

	<b>Species Data:</b>	<b>Index Result:</b>
Species	<i>Phacelia minutissima</i>	<b>Highly Vulnerable</b>
English Name	<b>Dwaft phacelia</b>	<b>Confidence Moderate</b>
Taxonomic Group	Vascular Plant	(based on entered data)
Geographic Area	NE Oregon	
		GRank G3
Cave/Ground Water Obligate	No	SRank S1
Migratory area included in assessment:	No	Assessor Caitlin Lawrence

**Climate Change Vulnerability Index Values:** (greatest shown when range was selected)

Category	Factor	Score	Comments
Temperature Scope (predicted increase)	A >6.0F	0	
	A 5.5F	0	
	A 5.1F	0	
	A 4.5F	100	
	A 3.9F	0	
	A <3.9F	0	
Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope	< -0.119	24	
	-0.119	65	
	-0.096	11	
	-0.073	0	
	-0.05	0	
	>-0.028	0	
Sea level rise	B1	N	
Natural barriers	B2a	N	
Anthropogenic barriers	B2b	N	
Climate Change mitigation	B3	N	
Dispersal/Movement	C1	SI	Not a lot known about its reproductive biology, however most seeds wouldn't be expected to move great distances.
Historical thermal niche	C2ai	SI	
Physiological thermal niche	C2aii	SI	Found across a wide precip range. Damp ground such as in meadows and along streambanks. Under shrubs and trees. (NatureServe)
Historical hydrological niche	C2bi	N	
Physiol. hydrological niche	C2bii	Inc	
Disturbance dependence	C2c	N	Closely associated with snowbank areas in the upper portions of mountain drainages (Atwood 1996). One of the common names is snowbank phacelia.
Ice/snow dependence	C2d	Inc	
Physical habitat restrictions	C3	U	
Other spp create habitat	C4a	N	
Dietary Versatility	C4b	U	
Pollinator Versatility	C4c	N	
Other spp for dispersal	C4d	N	
Pathogen sensitivity	C4e	N	
Competition sensitivity	C4f	U	
Interspecific Relationship	C4g	U	
Measured genetic variation	C5a	U	
Bottlenecks	C5b	U	

Plant reproductive system	C5c	U	
Phenological response	C6	U	
Documented response	D1	U	
Modeled change	D2	U	
Modeled overlap	D3	U	
Modeled protected areas	D4	U	

**Data sources and notes:**

Climate and precipitation data from Climate Wizard using the A1B emissions scenario and ensemble average general circulation model. Historical = past 50 years; Future = mid-century (2050s). Species data from ORBIC database. Assessment performed in conjunction with the Element Rank Calculator. Other resources consulted: NREL national wind resources, 50m resolution ([http://www.nrel.gov/gis/data\\_analysis\\_background.html](http://www.nrel.gov/gis/data_analysis_background.html)); SILVIS lab Wildland Urban Interface 2010 layer ([http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/maps/wui\\_main](http://silvis.forest.wisc.edu/maps/wui_main)); Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries geologic map (<http://www.oregongeology.org/sub/publications/GMS/gms.htm>); US mining claims on federal lands (<http://mrddata.usgs.gov/mine-claim/>); Oregon Protected Areas Database (<http://gapanalysis.usgs.gov/padus/data/>).

Detailed definitions of criteria and methodology can be found in the documentation at <http://www.natureserve.org/conservation-tools/climate-change-vulnerability-index>

**Legend and Definitions**

<b>Affect to Vulnerability:</b>
<b>GI = Greatly increase</b>
<b>Inc = Increase</b>
<b>SI = Somewhat increase</b>
<b>N = Neutral</b>
<b>U = Unknown</b>

**Index Scores:**

**Extremely Vulnerable:** Abundance and/or range extent within geographical area assessed extremely likely to substantially decrease or disappear by 2050.

**Highly Vulnerable:** Abundance and/or range extent within geographical area assessed likely to decrease significantly by 2050.

**Moderately Vulnerable:** Abundance and/or range extent within geographical area assessed likely to decrease by 2050.

**Less Vulnerable:** Available evidence does not suggest that abundance and/or range extent within the geographical area assessed will change (increase/decrease) substantially by 2050. Actual range boundaries may change.

**Insufficient Evidence:** Information entered about a species' vulnerability is inadequate to calculate an Index score.