SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Description: Periods in which temperatures exceed or go below the normal range of variation

Species Associated With This Stressor: **Total SGCN: 1: 20 2: 45 3:**

Class	*Actinopterygii* (Ray-finned Fishes)	SGCN Category
Species:	***Alosa pseudoharengus*** (Alewife)	**2**
Severity:	Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.	
Species:	***Alosa sapidissima*** (American Shad)	**1**
Severity:	Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.	
Species:	***Salvelinus alpinus oquassa*** (Arctic Charr)	**1**
Severity:	Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Potential climate change effect - charr are susceptible to increasing temps and stressed at high temps over extended periods.	
Species:	***Thunnus thynnus*** (Atlantic Bluefin Tuna)	**2**
Severity:	Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Changes in SST, prey composition and locations may have significant impacts on forage base, location of forage areas, and timing and location of spawning.	
Species:	***Gadus morhua*** (Atlantic Cod)	**1**
Severity:	Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	While reduced fishing pressure may allow cod stocks to rebuild slightly, changed in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential.	
Species:	***Salmo salar*** (Atlantic Salmon)	**1**
Severity:	Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Temperature increases in the freshwater environment could be detrimental to Atlantic salmon populations. Spatial extent would be entire state of Maine.	
Species:	***Acipenser oxyrinchus*** (Atlantic Sturgeon)	**1**
Severity:	Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.	
Species:	***Anarhichas lupus*** (Atlantic Wolffish)	**2**
Severity:	Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	As a coldwater species, changes in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential, and may cause shifts in range or range truncation.	
Species:	***Alosa aestivalis*** (Blueback Herring)	**1**
Severity:	Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.	
Species:	***Brosme brosme*** (Cusk)	**2**
Severity:	Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes:	As a coldwater species, changes in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential, and may cause shifts in range or range truncation.	

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Actinopterygii* (Ray-finned Fishes)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Melanogrammus aeglefinus*** (Haddock) **1**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: As a coldwater species, changes in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential, and may cause shifts in range or range truncation. Additionally, While reduced fishing pressure may allow cod stocks to rebuild slightly, changed in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential.

Species: ***Osmerus mordax*** (Rainbow Smelt) **1**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Cold-water species - smelt has shown range truncation - range moveing northward. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Acipenser brevirostrum*** (Shortnose Sturgeon) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.

Species: ***Morone saxatilis*** (Striped Bass) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Range shifts with changing sea surface temperatures may already be occuring.

Species: ***Pseudopleuronectes americanus*** (Winter Flounder) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: While reduced fishing pressure may allow Gulf of Maine stocks to rebuild slightly, changed in habitat associated with climate change and other environmental variables may limit the ability of the population to reach its potential.

Class	*Anthozoa* (Corals, Sea Pens, Sea Fans, Sea Anemones)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Gersemia rubiformis*** (Sea Strawberry) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Sea strawberries are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other corals. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Asteroidea* (Sea Stars)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Asterias rubens*** (Common Sea Star) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship and growth rate of of larvae and adults of sea stars. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. Increased water temperatures are linked with lethal disease. Likelihood is unpredictable based on disease agent and thus can range from small to large-scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Crossaster papposus*** (Common Sun Star) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing growth rate of sea stars. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. Increased water temperatures are linked with lethal disease. Likelihood is unpredictable based on disease agent and thus can range from small to large-scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Asteroidea* (Sea Stars)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Asterias forbesi*** (Forbes's Starfish) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship and growth rate of larvae and adult sea stars. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. Increased water temperatures are linked with lethal disease. Likelihood is unpredictable based on disease agent and thus can range from small to large-scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Solaster endeca*** (Purple Sunstar) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Purple sunstars are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing survivorship of larvae and growth rate of sea stars. Likelyhood is high (high certainty) and large scale. Increased water temperatures are linked with lethal disease. Likelihood is unpredictable based on disease agent and thus can range from small to large-scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Stephanasterias albula*** (White Sea Star) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: White sea stars are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing survivorship of larvae and growth rate of sea stars. Likelihood is high (high certainty). Increased water temperatures are linked with lethal disease. Likelihood is unpredictable based on disease agent and thus can range from small to large-scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Aves* (Birds)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Histrionicus histrionicus*** (Harlequin Duck) **1**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Loss of invertebrate prey base due to increase in ocean temperatures.

