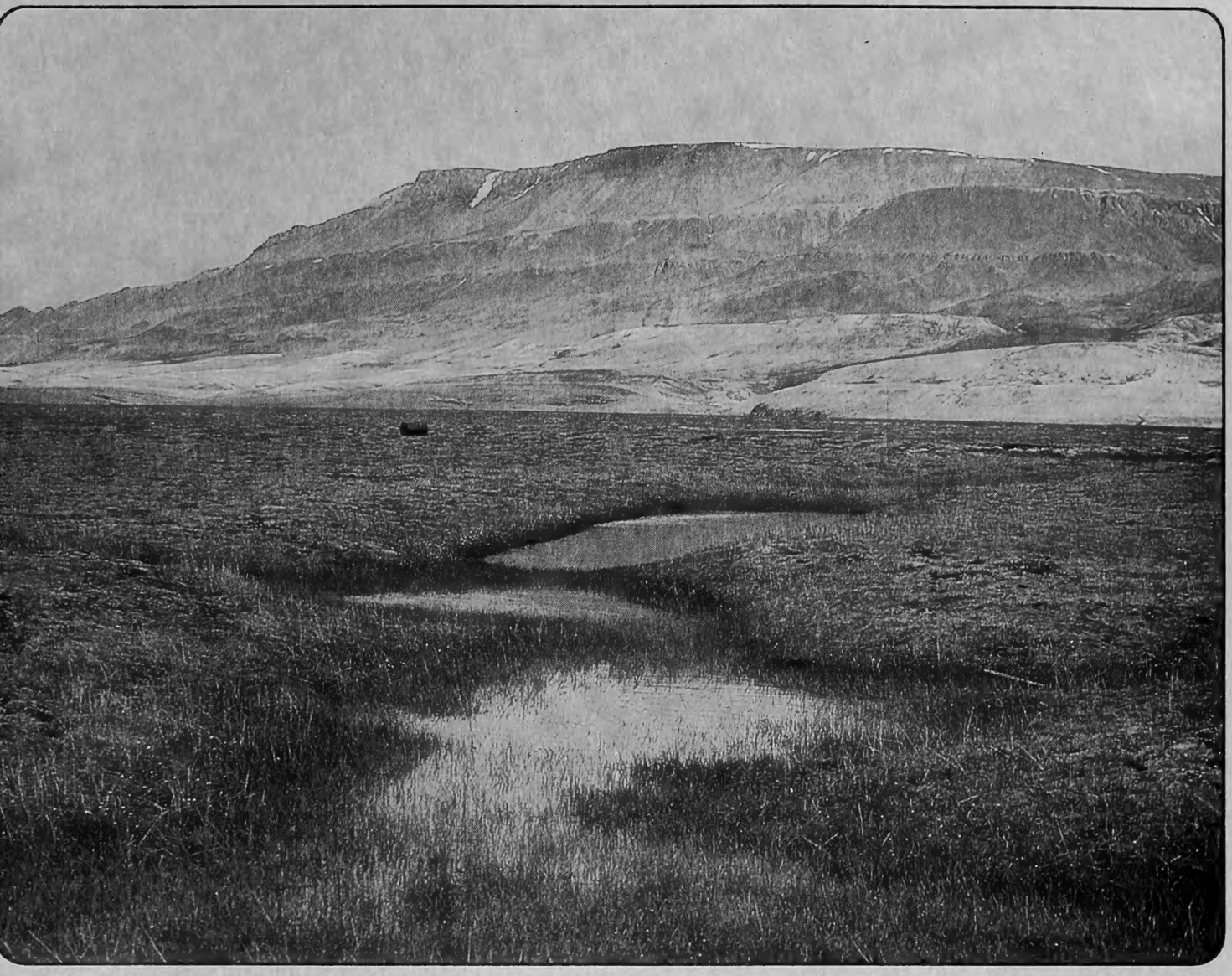
RARE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

Cheryl McJannet, George Argus, Sylvia Edlund and Jacques Cayouette



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Cover photograph taken by Sylvia Edlund, Eureka (Ellesmere Island), Northwest Territories. Several rare arctic endemics occur nearby, including: *Braya thorild-wulffii*, *Geum rossii*, *Puccinellia bruggemannii*, and *Puccinellia poacea*.

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ABSTRACT / RÉSUMÉ

The flora of the Canadian Arctic contains 236 rare vascular plant taxa. These arctic taxa represent a unique part of Canadian biodiversity. The recognition of these taxa is an important step toward the recognition and conservation of Arctic ecosystems. The majority of these rare taxa have boreal or montane affinities and occur in the Arctic as peripheral populations. These species are important in that they can be used to identify treeline ecosystems that require conservation. There is a small, but very critical, number of species that occur only in the Canadian Arctic and as such require conservation. This list of rare species includes an introduction in which terms are defined, most important are those associated with rarity and the limits of the Canadian Arctic. As well, the criteria used to determine a taxon's rarity are described. For each taxon a comment is included on phytogeography, occurrence in the Canadian Arctic, and rare status in other parts of Canada. A distribution map showing known occurrences in the Canadian Arctic is included for each species.

La flore vasculaire rare de l'Arctique canadien est représentée par 236 taxons lesquels constituent une composante unique de la biodiversité à l'échelle canadienne. La reconnaissance de ces taxons est une étape cruciale dans la caractérisation et la conservation des écosystèmes arctiques. La majorité de ces taxons montre des affinités avec des espèces boréales ou alpines et se retrouve en secteur arctique à titre de populations périphériques. Ces espèces sont importantes puisqu'elles permettent l'identification des écosystèmes de la limite des arbres pour lesquels une conservation s'impose. Il y a un petit nombre d'espèces qui ne se retrouvent que dans l'Arctique canadien et qui méritent d'être conservées. À cette liste d'espèces rares s'ajoute une introduction où la terminologie y est définie, surtout les termes les plus importants associés à la rareté et les limites de l'Arctique canadien. Les critères utilisés pour définir la rareté d'un taxon sont également expliqués. Pour chacun des taxons, des commentaires sont formulés quant à la phytogéographie, la présence dans l'Arctique canadien, le niveau de rareté dans les autres provinces du Canada ainsi qu'une carte de la répartition montrant les présences vérifiées dans l'Arctique canadien.

INTRODUCTION

Preserving the biodiversity of plant and animal life is of increasing concern to Canadians. Rare plants are an important aspect of Canadian biodiversity. The occurrence of rare plants often reflects unique habitats or important evolutionary situations such as refugia or centres of evolution (Argus & McNeill 1975). Rare plants also often have genetic characteristics worth preserving because of their contribution to biodiversity. The loss of rare plants and their habitats forewarn of deleterious environmental changes that may eventually have serious human consequences.

There are many places in Canada that are rich in rare plants but have little or no effective protection. If plants and habitats are to be given legislative protection, it is desirable to have well-documented lists of candidate plants to be considered for such protection. This list has been compiled to identify the rare vascular plants of the Canadian Arctic as part of the Canadian contribution to the International Circumpolar Agreement on the Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna.

In 1973, the Systematics and Phytogeography Section of the Canadian Botanical Association formed the Rare and Endangered Plants committee. The goal of this committee was to make an inventory of the rare and endangered vascular flora of Canada. Since 1975, as part of this effort, the Botany Division's Rare and Endangered Plants Project has been involved in compiling rare plant lists for the Canadian provinces and territories.

This work has been undertaken with the cooperation of Canadian and American botanists. Rare plant lists have been published for all of the provinces and the Yukon Territory. A list of rare vascular plants in the Northwest Territories is in preparation at the Canadian Museum of Nature (McJannet & Argus, in prep.) and the flora of Labrador is being studied by R. Day (pers. comm.). A national list of Canadian rare plants has been published recently (Argus & Pryer, 1990).

An inventory of the rare flora of the Canadian Arctic will be useful in contributing to the preservation of individual species, but, more importantly, it will aid in the recognition of habitats and ecosystems that require conservation. Some plants that were once a part of the Canadian flora have become extinct or have been extirpated during the past 75 years. As well, certain habitats that were once widespread have been so extensively modified, that the continued existence of some plant species is threatened. While it is sometimes asserted that endangered plants can be protected as individual species, often by transplantation to other sites, growing them in botanical gardens, or by cryogenic seed storage, this is rarely sufficient to ensure the long-term survival of these species. For the long-term conservation of flora it is necessary to preserve natural areas sufficiently large to protect the habitats of unique plants. Rare plants by definition are very susceptible to the effects of environmental change, which are often caused by human activities. Today many regions of the Canadian

Arctic are relatively little affected by human activities, but the landscape and flora is very sensitive to destructive human activities. A comprehensive system of ecosystem reserves is essential to ensure that the rare flora of the Canadian Arctic does not become endangered.

DEFINITIONS

A **rare** taxon is one that has a small population within the region under consideration. The taxon may be restricted to a relatively small geographical area (but may be locally common) or it may occur sparsely over a wide area. This definition is essentially the one given by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) (Lucas & Synge 1978), except that their definition is based on the taxon's total world population, whereas, we have based our definition on the taxon's Canadian populations. There are sound reasons for taking a national approach to conservation. First, we believe that each nation should be responsible for flora at risk within its jurisdiction irrespective of its occurrence and status elsewhere, since the required legislation is usually enacted at the national level. Second, global distributional information on arctic flora varies from country to country in quality, accessibility and taxonomic nomenclature. With our present information it is not possible to assess the status of rare Canadian Arctic flora worldwide.

A **peripheral** taxon is one that, in the region under consideration, occurs at the edge of its main range. In the Canadian Arctic, many of these are boreal taxa but others are arctic taxa that have their main ranges outside of Canada.

An **endemic** taxon is one that has a small world population and occurs in a relatively small geographical area within the region under consideration.

A **disjunct** taxon is one separated from its main population by at least 1000 km.

The **Arctic** is that region north of the northern limit of continuous forest. In this paper the boundary of the Canadian Arctic (Figure 1) is the treeline published by Yurtsev et al. (1978) and modified in the Quebec-Labrador Peninsula by Payette (1983).

METHODS

In the preparation of this list we first defined the Canadian Arctic (Figure 1). Second, we compared the Arctic line with distribution maps published in the *Flora of the Continental Northwest Territories* (Porsild & Cody 1980), *The Illustrated Flora of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago* (Porsild, 1964), *Géographie Floristique du Quebec/Labrador: Distribution des Principales Espèces Vasculaires* (Rousseau, 1974), *Flore du Québec Nordique et des Territoires Adjacents* (Lavoie & Morisset, unpublished), and *The Flora of Alaska and Neighboring Territories* (Hultén 1968). By overlaying the "Arctic line" on these maps we obtained about 400 candidate taxa. From these candidates we selected 236 taxa that occurred in very few localities (often only one or two), or those concentrated in a relatively small part of the Canadian Arctic. In addition, consideration was given to previous publications on Canadian rare plants, including: the Canada list

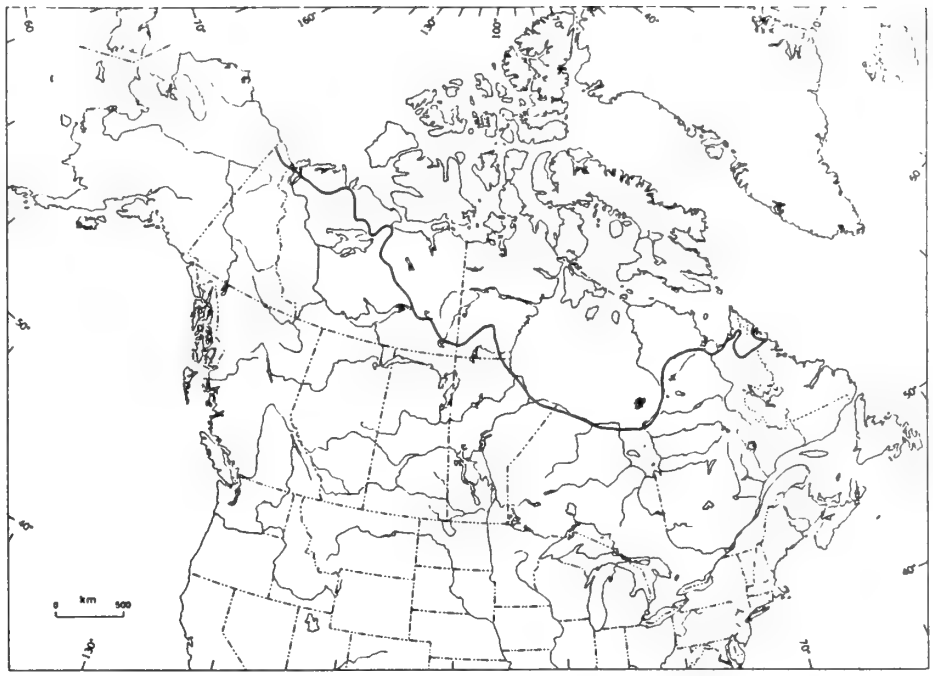

Figure 1. Delimitation of the Canadian Arctic approximating the northern limit of continuous forest (after Yurtsev et al. 1978, Payette 1983).

(Argus & Pryer 1990), Yukon (Douglas, et al. 1981), Northwest Territories (Cody 1979, McJannet & Argus, in prep.), Manitoba (White & Johnson 1980), Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987), and Quebec (Bouchard et al. 1983, Lavoie 1992), and to taxonomic monographs (Crow 1978, Gillett 1963) and papers (Blondeau 1986, 1989, Blondeau & Cayouette 1987, Dutilly et al. 1958, Fleurbec 1985, Hultén & Fries 1986, Johnson 1987, Lepage 1966, Little 1971, Raup 1943, Riley & McKay 1980, Sabourin et al. 1991, Soper & Heimburger 1985). The rarity of habitat and the total range of the taxon were also taken into consideration as was the field experience of the junior authors.

The distribution maps were partially updated by an examination of herbarium specimens (CAN, DAO) for the rare taxa of the Northwest Territories. This was done in connection with research on the rare vascular plants in the Northwest Territories (McJannet & Argus, in prep.). The flora of northern Quebec and Labrador was studied in connection with an, as yet, unpublished flora (Lavoie & Morisset).

Deciding if a species is rare from published maps is not a completely reliable method. Maps often contain large gaps in distribution, resulting from incomplete mapping, or from undercollecting. The data on which published maps are based soon become obsolete as new collections are made. Furthermore, it is well known that distribution maps are more indicative of where collectors have been rather than the total range of the species. Also, common species collected infrequently may appear rare, whereas, some populations of rare plants have been collected so frequently that they appear common. As well, the delimitation of the Arctic needs refinement at a reasonable geographical scale in order

for sound decisions about distribution to be made. Understanding these limitations, we selected 236 taxa that seem to be quite rare in the Canadian Arctic. The list, however, should be regarded as provisional until herbarium specimens can be verified and mapped and further botanizing done to fill in apparent gaps.

CRITERIA

Taxa included in this list are **native** and **rare** in the Canadian Arctic, however, they need not be restricted to this geographic area. Taxonomic ranks of species, subspecies, and varieties are included, but forms and hybrids are not. The list consists only of rare taxa because we do not yet have sufficient data to evaluate the threatened or endangered status of the flora of the Canadian Arctic. All rare taxa, however, maybe regarded as potentially vulnerable to human activities.

Commonly, the species on this list occur in very few localities or are restricted to a very small part of the Canadian Arctic. Under certain conditions taxa were allowed a larger range than our criteria specified. For example, taxa (1) restricted to specialized habitats within the Canadian Arctic, e.g., *Geum rossii;* (2) relatively narrowly endemic to the Canadian Arctic, e.g., *Braya thorild-wulffii* and *Puccinellia bruggemannii;* (3) with very small ranges outside the Canadian Arctic, e.g., *Artemisia furcata* var. *furcata* and *Phlox richardsonii* ssp. *richardsonii*; or (4) significantly disjunct in the Canadian Arctic, e.g., *Carex rufina.*

Some plants on this list may appear rare because they are undercollected, but may be more common. For example, some aquatic species, such as *Potomogeton friesii*, are often infrequently collected because they are difficult to collect. Other aquatics, such as, *Subularia aquatica* ssp. *americana* and *Limosella aquatica*, are inconspicuous and easily overlooked. Some species of grasses, for example, *Puccinellia* ssp., are taxonomically obscure and difficult to identify in the field and therefore undercollected. As well, some taxa may not flower every year and therefore are not collected because they are unidentifiable without flowers or fruits. Further field study of rare arctic plants is certain to demonstrate that some taxa listed here as rare are more common than we now believe.

Peripheral taxa, namely, taxa whose main range lies outside the Canadian Arctic, were included on our list if they were rare in the Canadian Arctic. Examples of such taxa include: (1) boreal forest species that extend into the northern and northwestern corner of the Yukon and Northwest Territories and into northern Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Labrador, e.g., *Calla palustris* and *Ranunculus sceleratus* var. *multifidus,* and (2) arctic-alpine taxa that have their major range in the cordillera and just extend into the Arctic, e.g., *Carex macloviana ssp. macloviana* and *Poa leptocoma* var. *paucispicula.* It may be argued that peripheral species should not be included on rare plant lists, since these species are simply artifacts of the relationship between subjective and natural boundaries. But peripheral species, because of their potentially unique genetic characteristics, are an important part of the biological diversity of the Arctic and must be considered in any conservation program.

FORMAT OF THE LIST

Taxa are listed alphabetically. For each taxon the following information may be given:

1. Scientific name and authority. The nomenclature follows, as much as possible, a computerized database of the 1985 draft revision of Kartesz & Kartesz (1980) *A Synonymized Checklist of the Vascular Flora of the United States, Canada, and Greenland.* In other cases, the nomenclature follows the *Flora of North America*, Volume 2 (in press), or taxonomic monographs.

2. Synonymy. Synonyms are included in parentheses following the accepted name only if they are necessary to locate the taxon in our original sources. These synonyms are cross referenced in the main list.

3. Family Name.

4. Phytogeography. This section indicates the main phytogeographic region or habitat in which the taxon occurs. The categories used are: arctic, arctic-alpine, boreal, montane, coastal, and aquatic. These units have been interpreted rather broadly.

5. Canadian Arctic. The taxon's occurrence in the three major ecosystems in Canadian Arctic is given in terms of Low, Mid, and High Arctic (Figure 2). These zones are used as mapped by Edlund (1984). The division between the eastern and western portions of the Low and Mid Arctic is the 100th meridian, as indicated by a lower case "e" or "w", respectively.

6. Rare Status. This section includes information on the rare status of the taxon in other parts of Canada. The rare occurrence of taxa in the provinces and territories, or throughout Canada as a whole, is documented in the following: Canada (Argus & Pryer 1990), Alberta (Packer & Bradley 1984), British Columbia (Straley et al. 1985), Manitoba (White & Johnson 1980), New Brunswick (Hinds 1986), Newfoundland (Bouchard et al. 1991), Northwest Territories (McJannet & Argus, in prep.), Nova Scotia (Maher et al. 1978), Ontario (Argus et al. 1982-1987), Prince Edward Island (Day & Catling 1991), Quebec (Bouchard et al. 1983, and Lavoie 1992), Saskatchewan (Harms et al. 1992), and Yukon Territory (Douglas et al. 1981). The rarity of a taxon in other parts of Canada is an indication of the significance of its rarity in the Canadian Arctic.

7. Comment. This section comments on whether a species is an endemic, a possible hybrid, or a disjunct. The habitat of a species may be mentioned when that is the reason for its rarity.

8. Distribution Maps. The maps show the range of each taxon within the Canadian Arctic. The hatched line represents the Arctic line. Most species have ranges outside of the Arctic, however, we have mapped occurrences of these taxa only in the Canadian Arctic. Reference to the sections on Phytogeography and Comments will identify those taxa restricted to the Canadian Arctic.

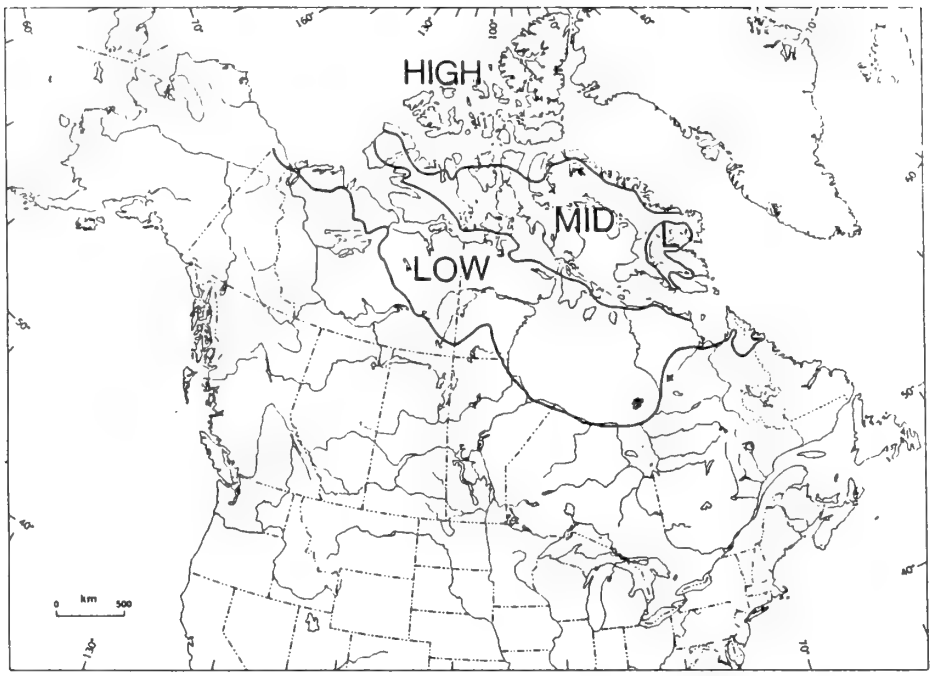

Figure 2. Major ecosystems in the Canadian Arctic (after Edlund 1984). The separation between the eastern and western Low and Mid Arctic is the 102nd meridian

Appendices

Two appendices follow the main lists. Appendix I is a list of the rare vascular plants in the Canadian Arctic arranged alphabetically by family. Appendix II is a list of the rare vascular plants in the Canadian Arctic arranged phytogeographically (i.e. arctic, arctic-alpine, boreal, montane, coastal, and aquatic).

DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS OF RARE PLANTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

The distribution patterns of the 236 rare plant taxa in the Canadian Arctic can be considered in terms of their occurrence in (1) phytogeographic zones, (2) geographical regions, (3) political jurisdictions, and (4) their national significance, either as endemics or as being rare throughout all of Canada.

Phytogeographic Zones. Of the 236 rare plant taxa that we have recognized in the Canadian Arctic, 29 occur mainly in the Arctic. Of these, only eight taxa occur in the High Arctic, two of which are restricted to that region; the others also occur in the Low Arctic and/or the Mid Arctic. There are 77 taxa that we have defined as arctic-alpine, many of which have ranges extending southward in the North American cordillera. The most common phytogeographic affinity among the arctic rarities is boreal or montane, with 100 taxa occurring in these categories. These are largely peripheral taxa that, although rare in the Arctic, are usually common southward. Finally, we have recognized 14 taxa as not clearly belonging to any one phytogeographic zone but occurring, sometimes rather widely, in coastal and aquatic ecosystems.

Geographic Regions. Seven of the 236 taxa were entirely restricted to the Arctic Archipelago. An additional 16 taxa occur in the southern part of the Archipelago and on the adjacent mainland. The majority of taxa (89), however, occur in the extreme northwestern Canadian Arctic (northern Yukon and adjacent Northwest Territories). In the eastern Canadian Arctic, 56 taxa are located along the shores of Hudson Bay, some extending into northern Quebec and Labrador. There are also 47 taxa that range widely along the treeline.

The majority of Canadian rare arctic taxa occur in northern Yukon and in the Northwest Territories in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River delta and the Richardson Mountains. The rare plants of this region are a rich melange of arctic, arctic-alpine, boreal, and coastal taxa. Many of these taxa have beringian connections and have reached the Canadian Arctic via Siberia and northern Alaska or evolved in the far northwestern refugia. The arctic species *Artemisia glomerata*, the arctic-alpine species *Anemone drummondii*, and *Geum glaciale*, the boreal species *Valeriana capitata*, and the coastal species *Primula borealis* are examples of taxa with beringian affinities. There are also a number of widespread boreal taxa that reach their northern limits in this region, e.g., *Populus tremuloides*, *Calla palustris*, and *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*.

Generally, boreal taxa in the Arctic occur at or just north of the treeline. There are concentrations of rare boreal taxa in both northwestern Canada and along the shores of Hudson Bay from the Northwest Territories to northern Quebec and Labrador. In the central Canadian Arctic there appears to be few rare taxa of any kind but that may be a collecting artifact.

Political Jurisdictions. Many taxa that are rare throughout the Canadian Arctic also appear on provincial and territorial lists of rare plants. A review of published lists of rare plants (see Methods for references) reveals the following statistics for the number of rare arctic taxa: Northwest Territories (53), Yukon Territory (51), Newfoundland (island) (30), British Columbia (25), Saskatchewan (25), Manitoba (21), Ontario (16), Alberta (13), Quebec (12), Nova Scotia (11), Prince Edward Island (10), and New Brunswick (8). Information on rarity in Labrador is not yet available. Most of the rare arctic taxa occur in the two northern territories; but a surprisingly large number are rare in provinces outside of the Arctic. Many of these taxa are boreal and are rare along both their northern and southern limits; others are wideranging coastal or aquatic taxa. To protect the genetic resources represented by these taxa, it will be necessary to protect ecosystems along both the northern and southern limits of their ranges.

Nationally Significant Taxa. There are 18 taxa that are narrowly endemic to the Canadian Arctic (Table 1) and 37 taxa that are rare throughout their entire range in Canada (Table 2). These nationally significant taxa deserve special attention to ensure their continued existence in the Arctic.

The glacial history of far northwestern and northern Canada may offer some explanations for these endemics and some

of the more widespread rarities. During the Wisconsinan glaciation, there were major coastal shelves exposed in the Queen Elizabeth Islands and in Beringia (Fulton 1989). The saline and alkalai tolerant arctic endemic species (*Braya thorild-wulffii*, *Puccinellia bruggemannii, P. deschampsioides, P. poaceae, Linum lewisii ssp. lepagei,* and *Salicornia borealis*) currently found on raised marine deposits, weathered limestone and dolomite outcrops, or areas of sulfate crusts, may represent remnants from larger populations that occurred on the coastal shelves. High mountain plateaus were also ice free in the Yukon and central Alaska throughout the Pleistocene. Such refugia may have led to isolation and to endemism.

Protection. The protection of ecosystems occupied by Canada's rare arctic flora seems, for the foreseeable future, to be the purview of our national and provincial parks systems. At the present time the national and provincial parks in the Arctic seem to include the ranges of many rare arctic taxa. In the northern Yukon, Ivvaik National Park contains many rare arctic-alpine taxa and the two national parks in the Arctic Archipelago, Ellesmere Island National Park and Auyuituq National Park, include a number of rare taxa that occur in that region (Finkelstein 1990). Plans for national parks on Banks Island (Aulavik National Park) and on north Baffin Island are well advanced (Halfyard 1993).

Many rare taxa found on the Hudson Bay coast in northern Ontario appear to occur within Polar Bear Provincial Park. At present there are no parks along the treeline; but several have been proposed. National parks are planned for a number of areas along the treeline, including the Torngat Mountains, Labrador; Richmond Gulf, Quebec; Churchill, Manitoba; and Thelon River, East Arm of Great Slave Lake, and Bluenose Lake, Northwest Territories (Finkelstein 1990).

These and other proposed parks in the Arctic Archipelago, including Banks Island, central Bathurst Inlet and Bylot Island, Northwest Territories, will do much to set a firm basis for conservation in the Canadian Arctic.

It is important to remember that because of the size of the Canadian Arctic and difficulty of access, our knowledge of the

Table 1
Narrow Endemics occurring in Arctic Canada

Artemisia arctica ssp. comata
Braya glabella
Braya thorild-wulffii
Castilleja yukonis
Douglasia arctica
Erigeron muirii
Erigeron yukonensis
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. raupii
Linum lewisii ssp. lepagei
Mertensia drummondii
Phlox richardsonii ssp. richardsonii
Puccinellia bruggemannii
Puccinellia deschampsioides
Puccinellia poacea
Salicornia borealis
Salix ovalifolia var. arctolitoralis
Smelowskia calycina var. media
Thlaspi arcticum

Table 2
Canadian Arctic Rarities
rare throughout Canada

Anemone multiceps
Antennaria friesiana ssp. alaskana
Artemisia arctica ssp. comata
Artemisia globularia
Artemisia glomerata
Betula nana ssp. nana
Botrychium ascendens
Braya pilosa
Braya thorild-wulffii
Carex adelostoma
Carex laxa
Carex rufina
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. alpina
Dianthus repens
Dryas integrifolia ssp. chamissonis
Erigeron hyperboreus
Erigeron muirii
Festuca lenensis
Gentiana nivalis
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. detonsa
Koeleria asiatica
Linum lewsii ssp. lepagei
Mertensia drummondii
Platanthera albida var. straminea
Polygonum caurianum ssp. caurianum
Puccinellia bruggemannii
Puccinellia deschampsioides
Puccinellia poacea
Ranunculus turneri
Salicornia borealis
Salix ovalifolia var. arctolitoralis
Salix ovalifolia var. ovalifolia
Saxifraga eschscholtzii
Saxifraga stellaris
Smelowskia calycina var. media
Thlaspi arcticum
Trisetum sibiricum ssp. litorale

phytogeography of this region is very incomplete. As further field work is done some species now thought to be rare may prove to be more common than we thought and, undoubtedly, other rare taxa will be discovered. The challenge is to protect sufficiently large, representative ecosystems so that the consequences of this lack of information will be minimized.

FUTURE RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS

1. The flora of the Canadian Arctic urgently requires taxonomic and phytogeographical study.

a. The known distribution of the flora, based on herbarium specimens, needs to be updated and expanded. Canadian Arctic specimens in Canadian herbaria, and in critical herbaria in other countries, should be verified and mapped. Specimen label data should be computerized and coordinates determined so that localities can be plotted on large scale maps.

b. Field study is needed to fill collecting gaps and to relocate rare taxa known only from one or two localities. Voucher collections of such rarities should be made only when they are not a threat to the populations.

2. The Arctic boundary needs to be more precisely defined and mapped.

3. Areas of the Canadian Arctic in which rare taxa are concentrated should be recognized and correlated with protected areas and other land uses.

4. In order to permit the circumpolar comparison of rare flora, the Panarctic Flora initiative should be adequately supported. This flora, by rationalizing taxonomic nomenclature on a circumpolar basis and by computerizing specimen label data, will allow the assessment of rarity on a world-wide basis, as well as the direct comparison of circumpolar floras.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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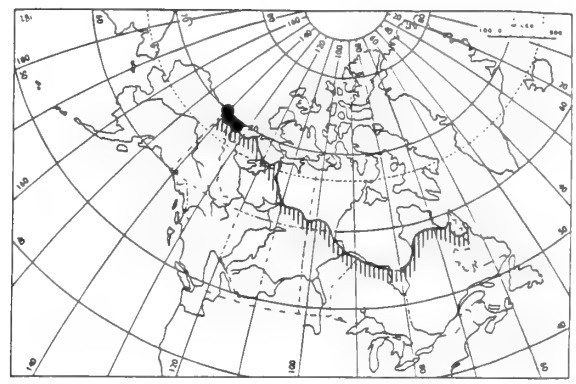
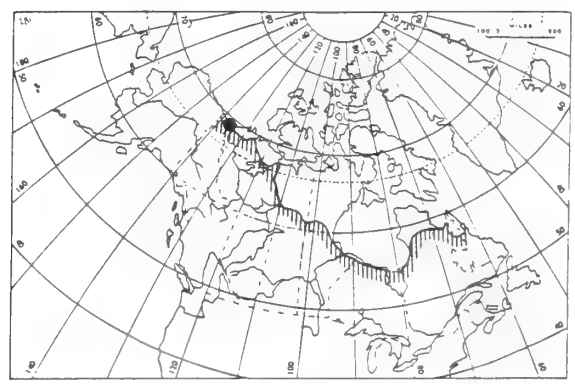
LIST OF RARE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

Aconitum delphinifolium DC. ssp. **delphinifolium**
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Aconitum delphinifolium delphinifolium

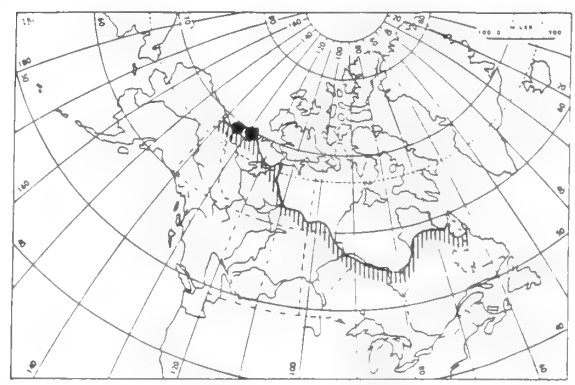
Aconitum delphinifolium DC. ssp. **paradoxum** (Rchb.) Hultén
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Aconitum delphinifolium paradoxum

Agoseris glauca ssp. scorzonerifolia = Agoseris glauca var. dasycephala

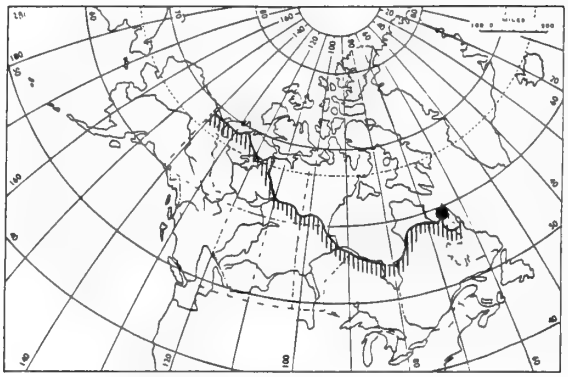
Agoseris glauca (Pursh) Raf. var. **dasycephala** (Torr. & Gray) Jepson
(Agoseris glauca ssp. scorzonerifolia (Schrad.) Piper)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Comment: Disjunct



Agoseris glauca dasycephala

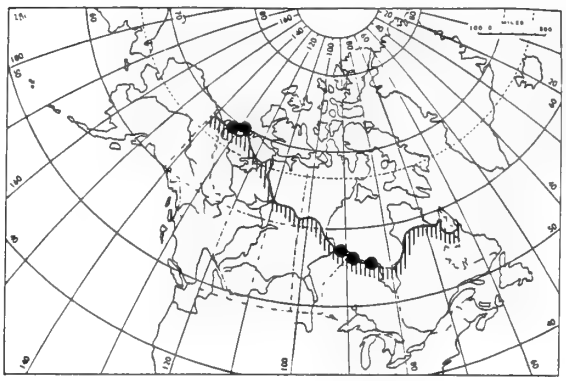
Agropyron trachycaulum = Elymus trachycaulus

Alchemilla glomerulans Buser
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



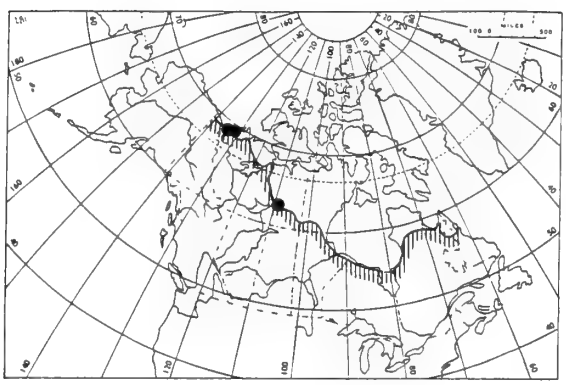
Alchemilla glomerulans

Allium schoenoprasum L. var. **sibiricum** (L.) Hartman
LILIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.



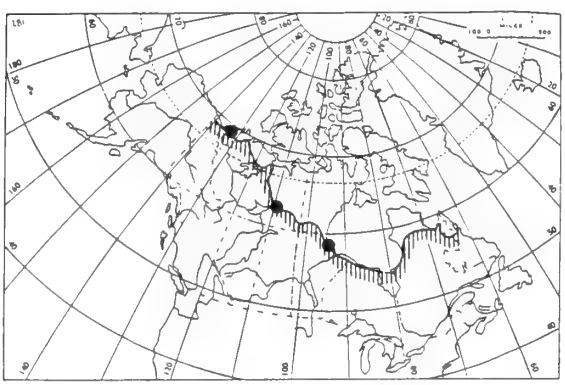
Allium schoenoprasum sibiricum

Alnus incana (L.) Moench
BETULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



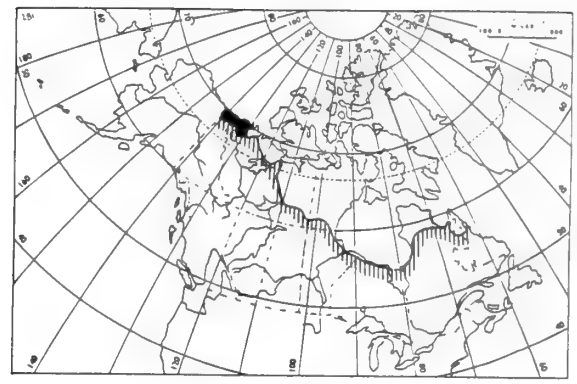
Alnus incana

Amerorchis rotundifolia (Banks ex Pursh) Hultén
(Orchis rotundifolia Banks ex Pursh)
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and New Brunswick.



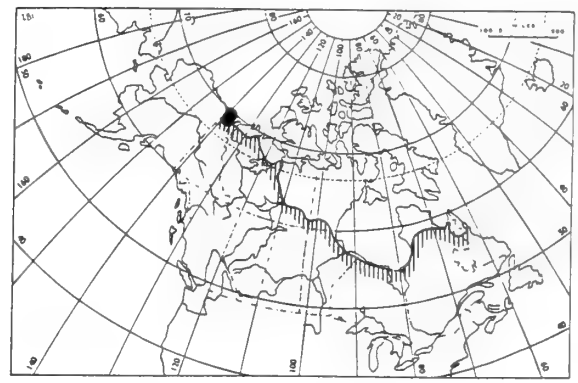
Amerorchis rotundifolia

Anemone drummondii S. Wats.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



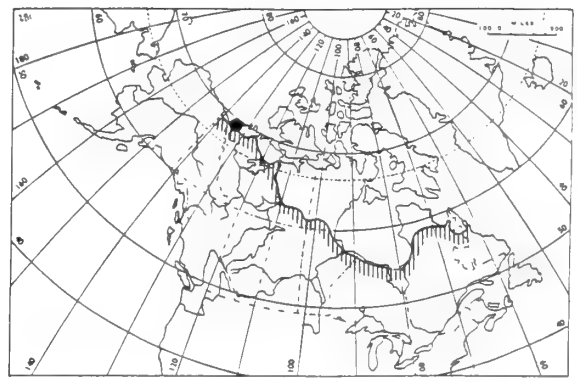
Anemone drummondii

Anemone multiceps (Greene) Standl.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



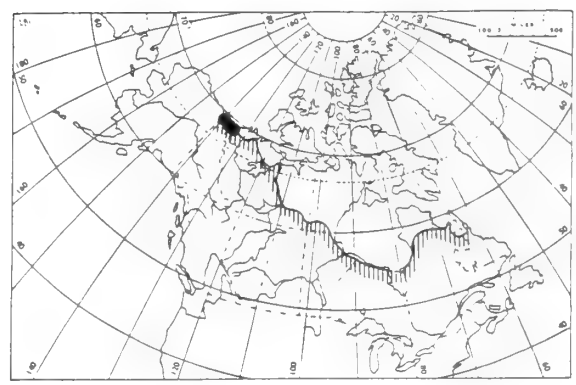
Anemone multiceps

Anemone narcissiflora L. ssp. **interior** Hultén
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



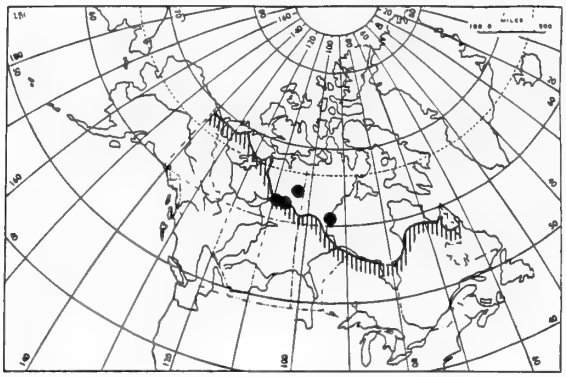
Anemone narcissiflora interior

Antennaria friesiana (Trautv.) Ekman ssp. **alaskana** (Malte) Hultén
(Antennaria neoalaskana Porsild)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.



Antennaria friesiana alaskana

Antennaria microphylla Rydb.
(Antennaria nitida Greene)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario.

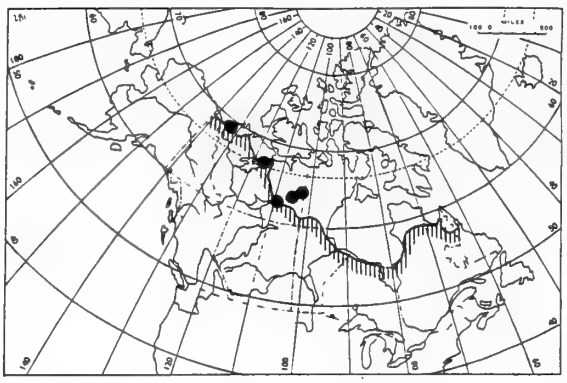


Antennaria microphylla

Antennaria neoalaskana = Antennaria friesiana ssp. alaskana

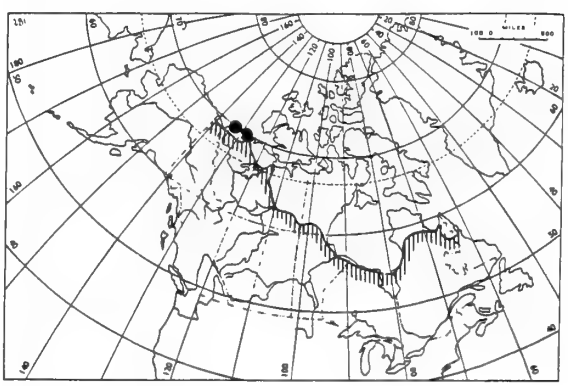
Antennaria nitida = Antennaria microphylla

Aquilegia brevistyla Hook.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



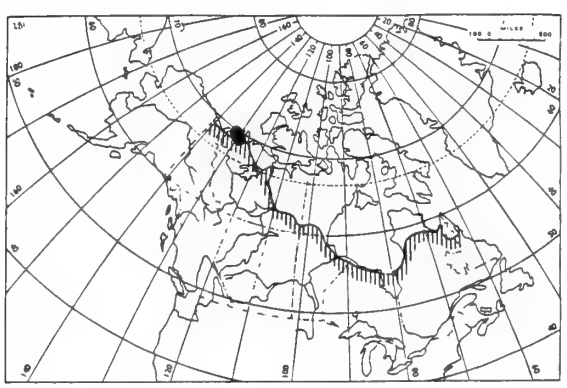
Aquilegia brevistyla

Arabidopsis salsuginea (Pallas) N. Busch
(Thellungiella salsuginea (Pallas) O.E. Schulz)
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Alberta, and British Columbia.
Comment: Disjunct



Arabidopsis salsuginea

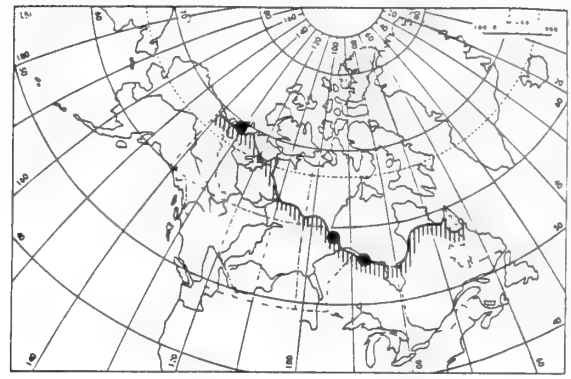
Arctagrostis arundinacea (Trin.) Beal
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Alberta.



