

Species English Name Taxonomic Group Geographic Area  Cave/Ground Water Obligate Migratory area included in assessment:	<b>Species Data:</b> <i>Iliamna latibracteata</i> <b>California globe-mallow</b> Vascular Plant SW Oregon  No No	<b>Index Result:</b> <b>Moderately Vulnerable</b> <b>Confidence Low</b> (based on entered data)  GRank G3 SRank S2  Assessor Caitlin Lawrence
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**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	0	
	A 3.9F	0	
Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope	A <3.9F	100	
	< -0.119	0	
	-0.119	8	
	-0.096	75	
	-0.073	17	
Sea level rise Natural barriers Anthropogenic barriers Climate Change mitigation	-0.05	0	
	>-0.028	0	
	B1	N	
	B2a	N	
	B2b	N	
Dispersal/Movement  Historical thermal niche Physiological thermal niche Historical hydrological niche Physiol. hydrological niche Disturbance dependence Ice/snow dependence Physical habitat restrictions Other spp create habitat Dietary Versatility Pollinator Versatility Other spp for dispersal Pathogen sensitivity Competition sensitivity Interspecific Relationship Measured genetic variation Bottlenecks Plant reproductive system Phenological response	B3	N	For closely related <i>Iliamna bakeri</i> - Seed dispersal appears to occur over short distances via wind and gravity. (Malaby 2005)  Found across a wide precip range Found in moist sites and stream sides. (Malaby)
	C1	SI	
	C2ai	GI	
	C2aii	SI	
	C2bi	N	
	C2bii	Inc	
	C2c	N	
	C2d	N	
	C3	N	
	C4a	N	
	C4b	U	
	C4c	N	
	C4d	N	
	C4e	N	
	C4f	N	
	C4g	U	
	C5a	U	
	C5b	U	
	C5c	U	
	C6	U	
Documented response Modeled change Modeled overlap	D1	U	
	D2	U	
	D3	U	

Modeled protected areas	D4	U
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**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.