**Worksheet for Steps 2-4: Identify Conservation Targets, Key Supporting Attributes, Non-Climate Stressors, and Climate Stressors and Impacts**

This worksheet includes the basic information your project team needs to identify conservation targets based on the conservation goals you articulated, and to start discussion on the key supporting attributes and stressors for each target. Note that this worksheet is only a starting point; additional resources in the [How To](https://coast.noaa.gov/howto/coastal-conservation.html) and [Guide](https://coast.noaa.gov/data/digitalcoast/pdf/considering-climate-change.pdf) will help you analyze the viability of your targets and attributes. Use the questions below to discuss conservation targets, key supporting attributes, and stressors with your project team. A separate worksheet may be used for each goal.

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| **Conservation Goal** (Insert your conservation goal from Step 1): |

| **Conservation Targets**  What are the characteristics of natural areas (e.g., conservation targets) that would support your conservation goal? | **Key Supporting Attributes** For each conservation target identified, what are the ecological or physical features that support their health? | **Non-Climate Stressors**  What are the direct and indirect threats impacting your conservation target? | **Climate Stressors**  What are the projected climate stressors that could impact your conservation targets? | **Climate Impacts**  What impacts could the climate stressor have on your conservation target? |
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| (Example: coastal wetlands or forests are habitat types that provide flood protection benefits and can help support the goal of reducing coastal flooding) | (Example: coastal wetlands depend on water supply, changes in water level, changes in salinity; these factors are key supporting attributes) | (Example: invasive species can threaten natural wetland functions by outcompeting native species) | (Example: increased temperature and changes in precipitation can impact coastal wetlands) | (Example: saturation during big events can cause reduced or overwhelmed flood capacity of coastal wetlands) |
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