Arctagrostis arundinacea

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi var. coactilis = Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (L.) Spreng.
(Arctostaphylos uva-ursi var. coactilis Fern. & Macbr.)
ERICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island.

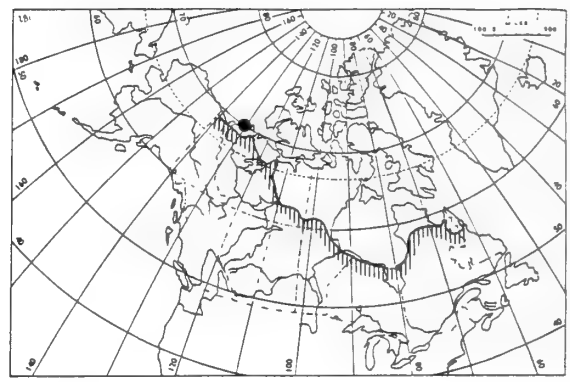


Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi var. coactilis = Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

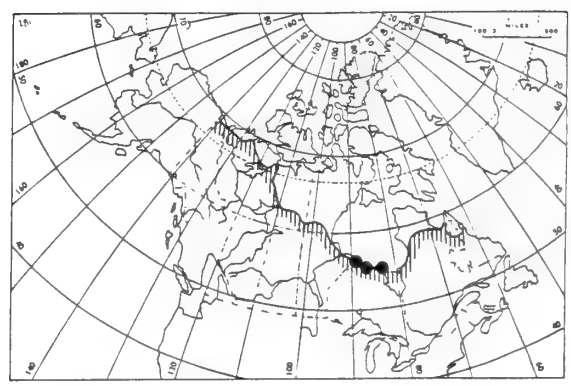
Arnica alpina ssp. tomentosa = Arnica angustifolia ssp. tomentosa

Arnica angustifolia Vahl ssp. **tomentosa** (Macoun) G.W. & G.R. Douglas
(Arnica alpina ssp. tomentosa (Macoun) Maguire)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Newfoundland.



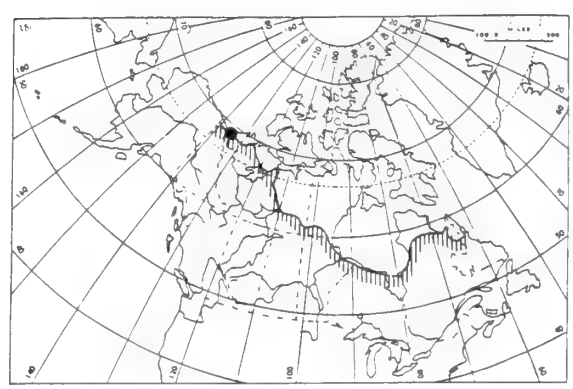
Arnica angustifolia tomentosa

Arnica chamissonis Less. ssp. **foliosa** (Nutt.) Maguire
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec.



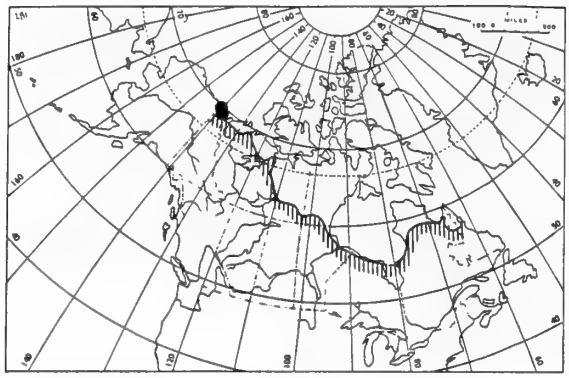
Arnica chamissonis foliosa

Arnica lessingii (Torr. & Gray) Greene
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



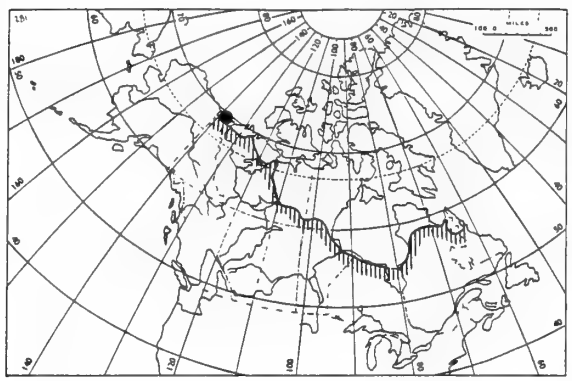
Arnica lessingii

Artemisia arctica Less. ssp. **arctica**
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



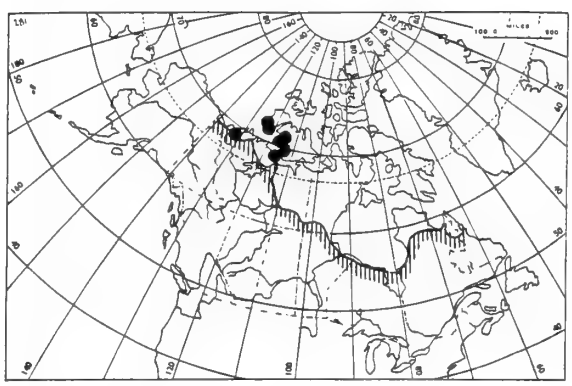
Artemisia arctica arctica

Artemisia arctica Less. ssp. **comata** (Rydb.) Hultén
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



Artemisia arctica comata

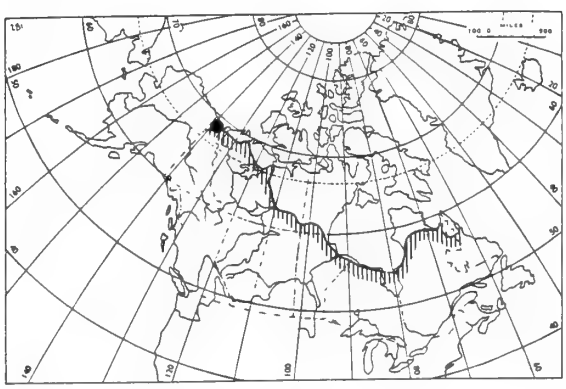
Artemisia furcata M. Bieb. var. **furcata** (Artemisia furcata var. heterophylla (Besser) Hultén, Artemisia hyperborea Rydb.)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Alberta, and British Columbia.



Artemisia furcata furcata

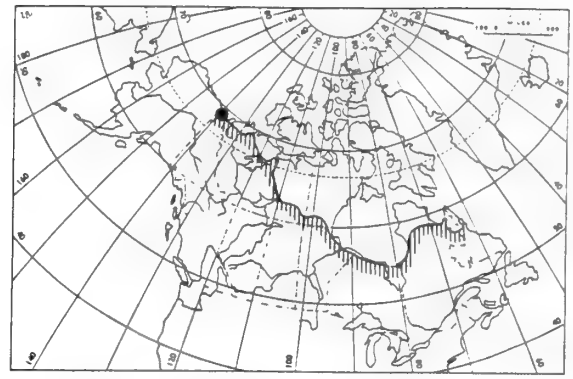
Artemisia furcata var. heterophylla = Artemisia furcata var. furcata

Artemisia globularia Cham. ex Bess.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.
Comment: Disjunct



Artemisia globularia

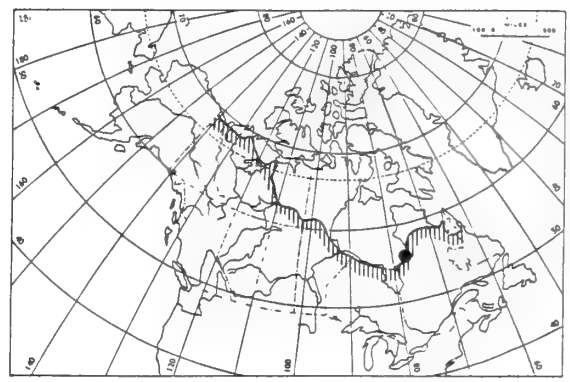
Artemisia glomerata Ledeb.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



Artemisia glomerata

Artemisia hyperborea = Artemisia furcata var. furcata

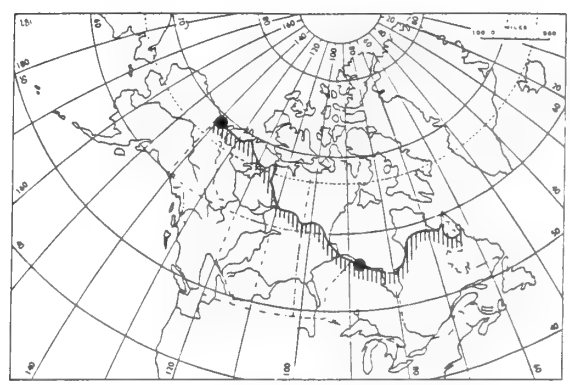
Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum L.
(Asplenium viride Huds.)
ASPLENIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Alberta.



Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum

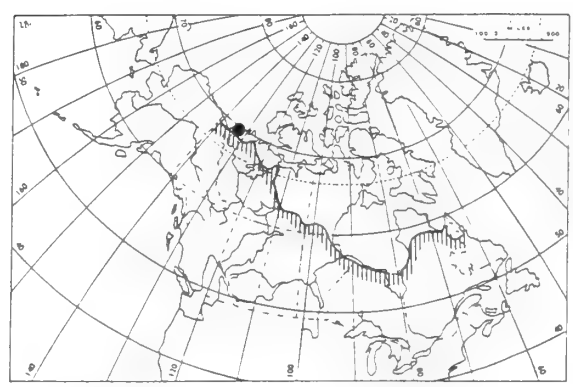
Asplenium viride = Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum

Aster alpinus L. ssp. **vierhapperi** (Ohno) Cronq.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario.



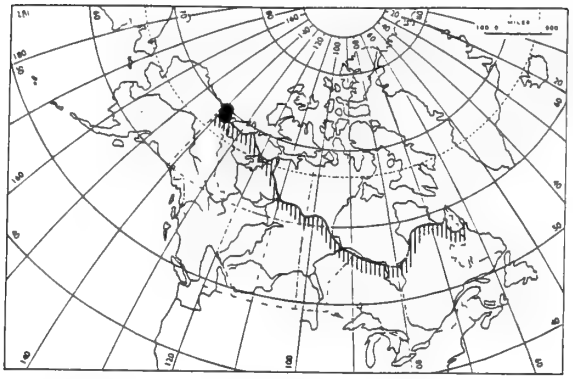
Aster alpinus vierhapperi

Astragalus bodinii Sheldon
FABACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.



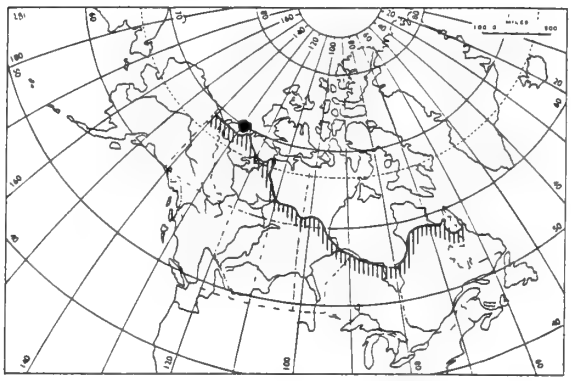
Astragalus bodinii

Astragalus umbellatus Bunge
FABACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



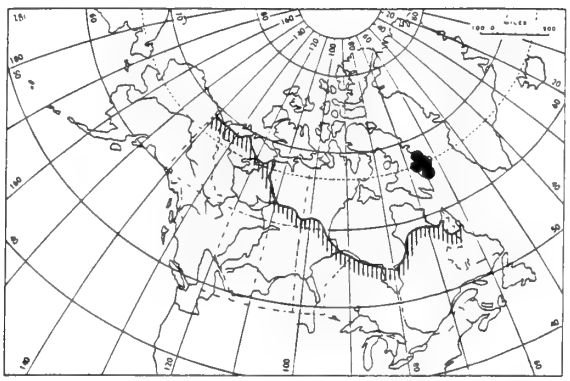
Astragalus umbellatus

Atriplex gmelinii C.A. Mey. ex Bong.
CHENOPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Disjunct



Atriplex gmelinii

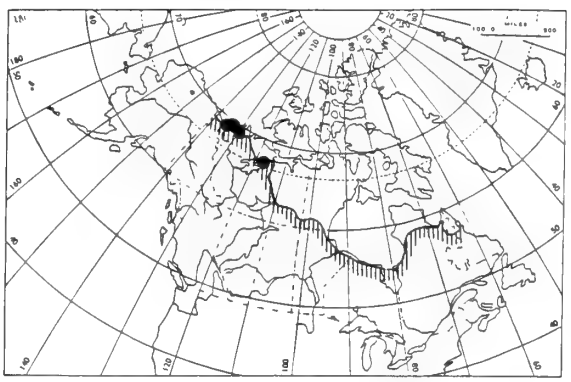
Betula nana L. ssp. **nana**
BETULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow and eMid Arctic
Status: Rare in Canada.



Betula nana nana

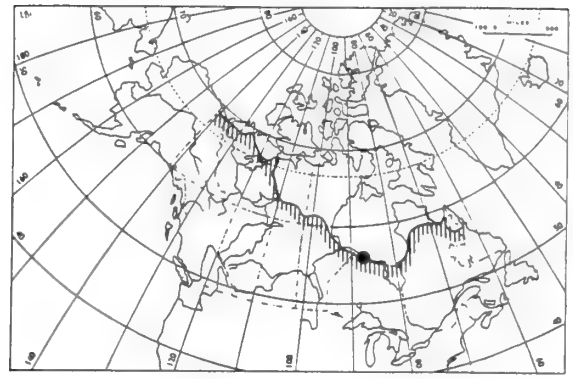
Blysmus rufus = Scirpus rufus var. neogaeus

Boschniakia rossica (Cham. & Schlecht.) Fedtsch.
OROBANCHACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Alberta and British Columbia.



Boschniakia rossica

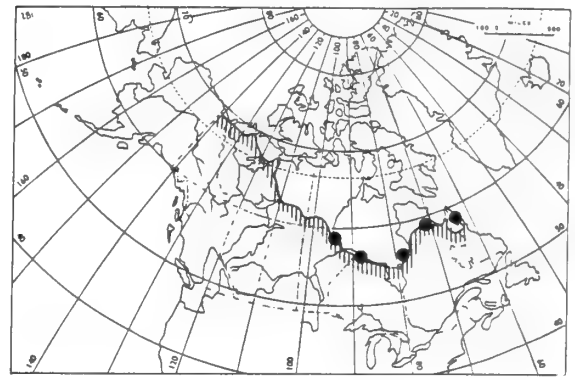
Botrychium ascendens W.H. Wagner
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE
Phytogeography: Montane
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario and Canada.



Botrychium ascendens

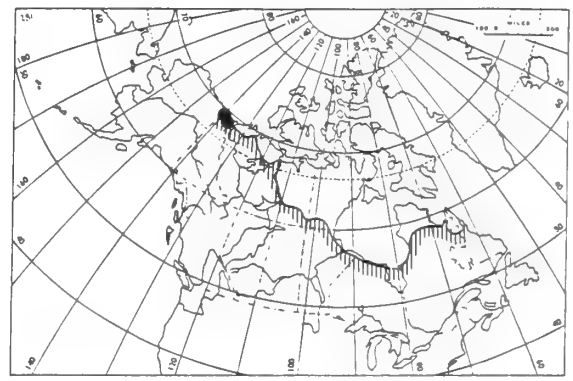
Botrychium lunaria ssp. minganense = Botrychium minganense

Botrychium minganense Victorin
(Botrychium lunaria (L.) Sw. ssp. minganense (Victorin) Calder & Taylor)
OPHIOGLOSSACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.



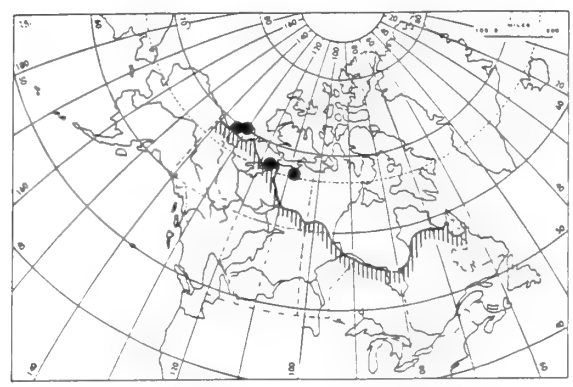
Botrychium minganense

Boykinia richardsonii (Hook.) Rothrock
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Boykinia richardsonii

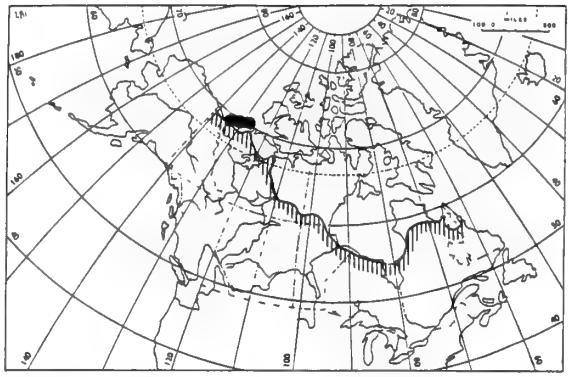
Braya glabella Richards.
(Braya henyrae Raup)
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.
Comment: Endemic



Braya glabella

Braya henyrae = Braya glabella

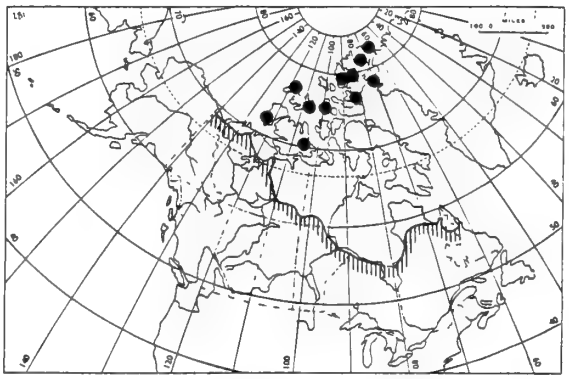
Braya pilosa Hook.
(Braya purpurascens (R. Br.) Bunge ssp. pilosa (Hook.) Hultén)
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.



Braya pilosa

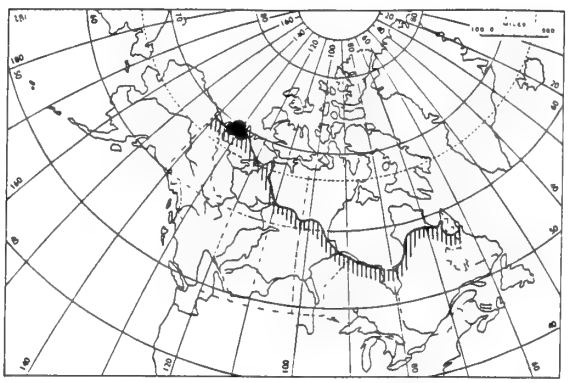
Braya purpurascens ssp. pilosa = Braya pilosa

Braya thorild-wulffii Ostenf.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wMid and High Arctic
Status: Rare in Canada.
Comment: Endemic, widely scattered populations.



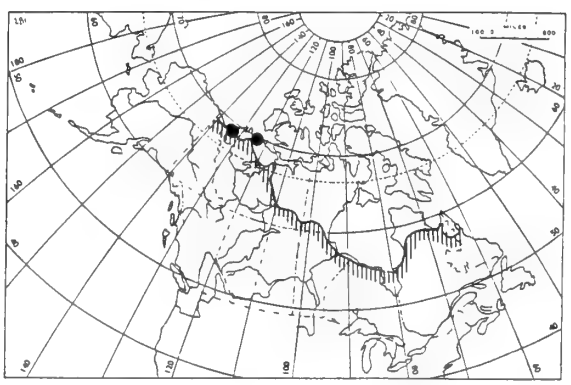
Braya thorild-wulffii

Bromus pumpellianus Scribn.
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario.



