

<p>Species English Name Taxonomic Group Geographic Area</p>	<p>Species Data: <i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i> White-topped aster Vascular Plant Willamette Valley from Clackamas to Lane counties</p>	<p>Index Result: Moderately Vulnerable Confidence Very High (based on entered data) GRank G3 SRank S2 Assessor Caitlin Lawrence</p>
<p>Cave/Ground Water Obligate Migratory area included in assessment:</p>	<p>No No</p>	

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	0	
	-0.096	64	
	-0.073	36	
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	B3	N	<p>The seeds of <i>Sericocarpus rigidus</i> are very small and bear a fluffy pappus. They could potentially travel some distance on the wind. However, this species grows slowly and rarely reproduces sexually. (COSEWIC 2009).</p> <p>Precip range around 19 inches</p> <p>Encroachment caused by fire suppression is impacting species. Changes in fire regime could be a threat.</p> <p>Scots broom and woody encroachment threaten the species.</p>
	C1	Inc	
	C2ai	Inc	
	C2aii	SI	
	C2bi	SI	
	C2bii	U	
	C2c	SI	
	C2d	N	
	C3	N	
	C4a	N	
	C4b	U	
	C4c	N	
	C4d	U	
	C4e	U	
	C4f	SI	

Interspecific Relationship	C4g	U	Reproduces primarily through vegetative growth from rhizomes. Germination and seedling establishment in the wild appears to be a rare event. (COSEWIC 2009) Genetic variability could be low as a result.
Measured genetic variation	C5a	U	
Bottlenecks	C5b	U	
Plant reproductive system	C5c	Inc	
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.