



Keys to SGCN-EL Association Scores, SGCN-NC Association Scores and NC-EL Opportunity Scores

Level of Association	Description of the association between the Species of Greatest Conservation Need and the Ecological Landscape (SGCN-EL Score)
High (Score=3)	Estimated as “majority”, “critical”, or likely to be “>50%” for current and historical characteristics that measure use or presence at a large scale area of occupancy, state population size, and/or range extent of the species or its habitat; as a result, conservation actions implemented in this Ecological Landscape may result in significant improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).
Moderate (Score=2)	Estimated as “many”, “important”, or likely to be “≤50%” association with the EL for current and historical characteristics that measure use or presence at a large scale: area of occupancy, state population size, and/or range extent of the species or its habitat; as a result, conservation actions implemented in this Ecological Landscape may result in moderate improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).
Low (Score=1)	Estimated as “minimal”, “infrequent” or “occasional” association with the Ecological Landscape for current and historical characteristics that can be estimated at a large scale: area of occupancy and/or range extent of the species or its habitat; species is present; as a result, conservation actions implemented in this Ecological Landscape may result in some improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).
None (Score=0)	Species does not (and did not historically) or is highly unlikely to use or be present in this Ecological Landscape.

<p>Level of Association</p>	<p>Description of the association between the Species of Greatest Conservation Need and the Natural Community (SGCN-NC Score)</p>
<p>High (Score=3)</p>	<p>This natural community (currently and/or historically) contains essential biological, physical and ecological habitat elements for the species, which must be present in quality and quantity to sustain the species; conservation actions implemented in this natural community may result in significant improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).</p>
<p>Moderate (Score=2)</p>	<p>This natural community (currently and/or historically) contains some, but not all biological, physical and ecological habitat elements that support or help to support this species; species may sustain itself with reduced quantity or quality of this natural community; conservation actions implemented in this natural community may result in moderate improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).</p>
<p>Low (Score=1)</p>	<p>Species is (and/or historically was) minimally associated with the biological, physical and ecological characteristics of this natural community; conservation actions implemented in this natural community may result in minimal improvement in the factors used to identify SGCN (e.g., rarity, trend and threat factors used in S/G Ranks).</p>
<p>None (Score=0)</p>	<p>Species does not (and did not historically) or is highly unlikely to use this Ecological Landscape.</p>



Level of Opportunity	Description of the conservation opportunity for a community type in an ecological landscape (NC-EL Score)
High (Score=3)	A major opportunity for sustaining the natural community in the Ecological Landscape exists, either because many significant occurrences of the natural community have been recorded in the landscape or restoration activities in areas of historical occurrence are likely to be successful maintaining the community's composition, structure, and ecological function over a long period of time.
Moderate (Score=2)	Although the natural community does not occur extensively or commonly in the Ecological Landscape, one to several significant occurrences do occur and are important in sustaining the community in the state. In some cases, important opportunities may exist because the natural community may be restricted to just one or a few Ecological Landscapes within the state and should be considered for management there because of limited geographic distribution and a lack of better opportunities elsewhere.
Low (Score=1)	The natural community occurs in the Ecological Landscape, but better management opportunities appear to exist in other parts of the state.
None (Score=0)	The natural community is not known to occur in this Ecological Landscape.