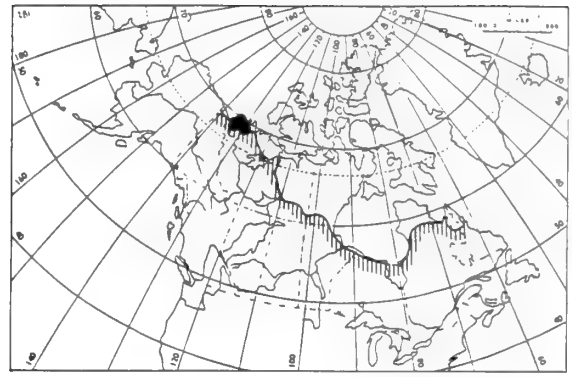
Bromus pumpellianus

Calamagrostis holmii Lange
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Disjunct



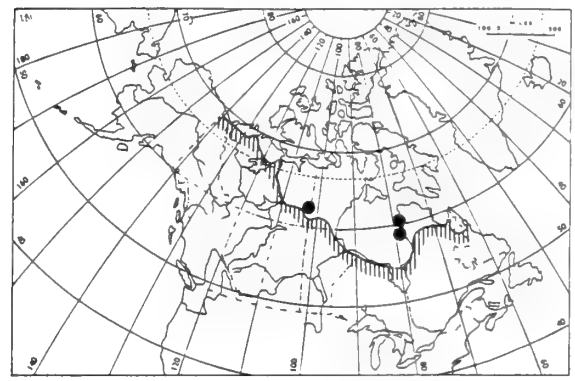
Calamagrostis holmii

Calla palustris L.
ARACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.



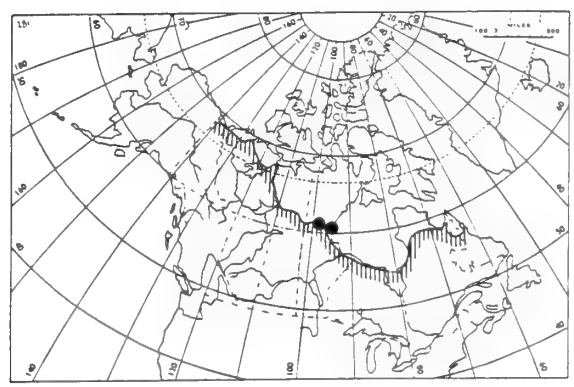
Calla palustris

Callitriche anceps Fern.
CALLITRICHACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and British Columbia.



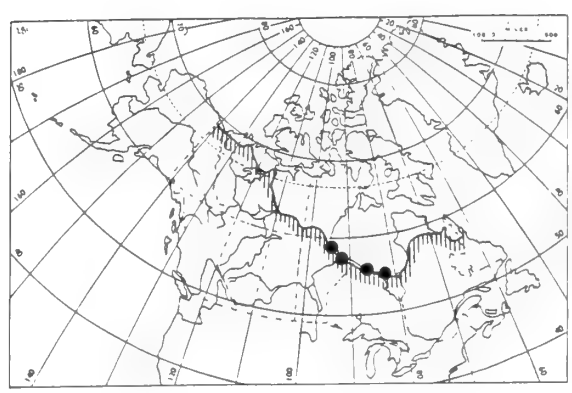
Callitriche anceps

Caltha natans Pallas ex Georgi
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and British Columbia.



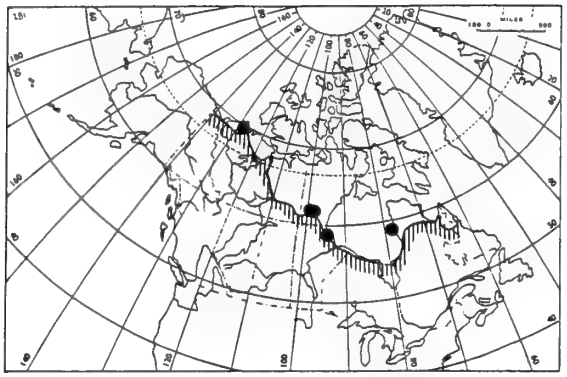
Caltha natans

Caltha palustris L. var. **palustris**
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Nova Scotia.



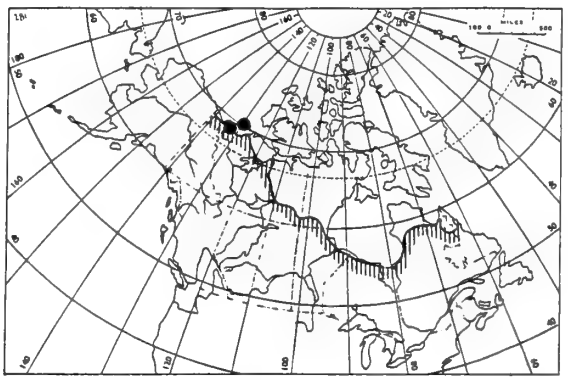
Caltha palustris palustris

Carex adelostoma Krecz.
(Carex morrisseyi Porsild)
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec and Canada.



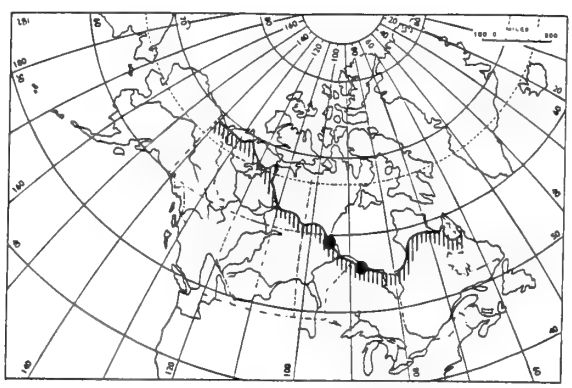
Carex adelostoma

Carex albonigra Mackenzie
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.



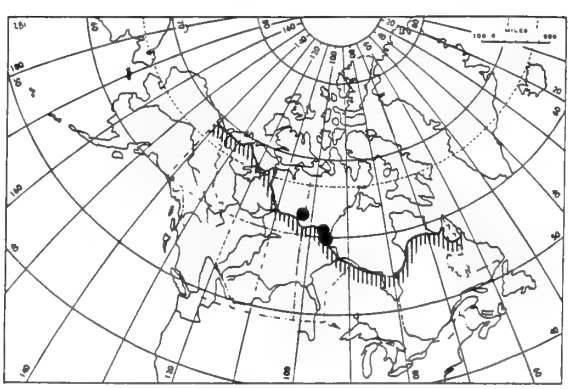
Carex albonigra

Carex arcta Boott
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.



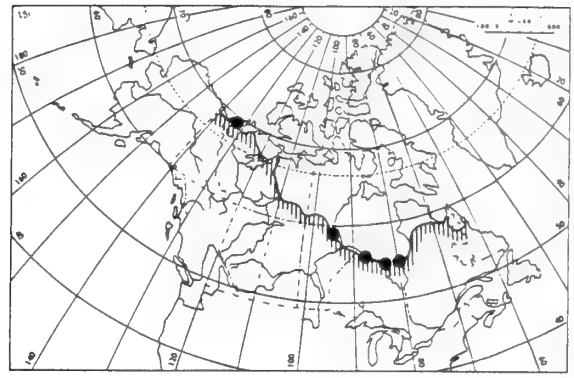
Carex arcta

Carex deflexa Hornem.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island and Alberta.



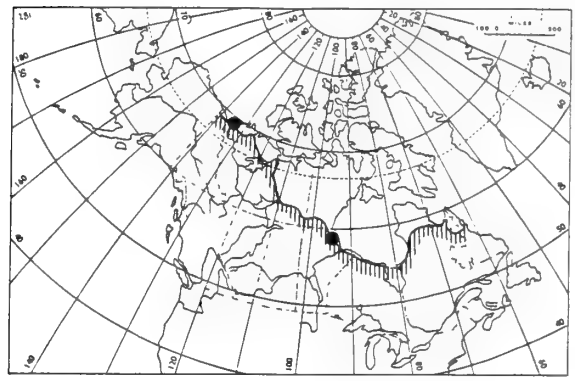
Carex deflexa

Carex diandra Schrank
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



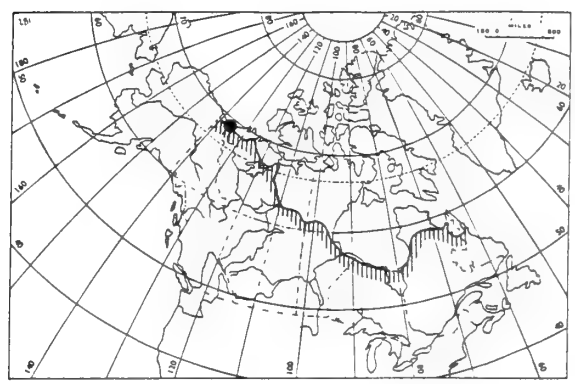
Carex diandra

Carex disperma Dewey
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



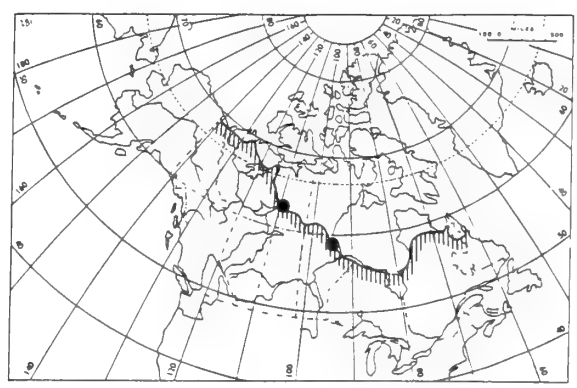
Carex disperma

Carex laxa Wahlenb.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.
Comment: Disjunct



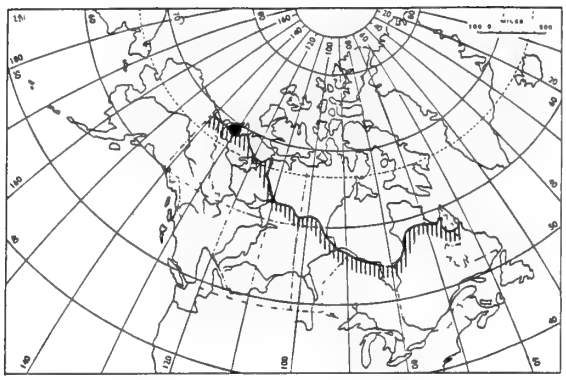
Carex laxa

Carex leptalea Wahlenb.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



Carex leptalea

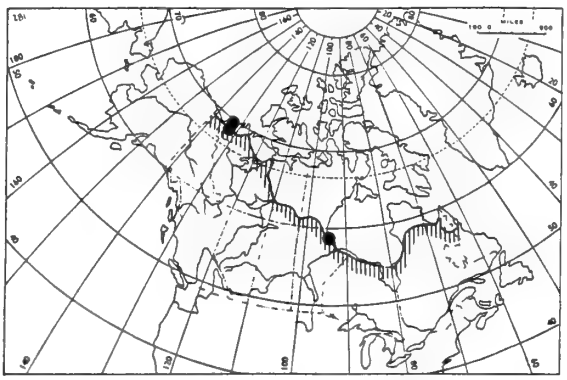
Carex limosa L.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island.



Carex limosa

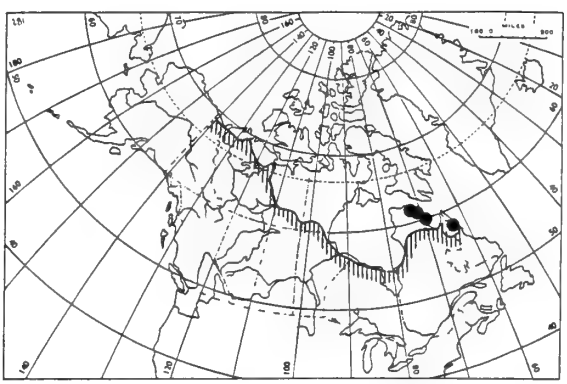
Carex livida var. grayana = Carex livida var. radicaulis

Carex livida (Wahlenb.) Willd. var. **radicaulis** Paine
(Carex livida var. grayana (Dewey) Fern.)
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Manitoba.



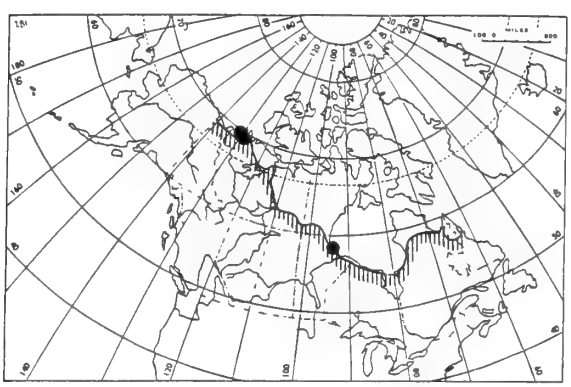
Carex livida radicaulis

Carex macloviana d'Urv. ssp. **macloviana**
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow and eMid Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec and Manitoba.



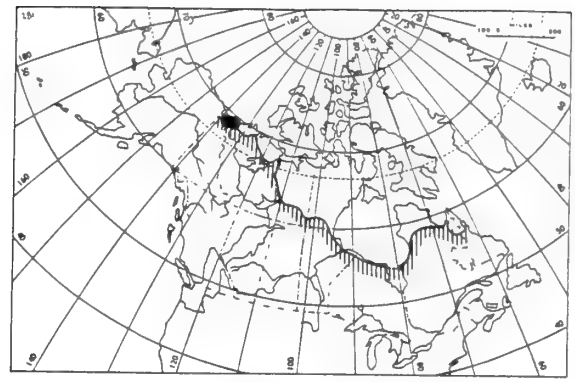
Carex macloviana macloviana

Carex media Dewey
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan.
Comment: Disjunct



Carex media

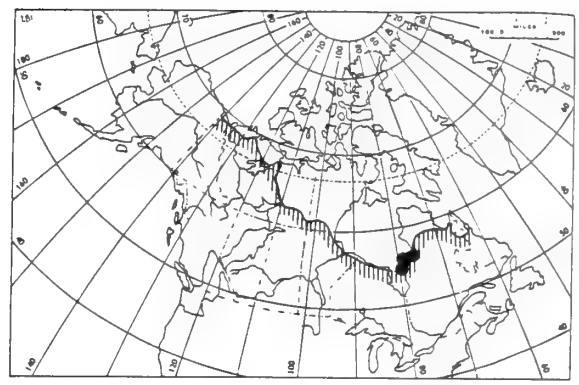
Carex michrochaeta Holm
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Carex michrochaeta

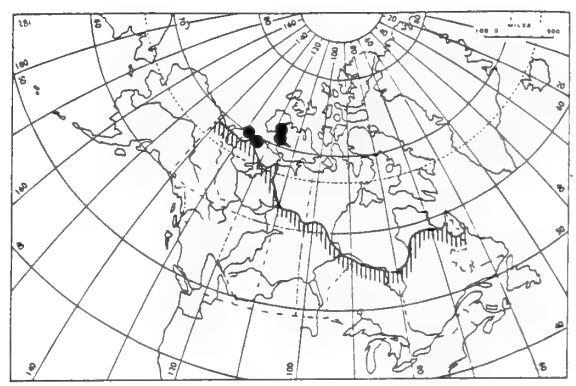
Carex morrisseyi = Carex adelostoma

Carex paleacea Schreb. ex Wahlenb.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Manitoba.



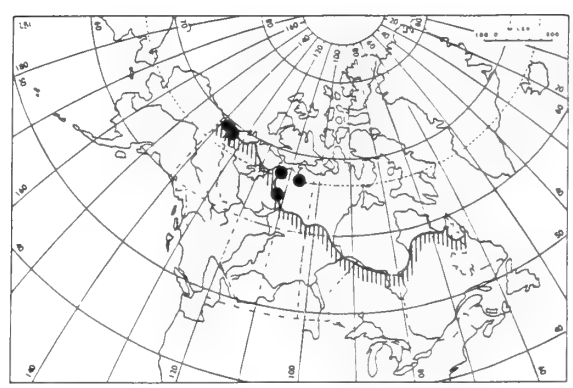
Carex paleacea

Carex petricosa Dewey
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



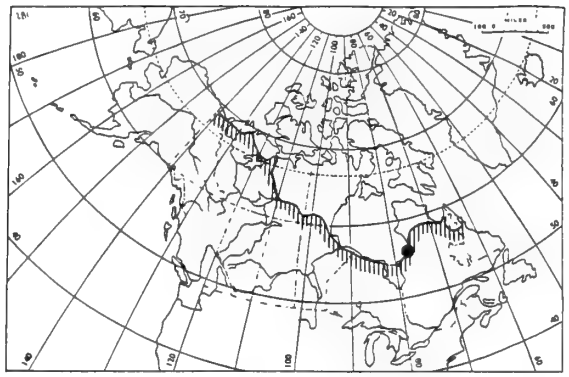
Carex petricosa

Carex podocarpa R. Br.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



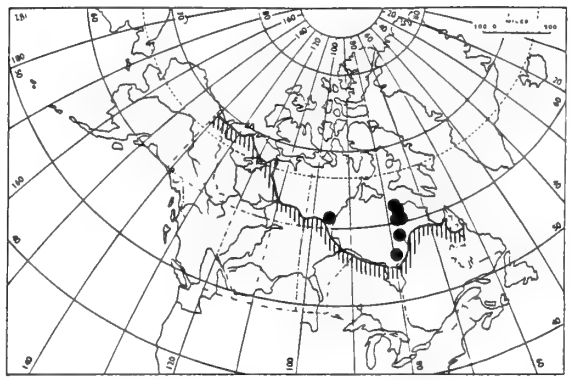
Carex podocarpa

Carex praticola Rydb.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



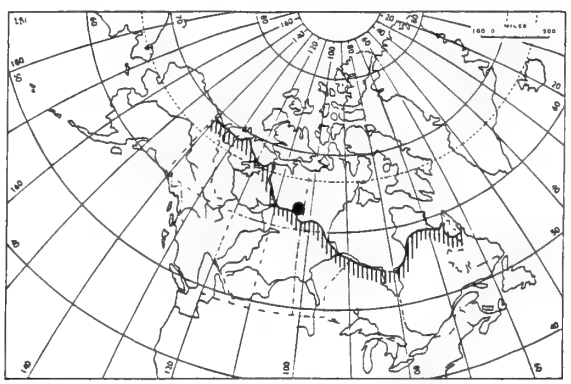
Carex praticola

Carex rufina Drej.
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, and Canada.
Comment: Disjunct



Carex rufina

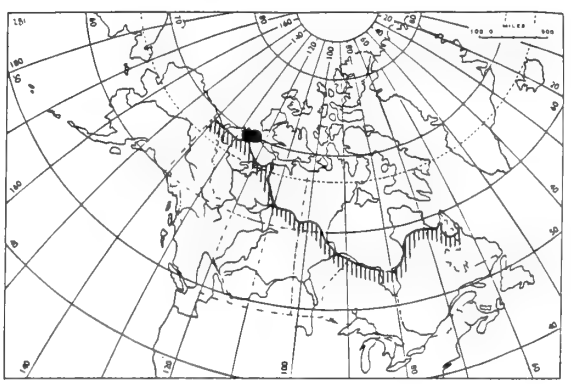
Carex trisperma Dewey
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.



Carex trisperma

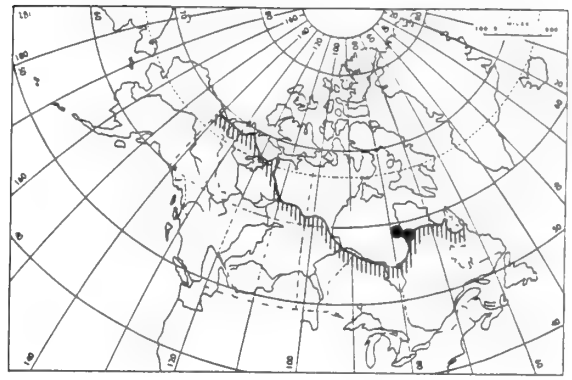
Castilleja hyperborea Pennell
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.