Species: ***Sternula antillarum*** (Least Tern) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Impacts to food resources may occur due to increase in ocean temperatures.

Species: ***Tringa flavipes*** (Lesser Yellowlegs) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Potential loss of intertidal invertebrate prey base from increasing ocean temperatures.

Species: ***Charadrius melodus*** (Piping Plover) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Oceanic temperarture changes may impact intertidal invertebrate populations, an important food source for plovers.

Species: ***Calidris maritima*** (Purple Sandpiper) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Impacts to intertidal invertebrate prey base may occur due to increasing ocean temperatures.

Species: ***Calidris canutus rufa*** (Red Knot) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Changes in ocean temps could impact intertidal invertebrate prey base.

Species: ***Phalaropus lobatus*** (Red-necked Phalarope) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Impacts to copepod prey base may occur from increasing ocean temperatures.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Aves* (Birds)	SGCN Category
Species: ***Arenaria interpres*** (Ruddy Turnstone)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Impacts to invertebrate prey base from increasing ocean temps may occur.		
Species: ***Calidris alba*** (Sanderling)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Rising ocean temperatures may impact invertebrate prey base.		
Species: ***Calidris pusilla*** (Semipalmated Sandpiper)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Increasing ocean temperatures may impact invertebrate prey base.		
Species: ***Numenius phaeopus*** (Whimbrel)		**2**
Severity: Severe	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Increasing ocean temperatures may impact invertebrate prey base.		

Class	*Bivalvia* (Marine And Freshwater Molluscs)	SGCN Category
Species: ***Zirfaea crispata*** (Atlantic Great Piddock)		**2**
Severity: Severe	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Atlantic Great Piddocks are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.		

Class	*Chondrichthyes* (Sharks, Rays, And Skates)	SGCN Category
Species: ***Dipturus laevis*** (Barndoor Skate)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients		
Species: ***Lamna nasus*** (Porbeagle)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients		
Species: ***Isurus oxyrinchus*** (Shortfin Mako)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients		
Species: ***Malacoraja senta*** (Smooth Skate)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients		
Species: ***Amblyraja radiata*** (Thorny Skate)		**2**
Severity: Moderate Severity	**Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty	
Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients		

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Chondrichthyes* (Sharks, Rays, And Skates)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Leucoraja ocellata*** (Winter Skate) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Shift in ocean temperatures will influence how a species moves and travels as well as their food sources; warmer surface waters also affect the distribution of essential nutrients

Class	*Echinoidea* (Sea Urchins)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Strongylocentrotus droebachiensis*** (Green Sea Urchin) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate of echinoderms. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Gastropoda* (Aquatic And Terrestrial Snails)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Arrhoges occidentalis*** (American Pelican Foot) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: American Pelican Foot is a cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Boreotrophon clathratus*** (Clathrate Trophon) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Clathrate trophons are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Colus pygmaeus*** (Colus Snail) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Colus snails are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Boreotrophon truncatus*** (Murex) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Murex are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Ptychatractus ligatus*** (Spindle Shell) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Spindle shells are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other molluscs. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Holothuroidea* (Sea Cucumbers)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Cucumaria frondosa*** (Orange-footed Sea Cucumber) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Orange-footed sea cucumbers are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate of echinoderms. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Holothuroidea* (Sea Cucumbers)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Psolus fabricii*** (Psolus) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Scarlet psolus is a cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship and growth rate of of larvae and adults of echinoderms. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Psolus phantapus*** (Psolus) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Psolus is a cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship and growth rate of of larvae and adults of echinoderms. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Thyonidium drummondii*** (Sea Cucumber) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Sea cucumbers are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship and growth rate of of larvae and adults of echinoderms. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Malacostraca* (Crustaceans)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Pandalus borealis*** (Northern Shrimp) **1**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Northern shrimp are an arctic/sub-arctic species in the southernmost extent of their range in the Gulf of Maine, and have been highly sensitive to warming conditions. The likelihood of this impact is likely and may be occurring (high); certainty is high; and the spatial extent is pervasive (state-wide (coastal)).

