989, 1993 cited by CPC n.d.). Also threatened by logging, fire suppression, mining, development, and road construction. Calculated as moderately vulnerable to climate change.

Intrinsic Vulnerability: U = Unknown

Comments: None

Heritage Rank: G1

Comments: An Oregon endemic first discovered and described in 1988, this species is restricted to north-facing slopes on serpentine soils (FNA 2002). Its known distributional range is an area of less than 2600 hectares (in a province believed to be the center of speciation for a unique group of *Calochortus*). The species' habitat is heavily impacted by grazing, roads (Interstate 5 intersects a large population), and logging. Overgrazing, in particular, appears to have reduced the size of the population. Fire suppression is also causing habitats to shrink, and development from nearby towns is encroaching on habitats and making prescribed burning more difficult.

Rank Notes: None

Reference: None

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