Castilleja pallida ssp. septentrionalis = Castilleja septentrionalis



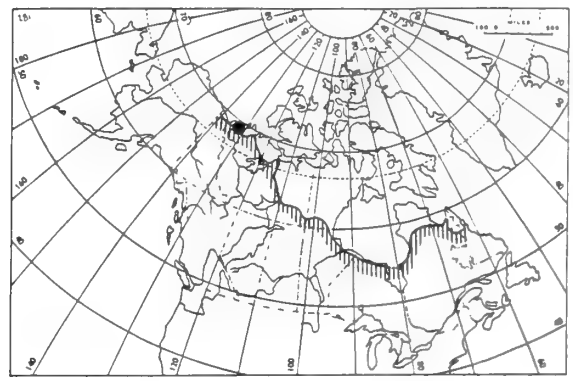
Castilleja hyperborea

Castilleja septentrionalis Lindl.
(Castilleja pallida (L.) Spreng. ssp. septentrionalis (Lindl.) Scoggan)
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



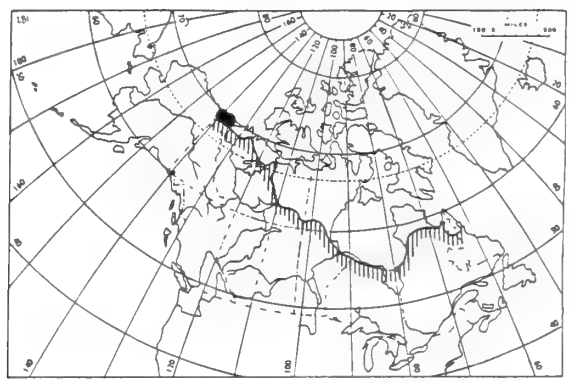
Castilleja septentrionalis

Castilleja yukonis Pennell
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Endemic



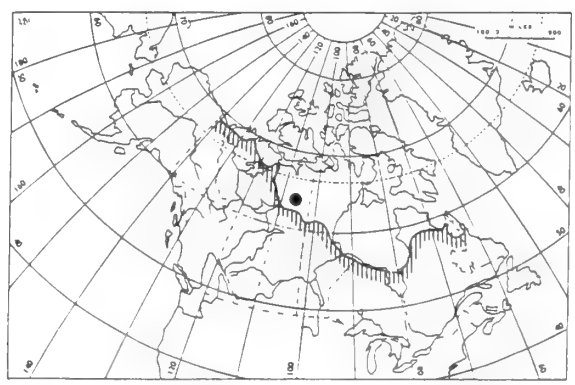
Castilleja yukonis

Cerastium maximum L.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Cerastium maximum

Ceratophyllum demersum L.
CERATOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Prince Edward Island.



Ceratophyllum demersum

Chenopodium capitatum (L.) Aschers.
CHENOPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

Chenopodium glaucum ssp. salinum = Chenopodium salinum

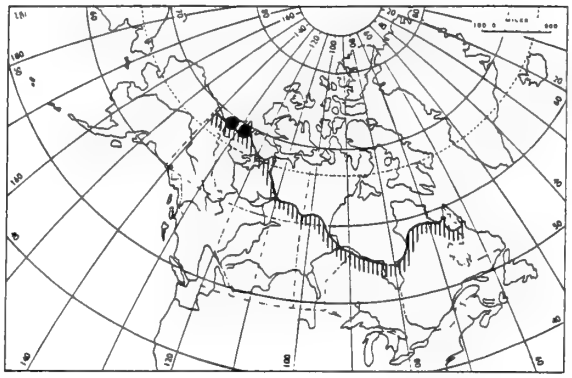
Chenopodium glaucum var. pulchrum = Chenopodium salinum

Chenopodium salinum Standl.
(Chenopodium glaucum ssp. salinum (Standl.) Aellen, Chenopodium glaucum var. pulchrum Aellen)
CHENOPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.

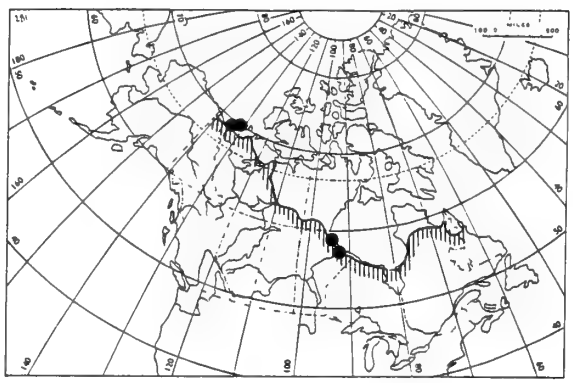
Coeloglossum viride ssp. bracteatum = Coeloglossum viride var. virescens

Coeloglossum viride (L.) Hartman var. **virescens** (Muhl. ex Willd.) Luer
(Habenaria viridis var. bracteata (Muhl. ex Willd.) Reichenb. ex Gray., Coeloglossum viride ssp. bracteatum (Muhl. ex Willd.) Hultén)
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia, and Saskatchewan.

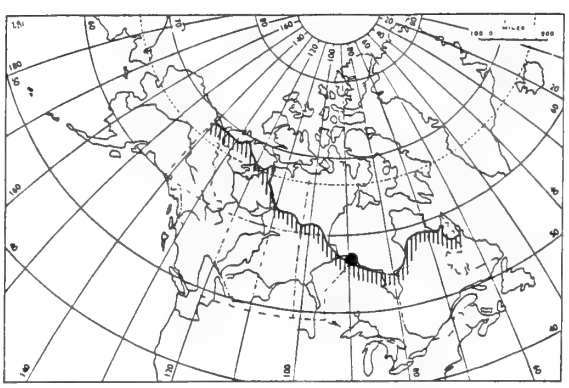
Crepis elegans Hook.
ASTERACAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



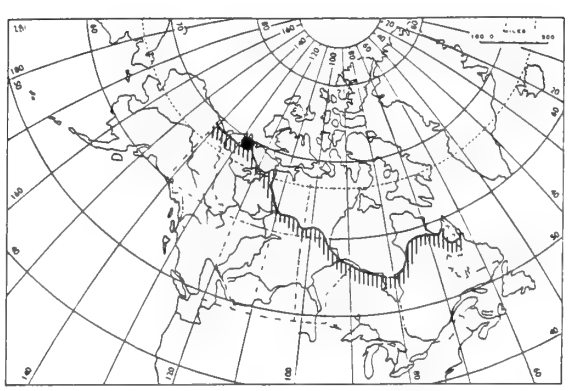
Chenopodium capitatum



Chenopodium salinum

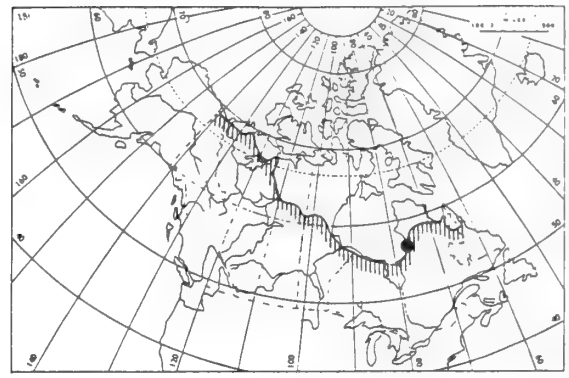


Coeloglossum viride virescens



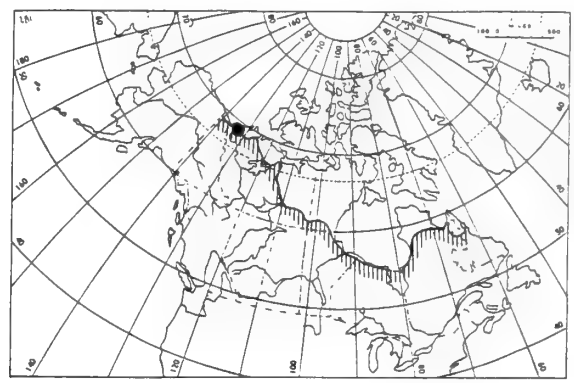
Crepis elegans

Cryptogramma stelleri (Gmel.) Prantl
ADIANTACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.



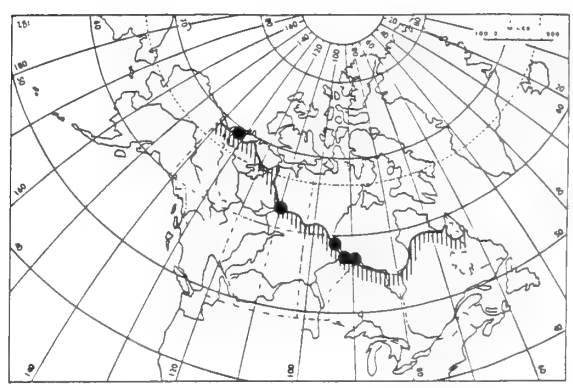
Cryptogramma stelleri

Cypripedium guttatum Sw. ssp. **guttatum**
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.



Cypripedium guttatum guttatum

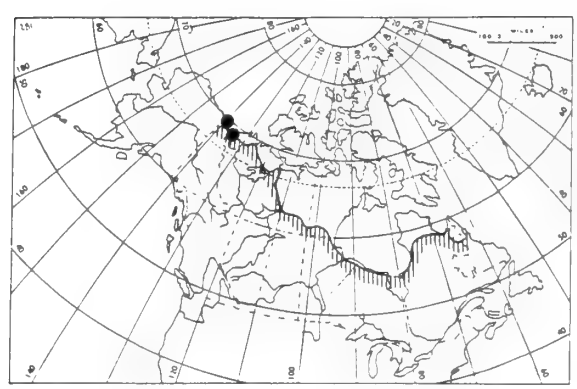
Cypripedium passerinum Richards.
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Saskatchewan and British Columbia.



Cypripedium passerinum

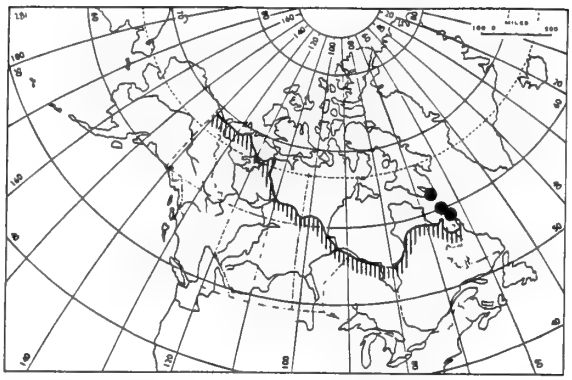
Delphinium glaucum S. Wats.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Saskatchewan.

Deschampsia alpina = Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. alpina



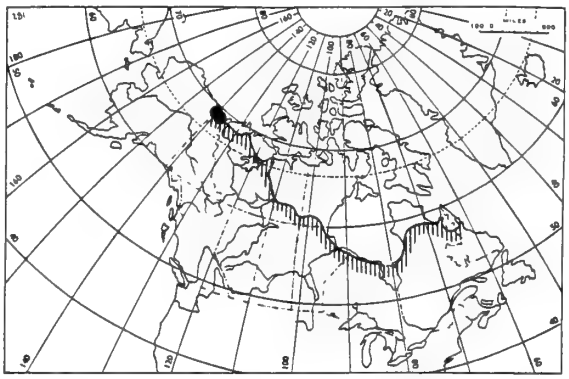
Delphinium glaucum

Deschampsia cespitosa (L.) Beauv. ssp. **alpina** (L.) Tzvelev
(Deschampsia alpina (L.) Roemer & J.A. Schultes)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow and eMid Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Quebec, and Canada.



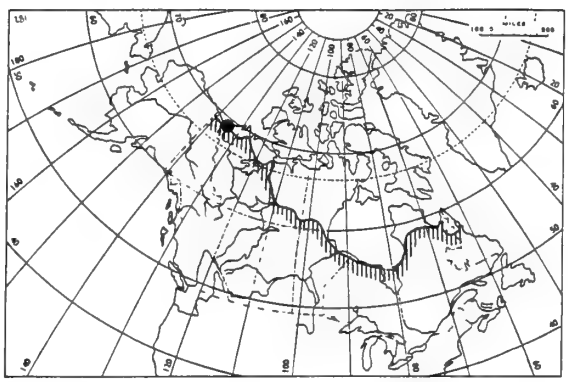
Deschampsia cespitosa alpina

Dianthus repens Willd.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



Dianthus repens

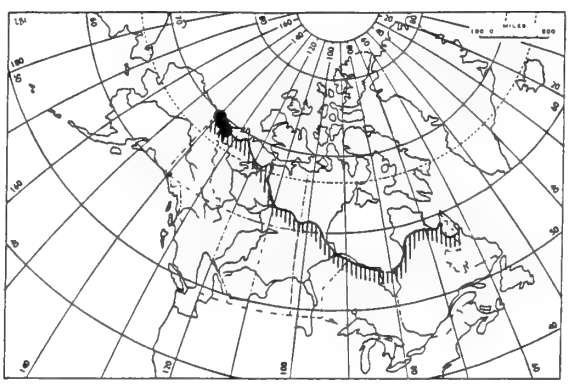
Diapensia lapponica L. var. **obovata** F. Schmidt
(Diapensia obovata (F. Schmidt) Nakai)
DIAPENSIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



Diapensia lapponica obovata

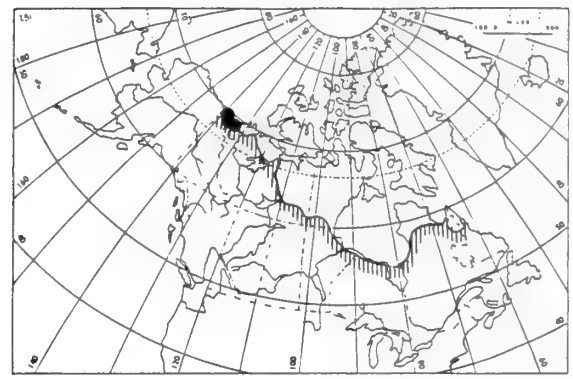
Diapensia obovata = Diapensia lapponica var. obovata

Dodecatheon frigidum Cham. & Schlecht.
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



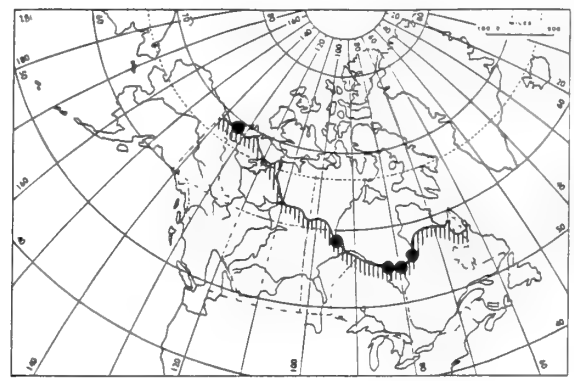
Dodecatheon frigidum

Douglasia arctica Hook.
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Endemic



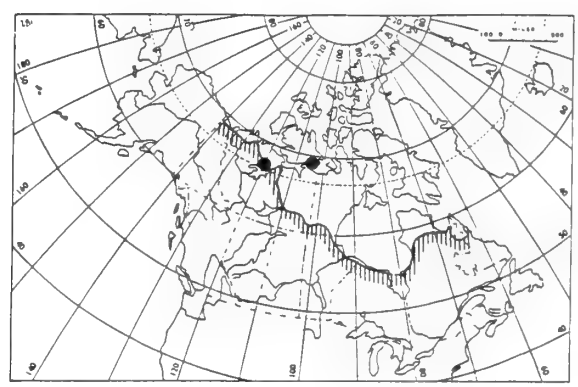
Douglasia arctica

Draba aurea Vahl ex Hornem.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.



Draba aurea

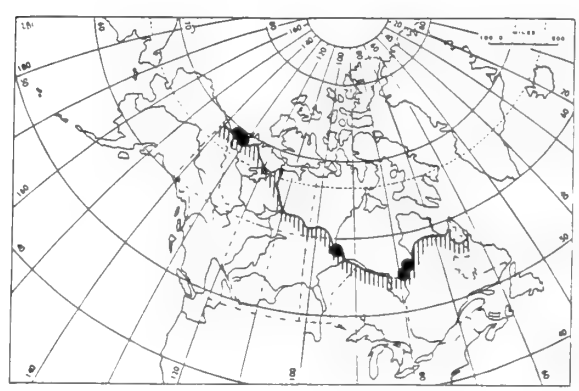
Draba borealis DC.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Draba borealis

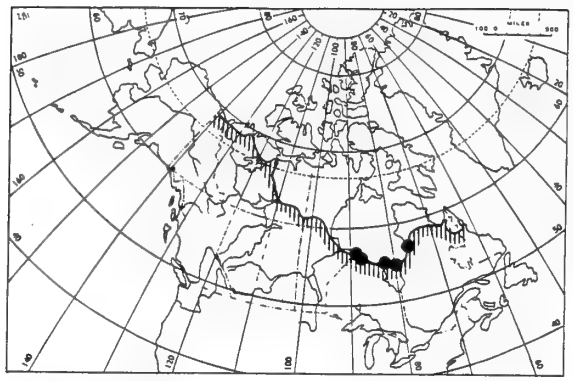
Draba cana Rydb.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.

Draba incana var. confusa = Draba incana



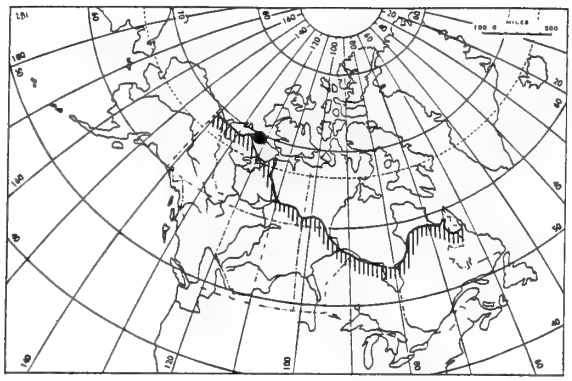
Draba cana

Draba incana L.
(Draba incana var. confusa (Ehrh.) Lilj.)
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, and Manitoba.



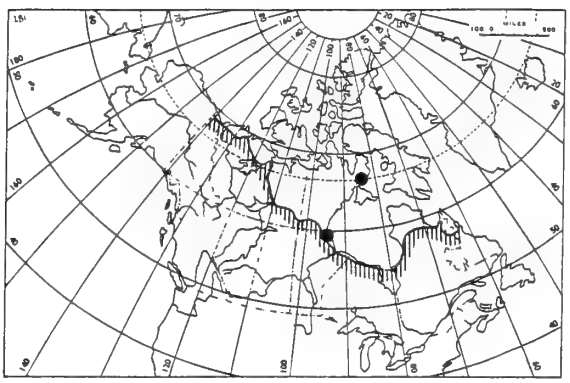
Draba incana

Draba incerta Payson
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Draba incerta

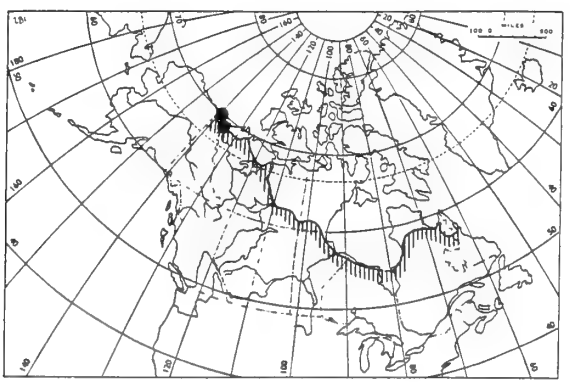
Draba nemorosa L. var. **leiocarpa** Lindbl.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow and Mid Arctic



Draba nemorosa leiocarpa

Draba palanderiana Kjellm.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.

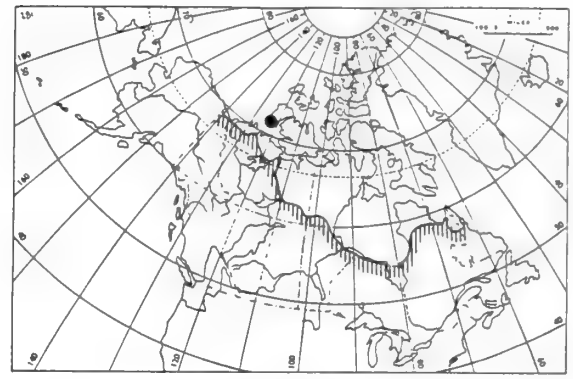
Dryas chamissonis = Dryas integrifolia ssp. chamissonis



Draba palanderiana

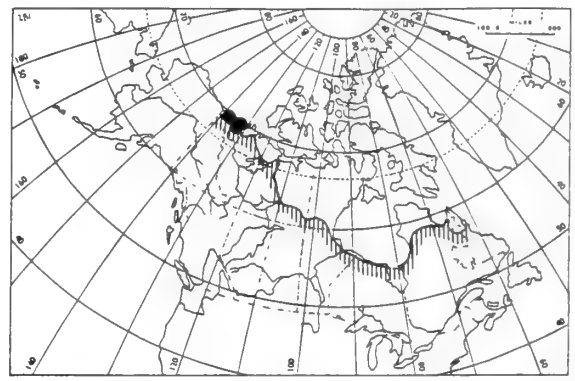
Dryas crenulata = Dryas integrifolia ssp. crenulata

Dryas integrifolia Vahl ssp. **chamissonis** (Spreng.) Scoggan
(Dryas chamissonis Spreng.)
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.
Comment: Disjunct



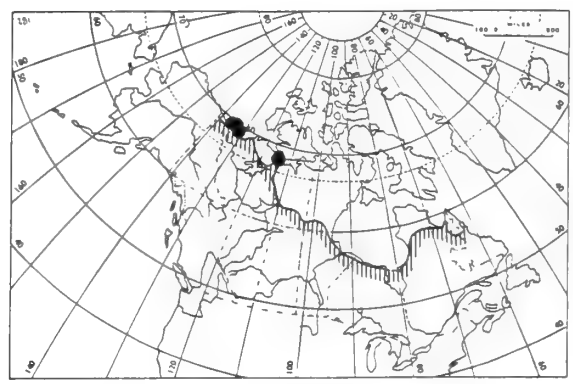
Dryas integrifolia chamissonis

Dryas integrifolia Vahl ssp. **crenulata** (Juz.) Scoggan
(Dryas crenulata Juz.)
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Dryas integrifolia crenulata

Dryas integrifolia Vahl ssp. **sylvatica** (Hultén) Hultén
(Dryas sylvatica (Hultén) Porsild)
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

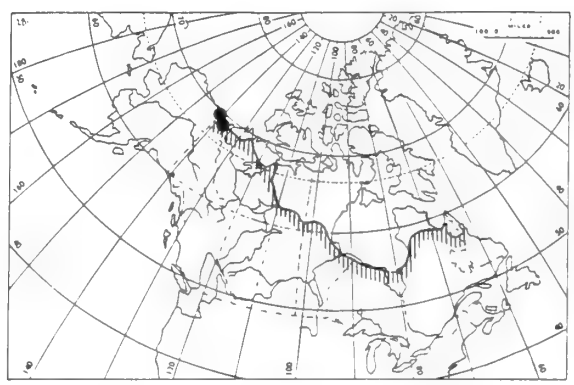


Dryas integrifolia sylvatica

Dryas octopetala L. ssp. **octopetala**
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

Dryas sylvatica = Dryas integrifolia ssp. sylvatica

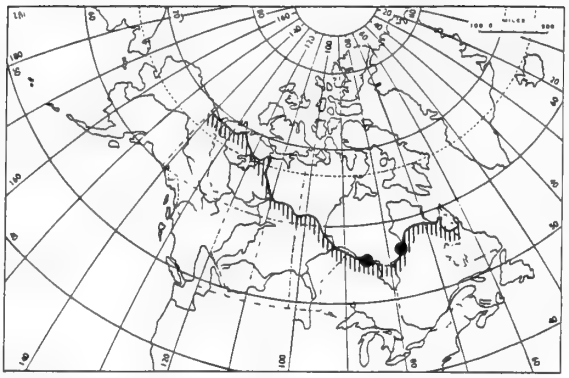
Dryopteris disjuncta = Gymnocarpium disjunctum



Dryas octopetala octopetala

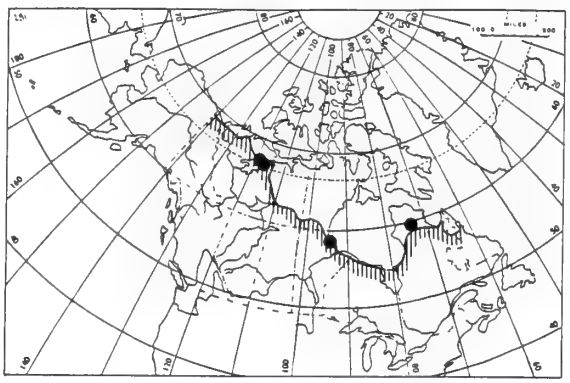
Dryopteris phegopteris = Phegopteris connectilis

Eleocharis kamtschatica (C.A. Mey) Komarov
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Ontario, and British Columbia.



