

Species Data:

Index Result:

Species
English Name
Taxonomic Group
Geographic Area

Meconella oregana
White fairypoppy
Vascular Plant
Josephine, Jackson, Hood River and Wasco counties

Less Vulnerable
Confidence High
(based on entered data)
GRank G2G3
SRank S1

Cave/Ground Water Obligate No
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	0	
	A 3.9F	20	
	A <3.9F	80	
Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope	< -0.119	0	
	-0.119	0	
	-0.096	3	
	-0.073	90	
	-0.05	7	
	>-0.028	0	
Sea level rise	B1	N	
Natural barriers	B2a	N	
Anthropogenic barriers	B2b	N	
Climate Change mitigation	B3	N	
Dispersal/Movement	C1	Inc	The seeds have no obvious dispersal mechanisms, and most seeds likely end up close to the parent plant. www.goert.ca.
Historical thermal niche	C2ai	SI	
Physiological thermal niche	C2aii	N	Found across wide ppt range Found in habitats that are wet to moist in spring but dry in summer.
Historical hydrological niche	C2bi	N	
Physiol. hydrological niche	C2bii	SI	
Disturbance dependence	C2c	N	
Ice/snow dependence	C2d	N	
Physical habitat restrictions	C3	N	
Other spp create habitat	C4a	N	
Dietary Versatility	C4b	U	
Pollinator Versatility	C4c	N	
Other spp for dispersal	C4d	N	
Pathogen sensitivity	C4e	U	
Competition sensitivity	C4f	SI	Species may be intolerant of competition, as populations tend to occur only in sites where few invasive introduced species are present. http://www.goert.ca
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); SILVIS lab Wildland Urban Interface 2010 layer (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://mrdata.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

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

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.