Cassin's Finch (*Haemorhous cassinii*)
Conservation Status Rank Summary

January 23, 2025

For details on assessment and ranking methodology, see: *Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species*

Rarity and Trends

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Rarity					
Range Extent	2024-12-05	Y: 237371.7 km²	4.710	MTNHP Range Maps	None
Area of Occupancy	2024-12-05	20788 | 4km² cells	5.500	MTNHP Modeling	None
Number of Occurrences			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Population Size			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
# of Occurrences in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
% of Area Occupied in Good Condition			-		**Factor not used in ranking.**
Environmental Specificity	2011-12-20	Moderate	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Moderate generalist. Broadly distributed in drier conifer forests. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: C
Rarity is calculated by averaging weighted factor scores: **((4.71 × 1) + (5.50 × 2)) / 3 = 5.24**					
Trends					
Short-term Trend	2023-12-20	[5.5, 20.2%]	[0.000, 0.070]	IMBCR	IMBCR trend in population estimates for Montana. "- 95% CI"
Long-term Trend	2011-12-20		0.000	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	Ponderosa Pine habitats seem relatively stable (+/- 25%) since European arrival. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: E
Trends score is calculated by summing weighted short and long-term trend scores: **(([0.00, 0.07] × 2) + (0.00 × 1)) = [0.00, 0.14]**					

Threats

Rank Factor	Date Assessed	Value	Score	Data Source	Comments
Threats					
Overall Threat Impact		High	1.830		Fire, climate change, forest disease, and timber harvest probably represent the greatest threats to the species.
Intrinsic Vulnerability	2011-12-20	Not intrinsically vulnerable	-	MTNHP Species Rank Data Table	**Factor not used in ranking.** Not Intrinsically Vulnerable. Species matures quickly, reproduces frequently, and/or has a high fecundity such that populations recover quickly (5 years or 2 generations) from decreases in abundance. Species has good dispersal capabilities such that extirpated populations generally become reestablished through natural recolonization. | Methodology: NS (2003) | Original Score: C
Threat score is calculated from Overall Threat Impact when available or Intrinsic Vulnerability if not: **(1.83) = 1.83**					

Individual Threats Data

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Impact Score	Scope	Severity	Immediacy	Comments
Natural System Modifications	2025-01-23	Low	Restricted	Moderate-Slight	High	Cassin's finch response to fire is poorly described. As the species is dependent on forests, loss of forested areas due to large high severity fires could have negative impacts while low or moderate severity could be beneficial.
Climate Change & Severe Weather	2024-12-05	High	Large	Serious	Moderate	Audubon's survival by degrees project predicts significant habitat loss under various warming scenerios
Threat Tally: 0 - Very High, 1 - High, 0 - Medium, 1 - Low Overall Threat Impact* = High						

*See Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species for calculation of Overall Threat Impact based on the number and impact of individual threats.

Conservation Status Rank Calculation

Raw score

Rarity: (5.24 × 70%) + Threats: (1.83 × 30%) + Trends: ([0.00, 0.14]) = [4.22, 4.36]

Calculated Rank: S4

Accepted Rank	S4
Date Approved	2025-01-23
Approval Authority	Rank Not Approved
Rank Justification	

Supplementary Information

Montana Natural Heritage Program. 2021. Conservation Status Assessment Definitions, Process, Rank Factors, and Calculation of State Ranks for Montana Species. 18 p.
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/docs/Montana_State_Rank_Criteria_20211201.pdf

Montana Field Guide Species Account:
https://fieldguide.mt.gov/speciesDetail.aspx?elcode=ABPBY04030

Predicted Suitable Habitat Model:
https://mtnhp.mt.gov/resources/models/?elcode=ABPBY04030

Information Needs

Information needs are assessed by considering the availability of factors used to assess species status as well as the quality of these assessments. Current information availability and quality to inform Conservation Status Rank for this species are highlighted.

Rank Factor	Assessment Category	Value	Criteria
General Status	Status Quality	Adequate	Calculated rank has low uncertainty and is represented by a single rank (e.g. S3); accepted rank may be adjusted to a range rank (e.g. S2S3)
		Poor	Rank assessed as SU or calculated rank has notable uncertainty and corresponds to a range rank with 2 or more values (e.g. S2?, S1S3, or S4S5)
Rarity	Range Quality	Adequate	Range polygon adequately represents area of probable occupancy and does not include substantial unoccupied areas; range may be adequately defined and still include areas of unsuitable habitat (e.g. mountain ranges for plains species)
		Marginal	Range polygon defined, but may include or exclude notable areas where the species may or may not occur on the landscape
		Poor	Range polygon not defined
	Habitat Quality	Adequate	Species-habitat relationship is well-defined (e.g. relevant literature or robust habitat model available)
		Marginal	Understanding of species-habitat relationship is adequate among some but not all habitats (e.g. literature covers similar habitats outside of Montana or habitat model performance is only somewhat adequate)
		Poor	Species-habitat relationship is not well understood
Threats	Threat Quality	Adequate	Threat Impact is a single value (including "Unthreatened")
		Marginal	Threat Impact assessed at more than one value (e.g. "High - Medium")
		Poor	Threat Impact is Unknown but Intrinsic Vulnerability is assessed
		Unknown	Threat Impact is Unknown and Intrinsic Vulnerability is not assessed
Trends	Recency	Current	Short-term Trend assessment date less than 10 years old
		Out of Date but Adequate	Short-term Trend assessment date is more than 10 years old or Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Out of Date	Short-term Trend assessment date more than 10 years old
		Not Available	Short-term Trend data are not available
	Trend Quality	Sufficient	Short-term Trend assessed at a single value or multiple values with a minimum trend greater than -10% (stable or increasing)
		Unknown but Sufficient	Short-term Trend is Unknown, but species is Unthreatened
		Poor	Short-term Trend is less than -10% (in decline) with two or more values selected
		Unknown	Short-term Trend is Unknown

Summary of Information Availability

Information are generally available, but some threats are poorly characterized.

Summary of Information Needs

Threats are poorly studied. As the species is stable to increasing understanding current impacts is of less importance.

Additional Threat Details

The table below contains the complete threats assessment for this species. While the Conservation Status Rank Calculation is based on cumulative, broadly categorized (Level 1) threats data, threats are assessed and tracked for more specifically categorized (Level 2) threats when available.

Threat Category	Date Assessed	Assessed By	Data Source	Scope	Severity	Imme-diacy	Comments
Natural System Modifications - 7.1 - Fire & Fire Suppression	2025-01-23	Dan Bachen	Expert Opinion	Restricted	Moderate-Slight	High	Cassin's finch response to fire is poorly described. As the species is dependent on forests, loss of forested areas due to large high severity fires could have negative impacts while low or moderate severity could be beneficial.
Invasive & Other Problematic Species, Genes & Diseases - 8.2 - Problematic Native Species/Diseases	2025-01-23	Dan Bachen	Mosher et al. 2019	Restricted	Negligible	High	Mountan pine beetle has been described as a threat to this species. Research in Montana did not document a change in occupancy within areas impacted by beetles
Climate Change & Severe Weather - 11.1 - Habitat Shifting & Alteration	2024-12-05	Dan Bachen	Audubon Survival by Degree Project	Large	Serious	Moderat e	Audubon's survival by degrees project predicts significant habitat loss under various warming scenerios