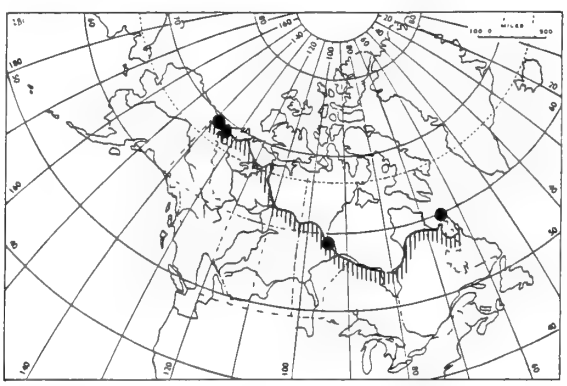
Eleocharis kamtschatica

Elymus trachycaulus (Link) Gould ex Shinners
(Agropyron trachycaulum (Link) Malte)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



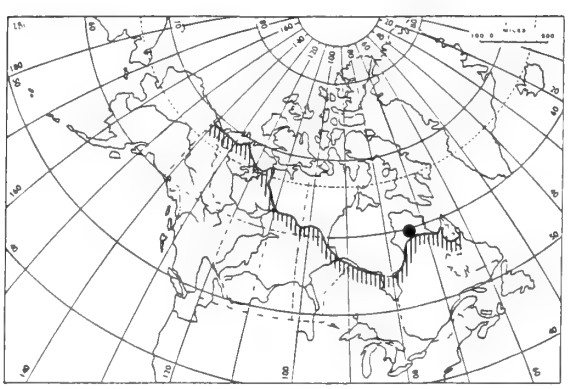
Elymus trachycaulus

Equisetum palustre L.
EQUISETACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



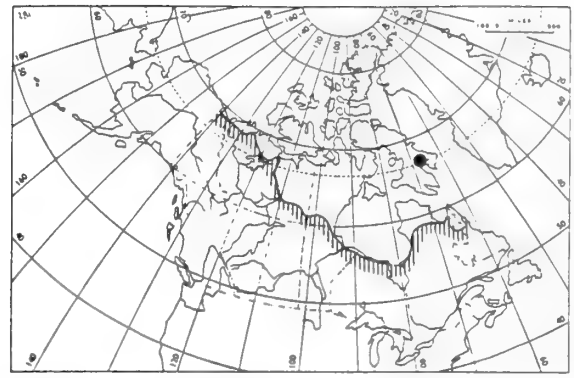
Equisetum palustre

Equisetum pratense Ehrh.
EQUISETACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.



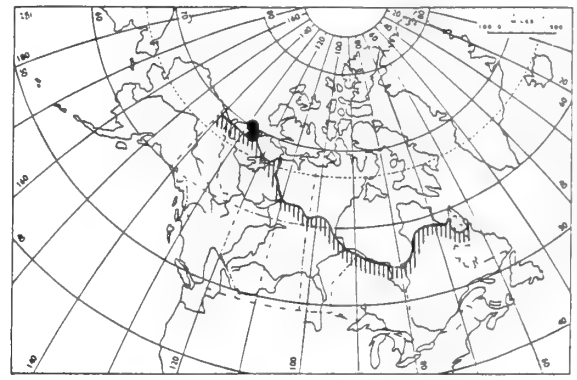
Equisetum pratense

Erigeron alpiniformis Cronq.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



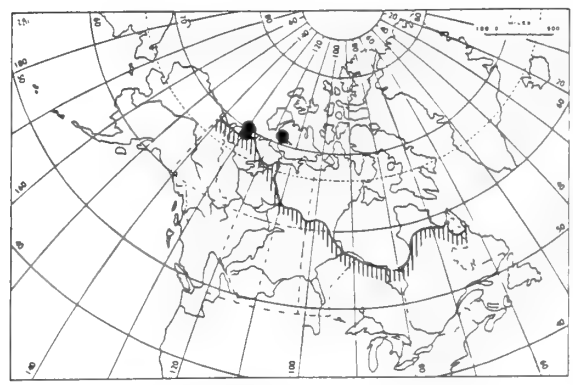
Erigeron alpiniformis

Erigeron glabellus Nutt. ssp. **pubescens** (Hook.) Cronq.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Erigeron glabellus pubescens

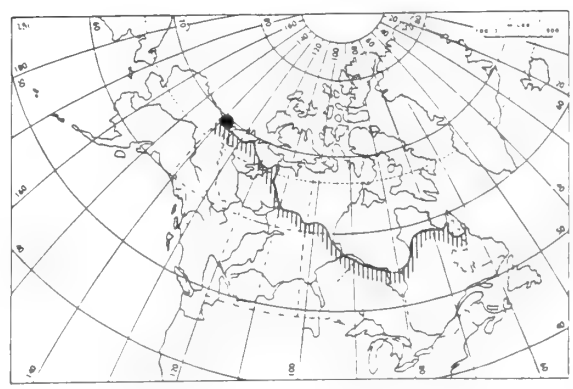
Erigeron grandiflorus Hook. ssp. **arcticus** Porsild
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



Erigeron grandiflorus arcticus

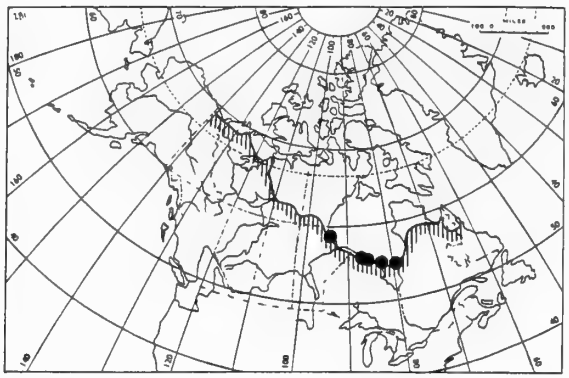
Erigeron grandiflorus ssp. muirii = Erigeron muirii

Erigeron hyperboreus Greene
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



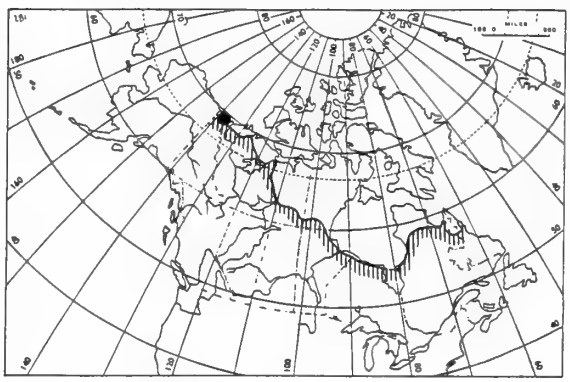
Erigeron hyperboreus

Erigeron lonchophyllus Hook.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec.



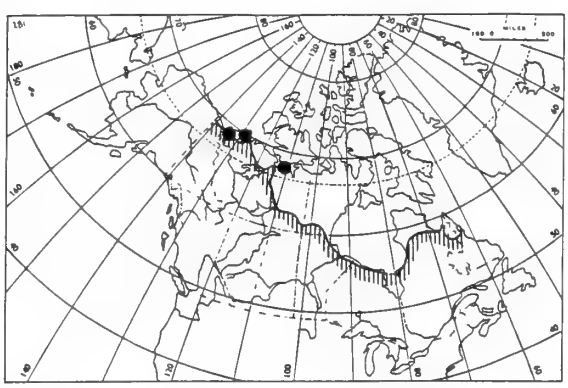
Erigeron lonchophyllus

Erigeron muirii Gray
(Erigeron grandiflorus Hook ssp. muirii (Gray) Hultén)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



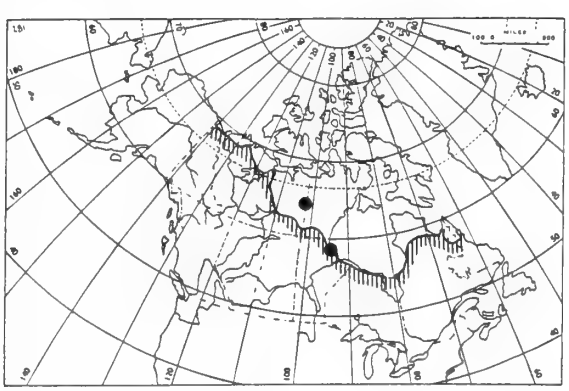
Erigeron muirii

Erigeron yukonensis Rydb.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Endemic



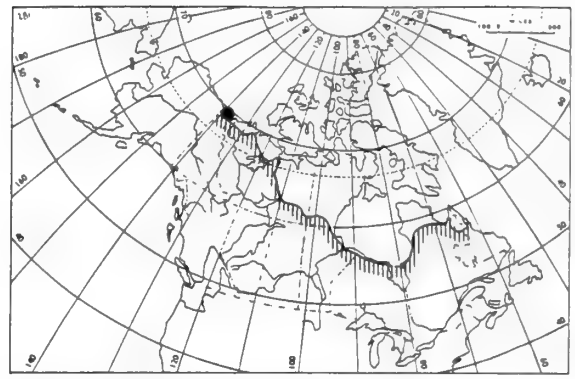
Erigeron yukonensis

Eriophorum gracile W.D.J. Koch ex Roth
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.



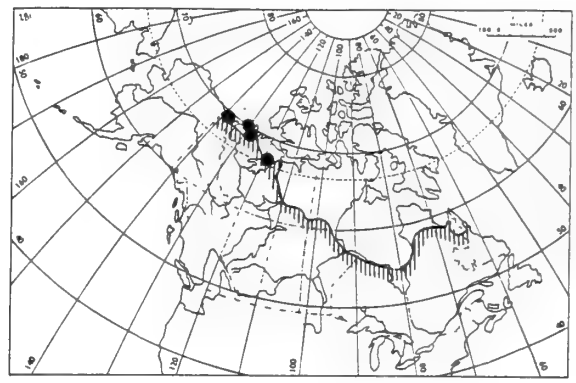
Eriophorum gracile

Eritrichium aretioides (Cham.) A. DC.
BORAGINACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



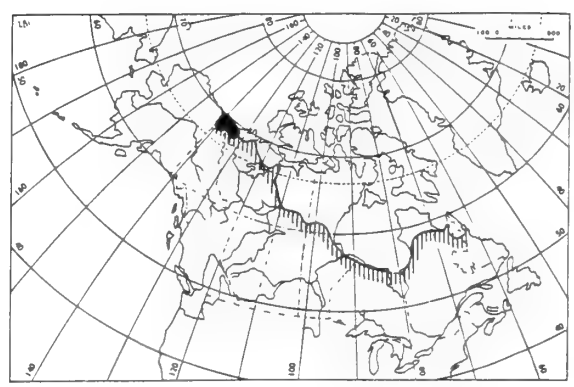
Eritrichium aretioides

Festuca altaica Trin.
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and Alberta.



Festuca altaica

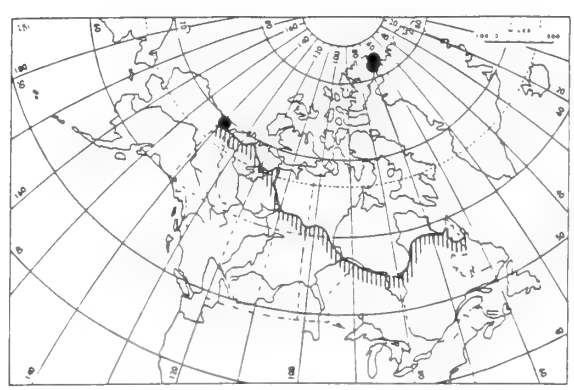
Festuca lenensis Drobov
(Festuca ovina ssp. alaskana Holmen)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.



Festuca lenensis

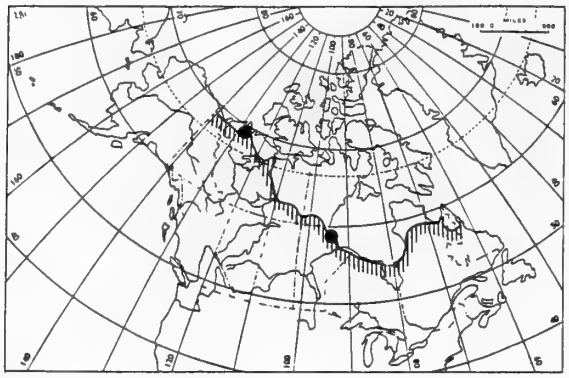
Festuca ovina ssp. alaskana = Festuca lenensis

Festuca vivipara (L.) Sm. ssp. **glabra** Frederiksen
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow and High Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Festuca vivipara glabra

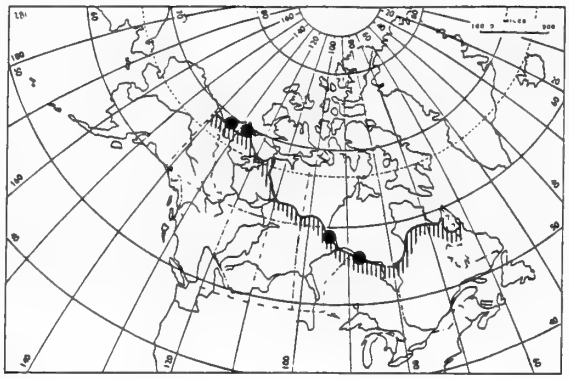
Fragaria virginiana P. Mill. ssp. **glauca** (S. Wats.) Staudt
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



Fragaria virginiana glauca

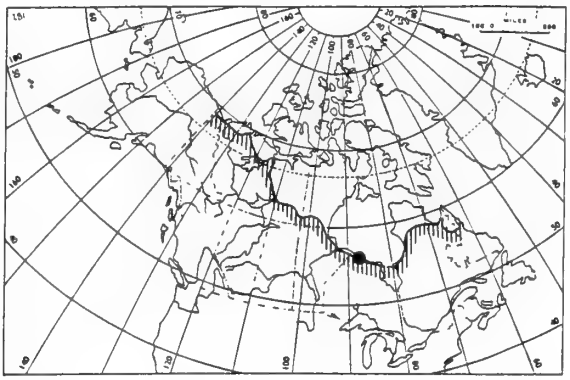
Galium boreale var. intermedium = Galium boreale

Galium boreale L.
(Galium boreale var. intermedium DC.)
RUBIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Nova Scotia.



Galium boreale

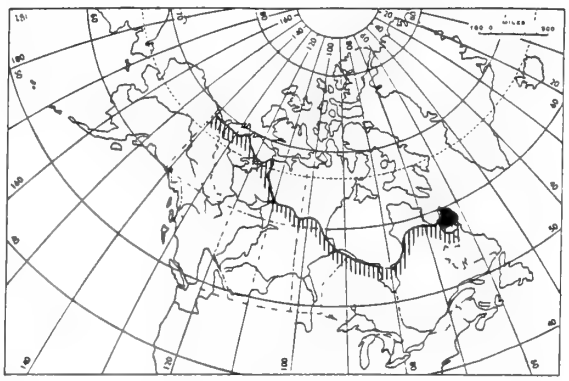
Galium labradoricum (Wieg.) Wieg.
RUBIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Nova Scotia and British Columbia



Galium labradoricum

Gentiana acuta = Gentianella amarella ssp. acuta

Gentiana nivalis L.
GENTIANACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Canada.

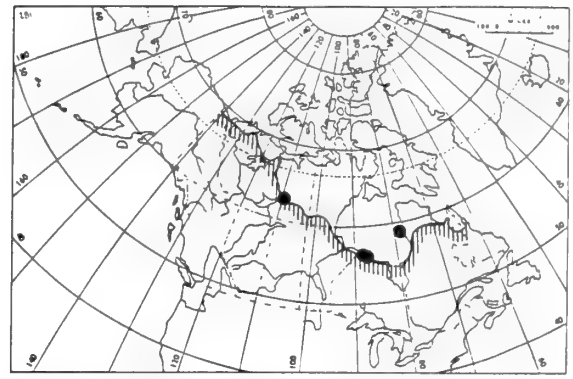


Gentiana nivalis

Gentiana raupii = Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. raupii

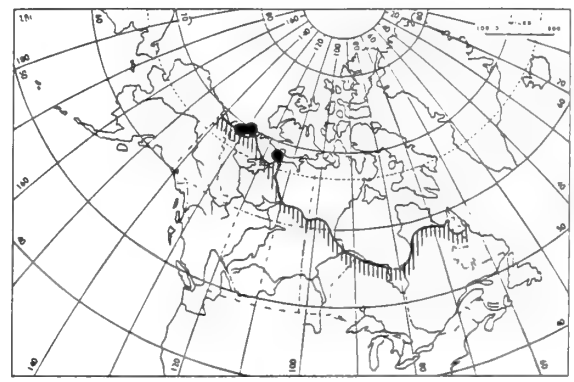
Gentiana richardsonii = Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. detonsa

Gentianella amarella (L.) Boerner ssp. **acuta** (Michx.) J. Gillett
(Gentiana acuta Michx.)
GENTIANACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in New Brunswick.



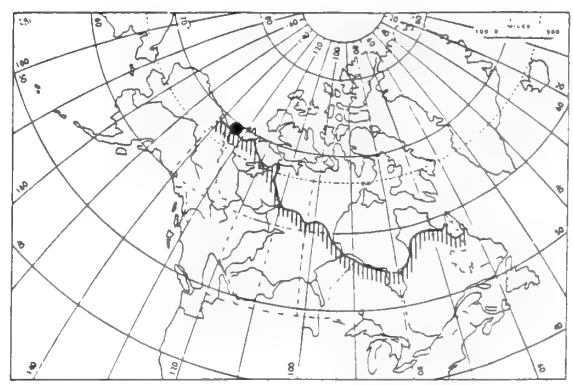
Gentianella amarella acuta

Gentianopsis detonsa (Rottb.) Ma ssp. **detonsa**
(Gentiana richardsonii Porsild)
GENTIANACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.



