

Species Data:
 Species *Sidalcea hendersonii*
 English Name **Henderson's sidalcea**
 Taxonomic Group Vascular Plant
 Geographic Area Oregon coast

Index Result:
Extremely Vulnerable
Confidence Very High
 (based on entered data)
 GRank G3
 SRank S1
 Assessor Caitlin Lawrence

Cave/Ground Water Obligate No
 Migratory area included in assessment: No

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	
	A <3.9F	100	
Hamon AET:PET Moisture Metric Scope	< -0.119	0	
	-0.119	0	
	-0.096	100	
	-0.073	0	
	-0.05	0	
	>-0.028	0	
Sea level rise	B1	GI	Only verified exant population is on the Siuslaw River estuary of Lane County (Gisler 2005)
Natural barriers	B2a	N	May be affected by mitigation for sea level rise.
Anthropogenic barriers	B2b	N	
Climate Change mitigation	B3	SI	
Dispersal/Movement	C1	N	According to Gisler (2005) only one population remains in OR. It is in a coastal salt marsh. Estuarine species. Weevils can threaten seeds (Gilser 2005). Only one known remaining population in Oregon, could cause bottleneck. (Gisler 2005)
Historical thermal niche	C2ai	GI	
Physiological thermal niche	C2aii	U	
Historical hydrological niche	C2bi	N	
Physiol. hydrological niche	C2bii	GI	
Disturbance dependence	C2c	SI	
Ice/snow dependence	C2d	N	
Physical habitat restrictions	C3	Inc	
Other spp create habitat	C4a	N	
Dietary Versatility	C4b	U	
Pollinator Versatility	C4c	N	
Other spp for dispersal	C4d	N	
Pathogen sensitivity	C4e	SI	
Competition sensitivity	C4f	N	
Interspecific Relationship	C4g	U	
Measured genetic variation	C5a	U	
Bottlenecks	C5b	SI	
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://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

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.