Species: ***Lebbeus polaris*** (Polar Lebbeid Shrimp) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Polar lebbeid shrimp are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate of crustaceans. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Lebbeus groenlandicus*** (Spiny Lebbeid Shrimp) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Spiny lebbeid shrimp are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate of crustaceans. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Mammalia* (Mammals)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Balaenoptera musculus*** (Blue Whale) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Balaenoptera physalus*** (Finback Whale) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Megaptera novaeangliae*** (Humpback Whale) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Mammalia* (Mammals)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Eubalaena glacialis*** (North Atlantic Right Whale) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Balaenoptera borealis*** (Sei Whale) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Physeter macrocephalus*** (Sperm Whale) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Merostomata* (Horseshoe Crabs And Sea Scorpions)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Limulus polyphemus*** (Horseshoe Crab) **1**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other Arthropods (crustaceans). Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Ophiuroidea* (Brittle Stars)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Gorgonocephalus arcticus*** (Northern Basket Starfish) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Northern Basket Stars are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing survivorship of larvae and growth rate of sea stars. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale (through the region where this species occurs). The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Reptilia* (Reptiles)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Chelonia mydas*** (Green Seaturtle) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds (nesting beaches). In New England we are likely to see an increase in cold stunned turtles as the sea temperature rises and turtles make their way further north in colder water than they've previously inhabited. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Lepidochelys kempii*** (Kemp's Ridley Seaturtle) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds (nesting beaches). In New England we are likely to see an increase in cold stunned turtles as the sea temperature rises and turtles make their way further north in colder water than they've previously inhabited. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Class	*Reptilia* (Reptiles)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Dermochelys coriacea*** (Leatherback Seaturtle) **1**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds (nesting beaches). In New England we are likely to see an increase in cold stunned turtles as the sea temperature rises and turtles make their way further north in colder water than they've previously inhabited. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Species: ***Caretta caretta*** (Loggerhead Seaturtle) **2**

Severity: Moderate Severity **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: This would likely affect these species through their access to prey items and potentially breeding grounds (nesting beaches). In New England we are likely to see an increase in cold stunned turtles as the sea temperature rises and turtles make their way further north in colder water than they've previously inhabited. Ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Class	*Rhynchonellata* (Brachiopods)	SGCN Category

Species: ***Terebratulina septentrionalis*** (Lamp Shell) **2**

Severity: Severe **Actionability:** Actionable with difficulty

Notes: Lamp shells are cold-water species. Increased water temperatures may have interactive effects with ocean pH decreasing suvivorship of larvae and growth rate shown for other marine invertebrates. Likelihood is high (high certainty) and large scale. The ability to mitigate sea temperature change is low.

Habitats Associated With This Stressor:

Macrogroup Intertidal Water Column

Habitat System Name: Confined Channel

Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure, lead to physiological changes in biological forms, exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Embayment

Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure, lead to physiological changes in biological forms, exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Exposed Shore

Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure, lead to physiological changes in biological forms, exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Lakes and Ponds

Habitat System Name: Vernal Pool

Notes: Can be moderated by maintaining shade on streams

Macrogroup Rivers and Streams

Habitat System Name: Headwaters and Creeks

Notes: Can be moderated by maintaining shade on streams

Habitat System Name: Small River

Notes: Can be moderated by maintaining shade on streams

Macrogroup Subtidal Bedrock Bottom

Habitat System Name: Bedrock

Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

Macrogroup Subtidal Bedrock Bottom

Habitat System Name: Erect Epifauna
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Kelp Bed
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Subtidal Coarse Gravel Bottom

Habitat System Name: Coarse Gravel
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Erect Epifauna
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Kelp Bed
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Subtidal Mollusc Reefs

Habitat System Name: Gastropod Reef
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Mussel Reef
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Oyster Reef
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Subtidal Mud Bottom

Habitat System Name: Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Unvegetated
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Subtidal Pelagic (Water Column)

Habitat System Name: Confined Channel
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Nearshore
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Offshore
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Upwelling Zones
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Macrogroup Subtidal Sand Bottom

Habitat System Name: Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

Habitat System Name: Unvegetated
Notes: Sea surface temperature increases may change the community structure; exacerbate disease, etc.

SGCN and Habitat Stressors

Level 1 Threat Climate Change and Severe Weather

Level 2 Threat: Temperature Extremes

The Wildlife Action Plan was developed through a lengthy participatory process with state agencies, targeted conservation partners, and the general public. The Plan is non-regulatory. The species, stressors, and voluntary conservation actions identified in the Plan complement, but do not replace, existing work programs and priorities by state agencies and partners.