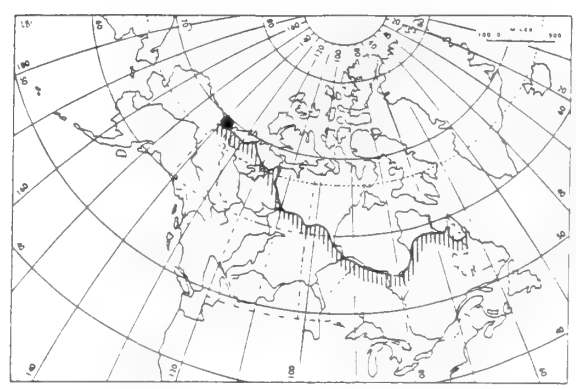
Gentianopsis detonsa detonsa

Gentianopsis detonsa (Rottb.) Ma ssp. **raupii** (Porsild) A. & D. Love
(Gentiana raupii Porsild)
GENTIANACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Comment: Endemic



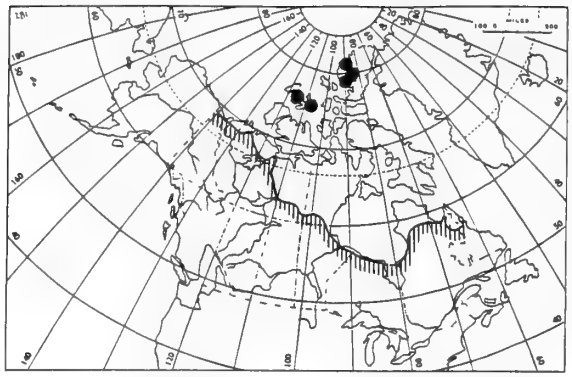
Gentianopsis detonsa raupii

Geum glaciale J.E. Adams ex Fisch.
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



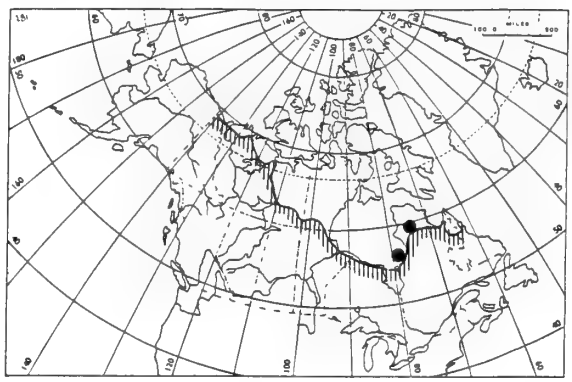
Geum glaciale

Geum rossii (R. Br.) Ser.
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: High Arctic
Comment: Disjunct, widepread rare, highly localized.



Geum rossii

Gymnocarpium disjunctum (Rupr.) Ching
(Dryopteris disjuncta (Rupr.) Ching)
THELYPTERIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic

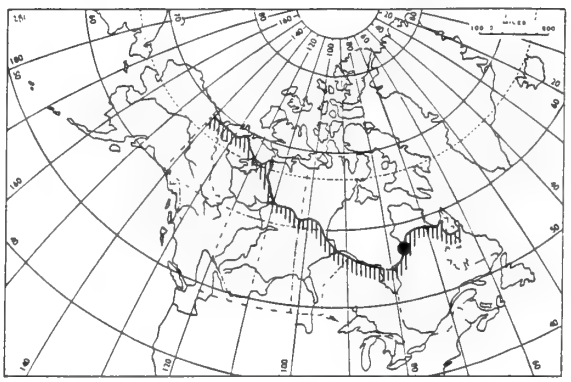


Gymnocarpium disjunctum

Habenaria straminea = Platanthera albida var. straminea

Habenaria viridis var. bracteata = Coeloglossum viride var. virescens

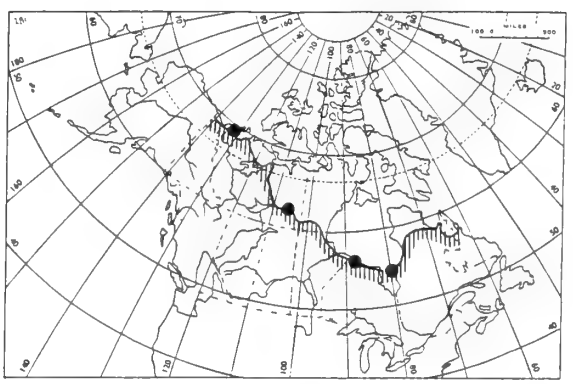
Heracleum lanatum Michx.
APIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



Heracleum lanatum

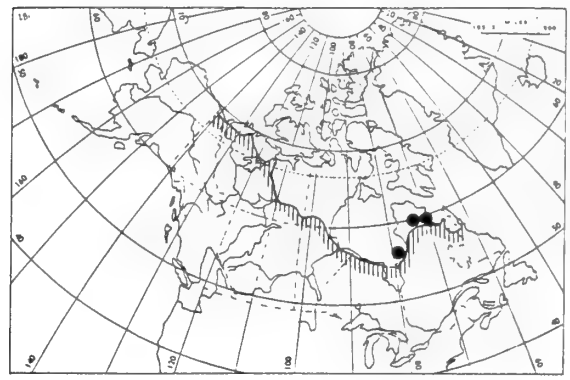
Juncus alpinus ssp. nodulosus = Juncus alpinoarticulatus ssp. nodulosus

Juncus alpinoarticulatus Chaix
ssp. **nodulosus** (Wahlenb.) Hamet-Ahti
(Juncus alpinus ssp. nodulosus (Wahlenb.) Lindm.)
JUNCACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



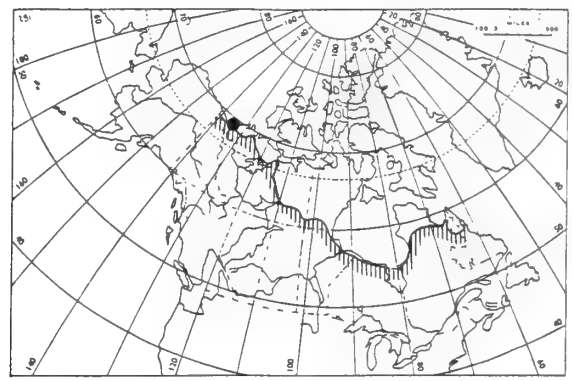
Juncus alpinoarticulatus nodulosus

Juncus subtilis E. Mey.
JUNCACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and New Brunswick.



Juncus subtilis

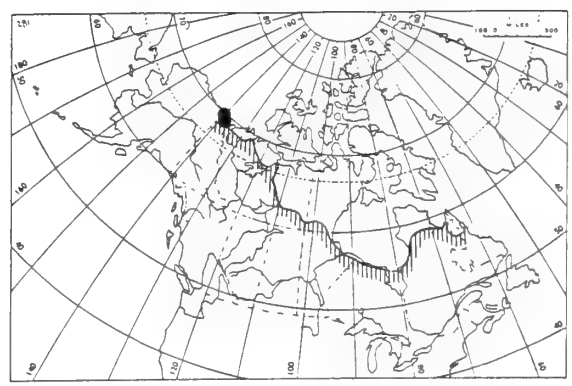
Koeleria asiatica Domin
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.



Koeleria asiatica

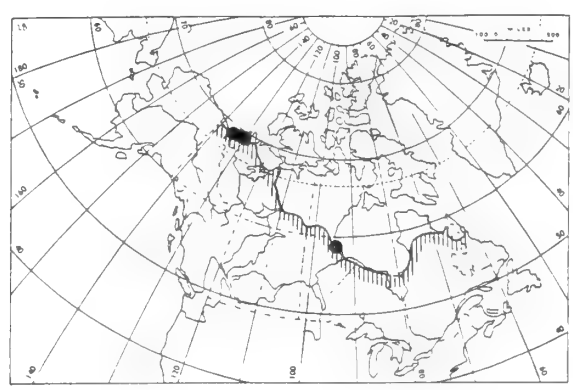
Lagotis minor (Willd.) Standl.
(Lagotis stelleri (Cham. & Schlecht.) Raup)
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

Lagotis stelleri = Lagotis minor



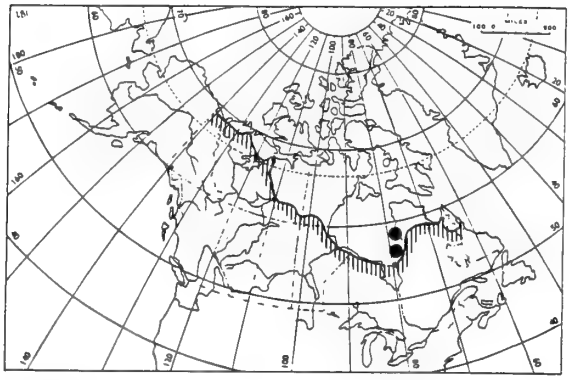
Lagotis minor

Lemna trisulca L.
LEMNACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.



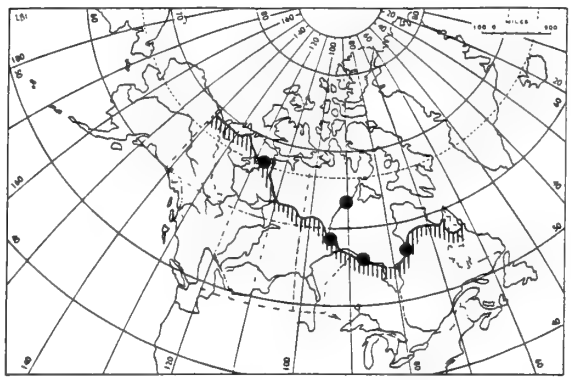
Lemna trisulca

Ligusticum scoticum L. var. **scoticum**
APIACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario.



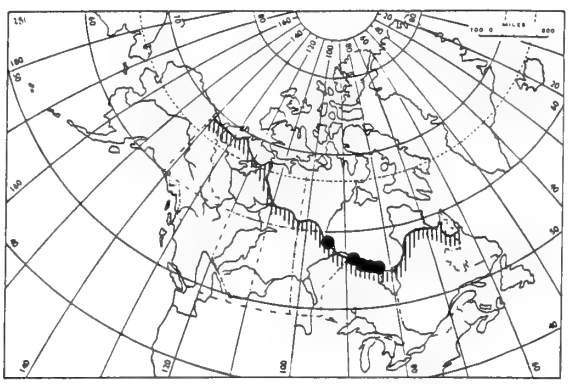
Ligusticum scoticum scoticum

Limosella aquatica L.
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Ontario, and British Columbia.



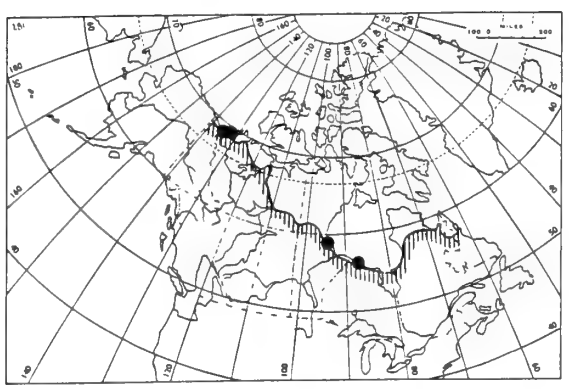
Limosella aquatica

Linum lewisii Pursh ssp. **lepagei** (Boivin) Mosquin
LINACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario, Manitoba, and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



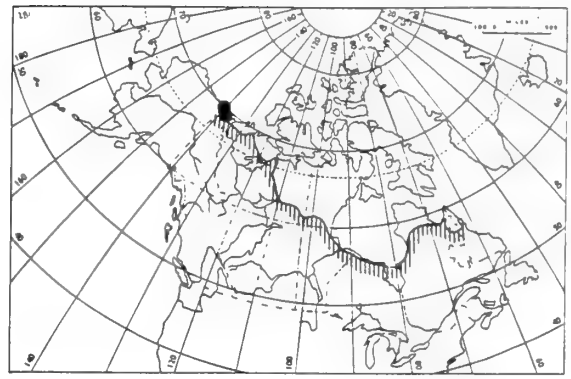
Linum lewisii lepagei

Listera borealis Morong
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.



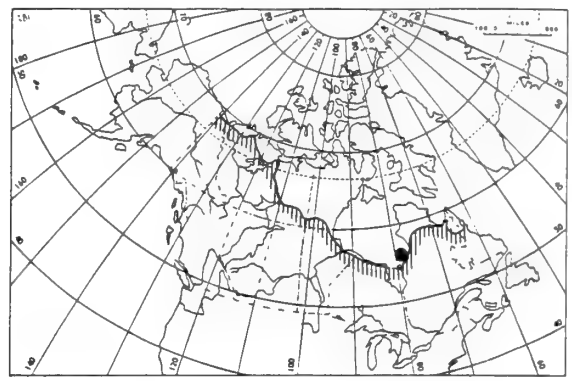
Listera borealis

Lloydia serotina (L.) Salisb. ex Reichenb.
LILIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



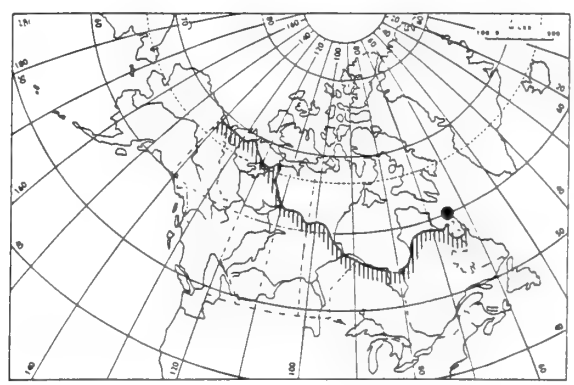
Lloydia serotina

Lonicera villosa (Michx.) J.A Schultes
var. **calvescens** (Fern. & Wieg.) Fern.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



Lonicera villosa calvescens

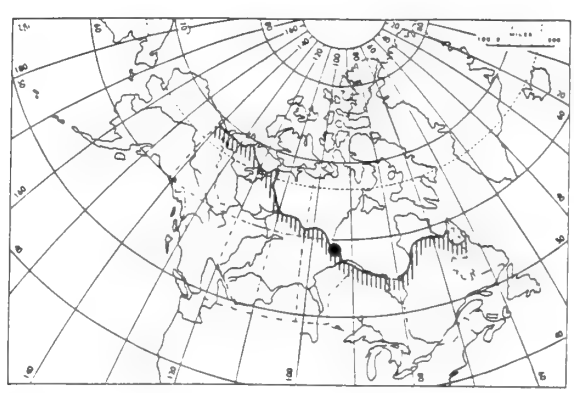
Lychnis alpina L. var. **alpina**
(Viscaria alpina (L.) G. Don)
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Lychnis alpina alpina

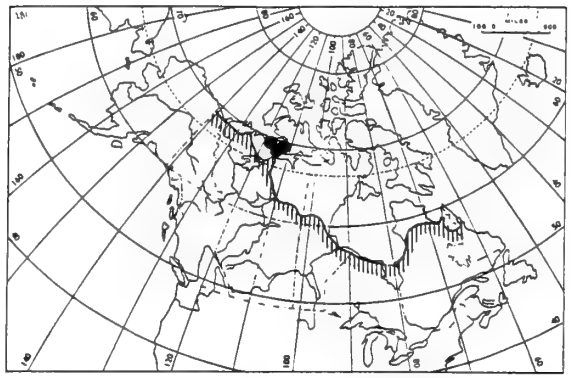
Lysimachia thyrsiflora L.
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.

Melandrium taylorae = Silene taylorae



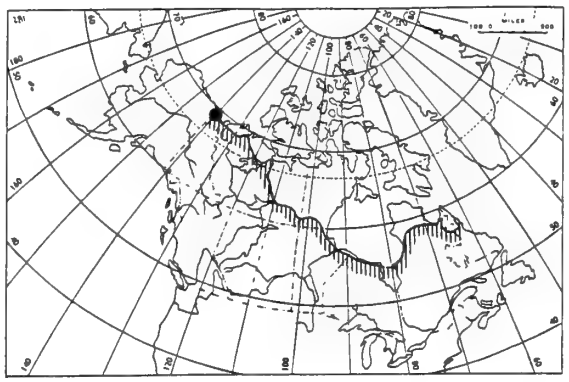
Lysimachia thyrsiflora

Mertensia drummondii (Lehm.) G. Don
BORAGINACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



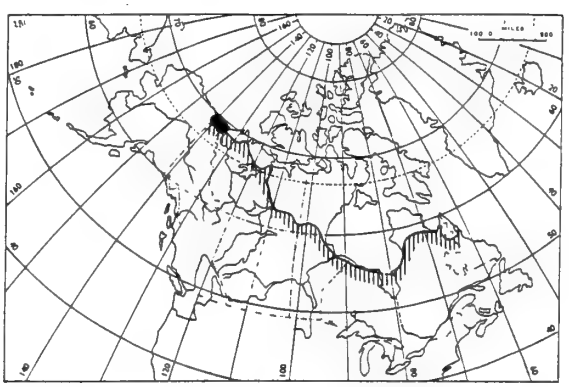
Mertensia drummondii

Mertensia paniculata (Ait.) G. Don
var. **paniculata**
BORAGINACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



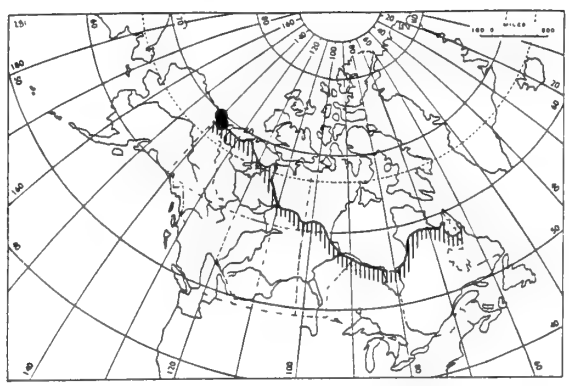
Mertensia paniculata paniculata

Minuartia arctica (Stev. ex Ser.) Graebn.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



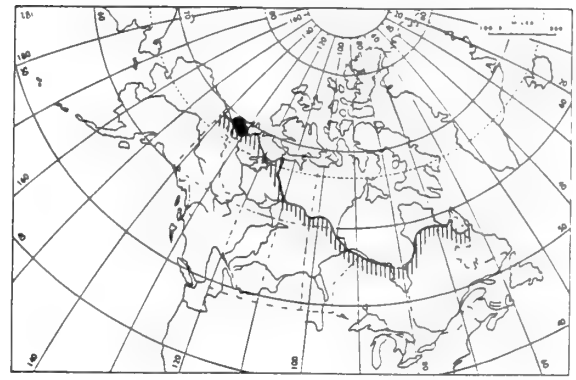
Minuartia arctica

Minuartia macrocarpa (Pursh) Ostenf.
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



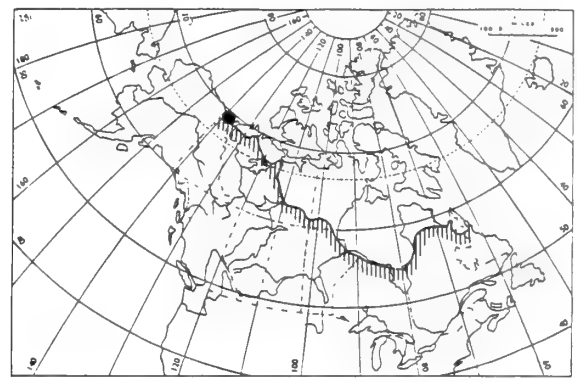
Minuartia macrocarpa

Minuartia obtusiloba (Rydb.) House
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Minuartia obtusiloba

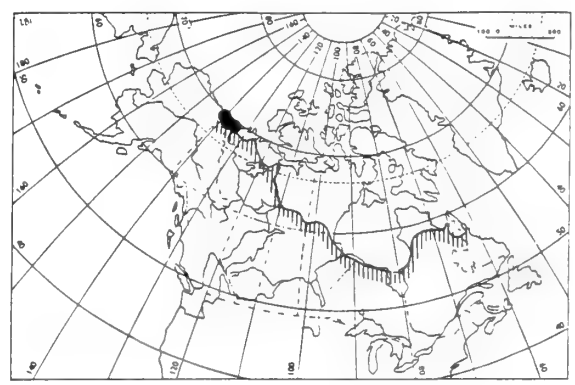
Minuartia yukonensis Hultén
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Minuartia yukonensis

Myosotis alpestris ssp. asiatica = Myosotis asiatica

Myosotis asiatica (Vesterg.) Schischkin & Sergievskaja
(Myosotis alpestris ssp. asiatica Vesterg.)
BORAGINACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

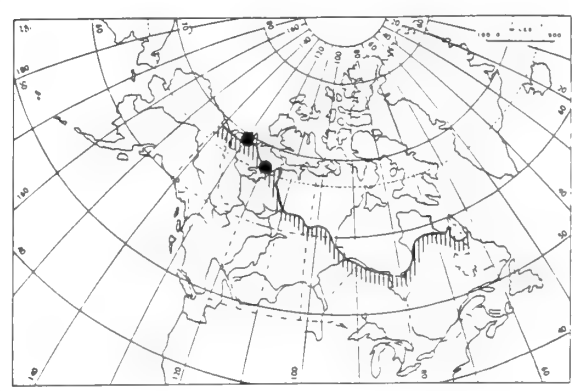


Myosotis asiatica

Myriophyllum verticillatum var. pectinatum = Myriophyllum verticillatum

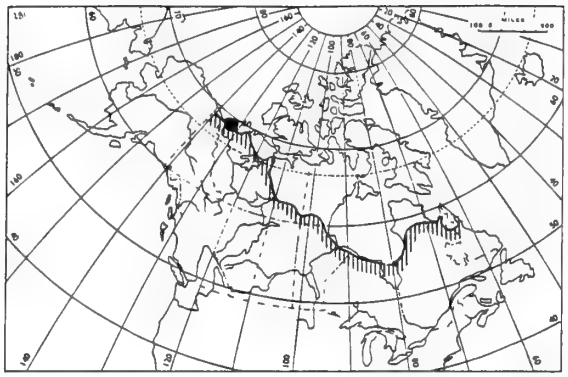
Myriophyllum verticillatum var. pinnatifidum = Myriophyllum verticillatum

Myriophyllum alterniflorum DC.
HALORAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba.



Myriophyllum alterniflorum

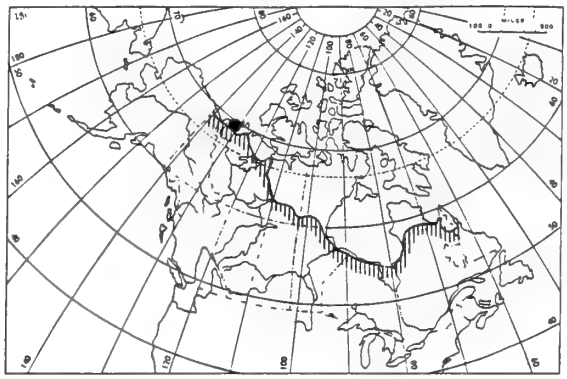
Myriophyllum verticillatum L.
(Myriophyllum verticillatum var. pectinatum Wallr., Myriophyllum verticillatum var. pinnatifidum Wallr.)
HALORAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Saskatchewan.



Myriophyllum verticillatum

Nuphar polysepalum = Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala

Nuphar lutea (L.) Sibthorp & Sm. ssp. **polysepala** (Engelm.) E.O. Beal
(Nuphar polysepalum Engelm.)
NYMPHAEACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.

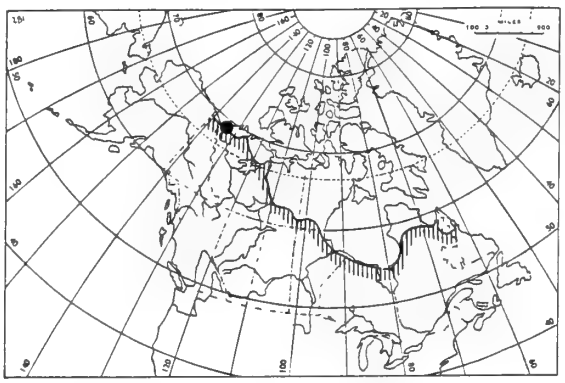


Nuphar lutea polysepala

Orchis rotundifolia = Amerorchis rotundifolia

Oxytropis glutinosa = Oxytropis viscida var. subsucculenta

Oxytropis nigrescens (Pallas) Fisch. ex DC. var. **nigrescens**
(Oxytropis nigrescens ssp. pygmaea (Fern.) Hultén, Oxytropis nigrescens ssp. bryophila (Greene) Hultén)
FABACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

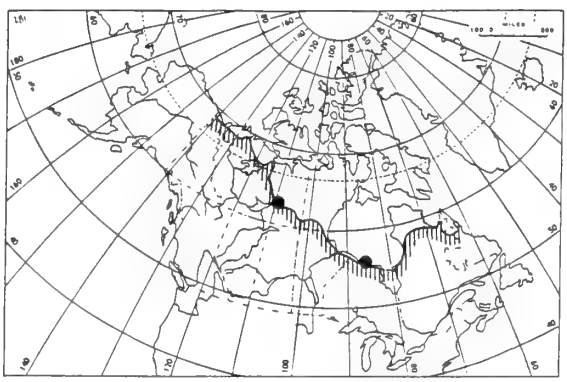


Oxytropis nigrescens nigrescens

Oxytropis nigrescens ssp. bryophila = Oxytropis nigrescens var. nigrescens

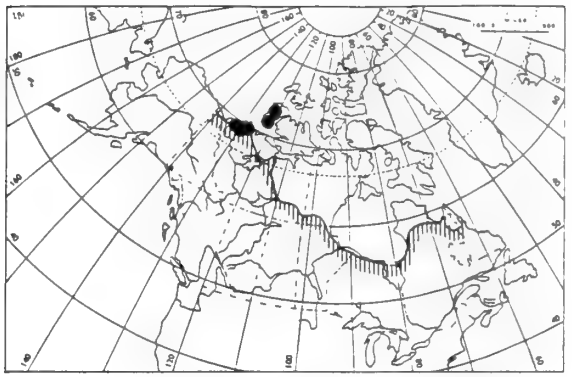
Oxytropis nigrescens ssp. pygmaea = Oxytropis nigrescens var. nigrescens

Oxytropis splendens Dougl. ex Hook.
FABACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



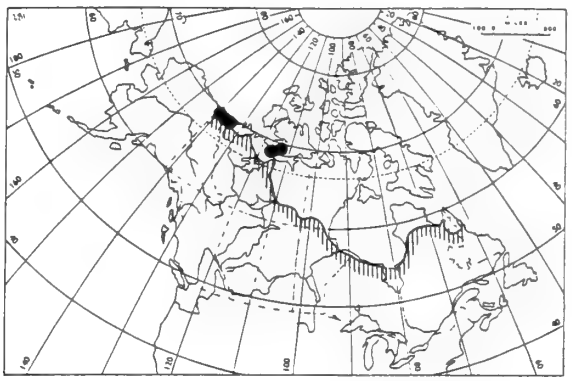
Oxytropis splendens

Oxytropis viscida Nutt. var. **subsucculenta** (Hook.) Barneby
(Oxytropis glutinosa Porsild)
FABACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow and wMid Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



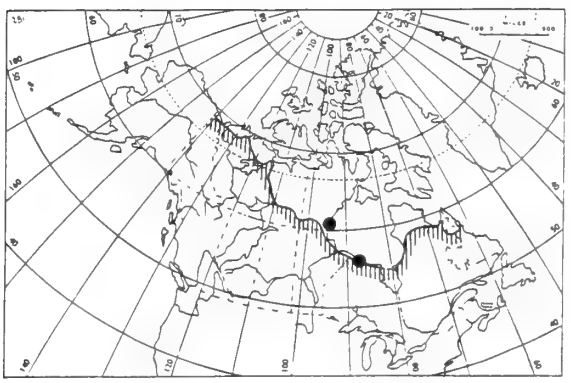
Oxytropis viscida subsucculenta

Parrya nudicaulis (L.) Boiss.
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



Parrya nudicaulis

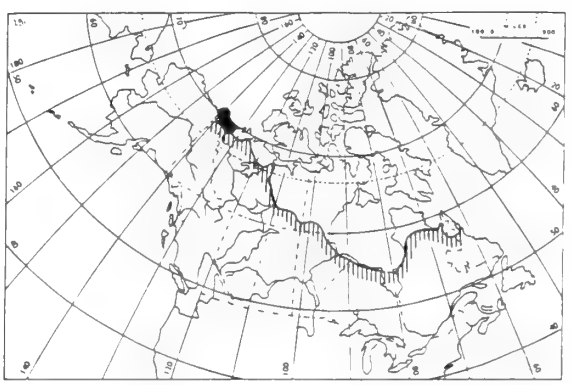
Pedicularis macrodonta Richards.
(Pedicularis parviflora sensu Porsild & Cody, 1980)
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.



Pedicularis macrodonta

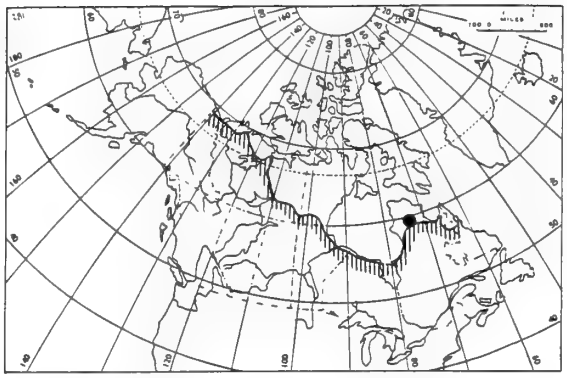
Pedicularis parviflora = Pedicularis macrodonta

Pedicularis verticillata L.
SCROPHULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



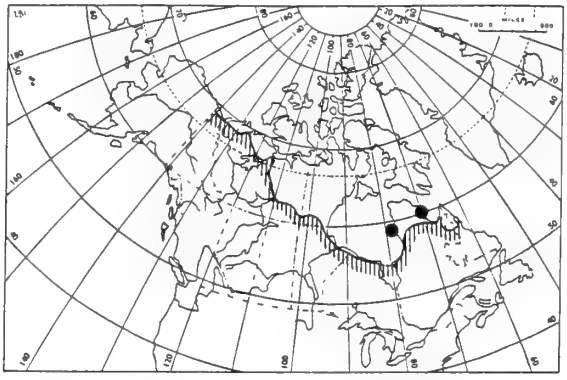
Pedicularis verticillata

Phegopteris connectilis (Michx.) Watt
(Dryopteris phegopteris (L.) C. Christens., Thelypteris phegopteris (L.) Slossen)
ASPLENIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.



Phegopteris connectilis

Phleum alpinum L.
(Phleum commutatum Gaudin, Phleum commutatum var. americanum (Fourn.) Hultén)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Saskatchewan.

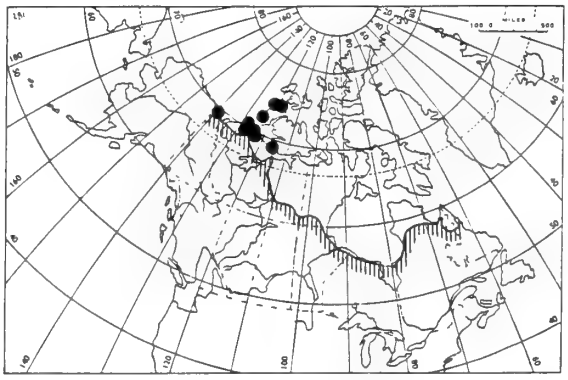


Phleum alpinum

Phleum commutatum = Phleum alpinum

Phleum commutatum var. americanum = Phleum alpinum

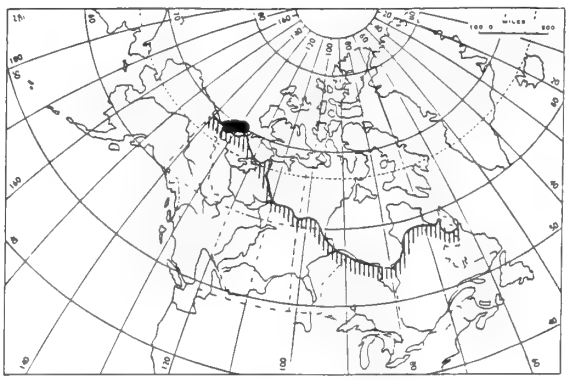
Phlox richardsonii Hook. ssp. **richardsonii**
(Phlox sibirica ssp. richardsonii (Hook.) Hultén)
POLEMONIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow and High Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Endemic



Phlox richardsonii richardsonii

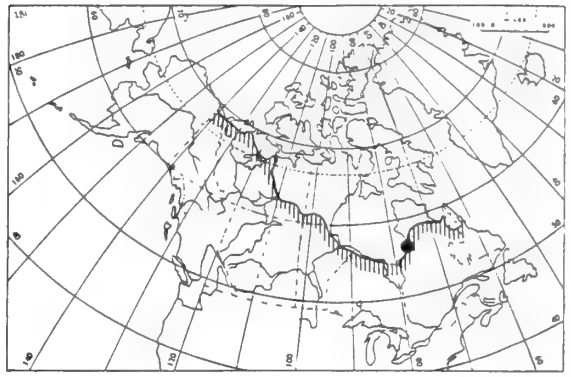
Phlox sibirica ssp. richardsonii = Phlox richardsonii ssp. richardsonii

Plantago eriopoda Torr.
PLANTAGINACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



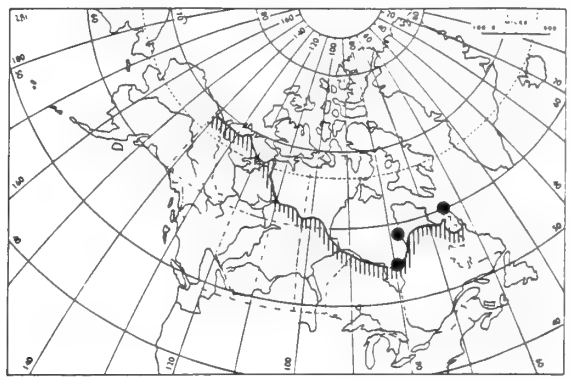
Plantago eriopoda

Platanthera albida (L.) Lindl. var. **straminea** (Fern.) Luer
(Habenaria straminea Fern.)
ORCHIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Quebec, and Canada.



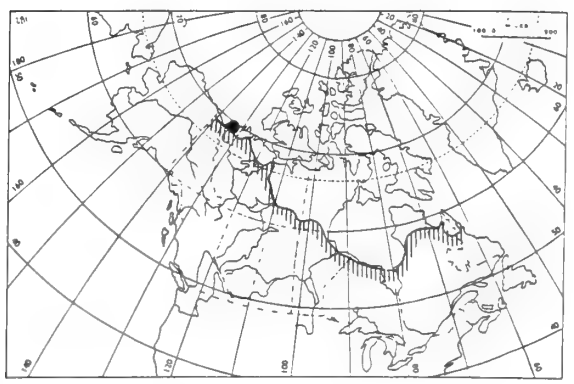
Platanthera albida straminea

Poa eminens J. Presl
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.



Poa eminens

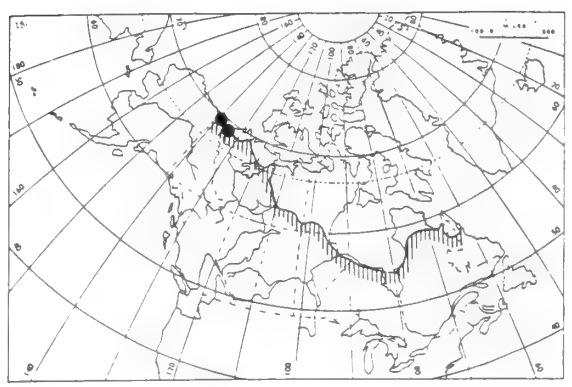
Poa lanata Scribn. & Merr.
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Saskatchewan.



Poa lanata

Poa leptocoma Trin. ssp. **paucispicula** (Scribn. & Merr.) Tzvelev
(Poa paucispicula Scribn. & Merr.)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

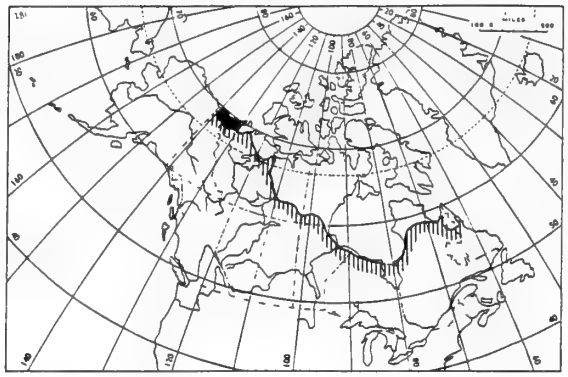
Poa paucispicula = Poa leptocoma ssp. paucispicula



Poa leptocoma paucispicula

Polygonum alaskanum = Polygonum alpinum

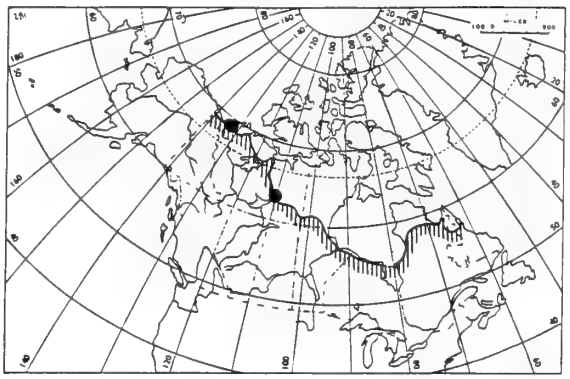
Polygonum alpinum All.
(Polygonum alaskanum W. Wight ex Hultén)
POLYGONACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Polygonum alpinum

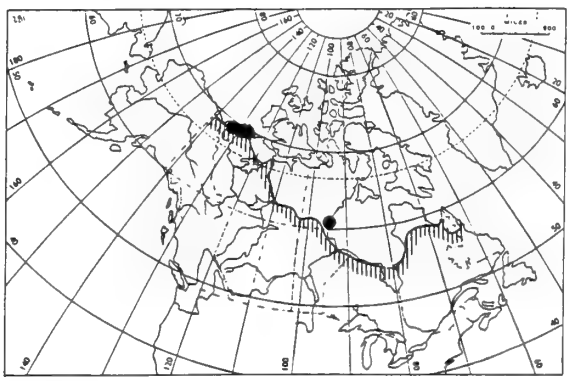
Polygonum amphibium ssp. laevimarginatum = Polygonum amphibium var. stipulaceum

Polygonum amphibium L. var. **stipulaceum** Coleman
(Polygonum amphibium L. ssp. laevimarginatum Hultén)
POLYGONACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



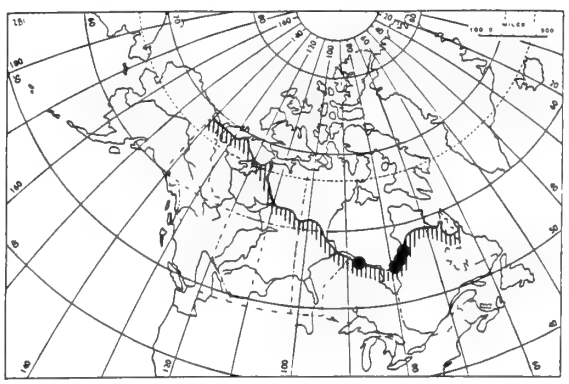
Polygonum amphibium stipulaceum

Polygonum caurianum B.L. Robins. ssp. **caurianum**
POLYGONACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



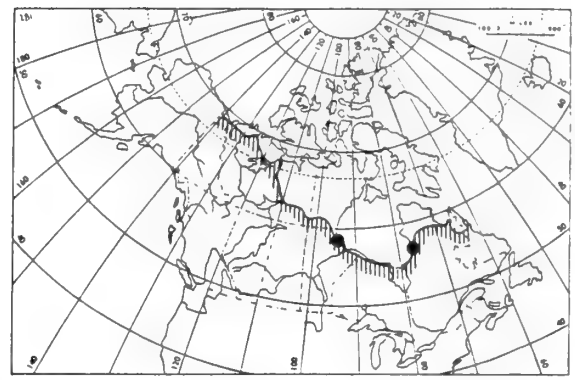
Polygonum caurianum caurianum

Polygonum caurianum B.L. Robins. ssp. **hudsonianum** Wolf & McNeill
POLYGONACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Polygonum caurianum hudsonianum

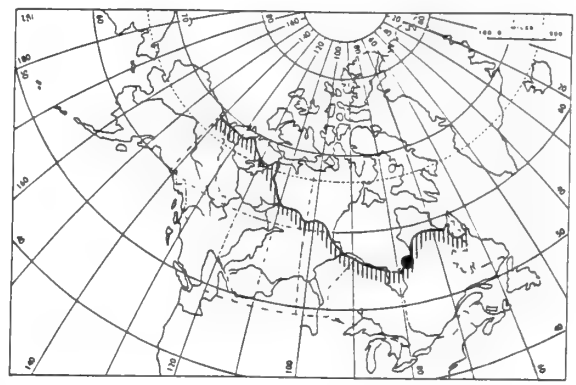
Polypodium virginianum L.
(Polypodium vulgare L. ssp. virginianum (L.) Hultén)
POLYPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Prince Edward Island, Alberta, and British Columbia.



Polypodium virginianum

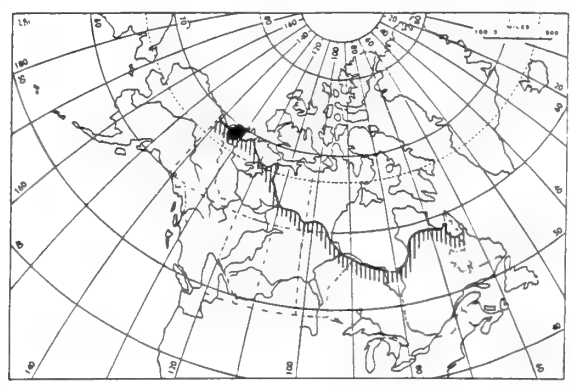
Polypodium vulgare ssp. virginianum = Polypodium virginianum

Polystichum lonchitis (L.) Roth
DRYOPTERIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia, and Quebec.
Comment: Disjunct



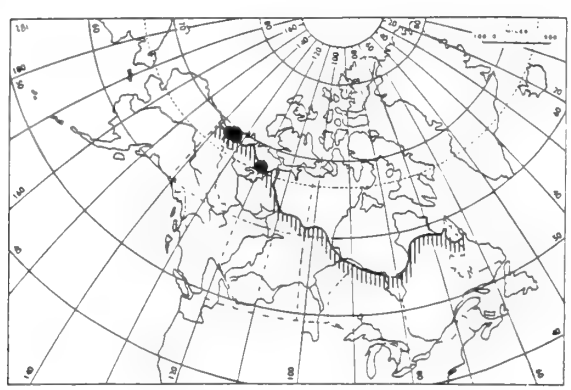
Polystichum lonchitis

Populus tremuloides Michx.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



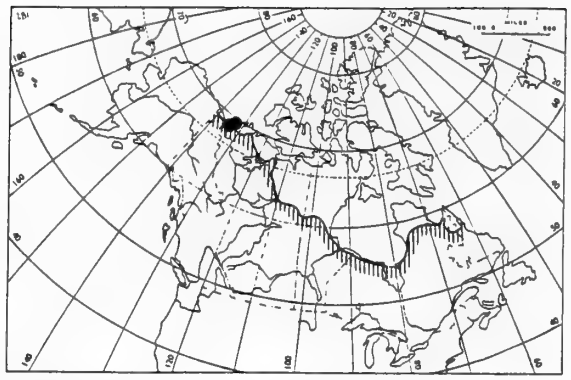
Populus tremuloides

Potamogeton friesii Rupr.
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.



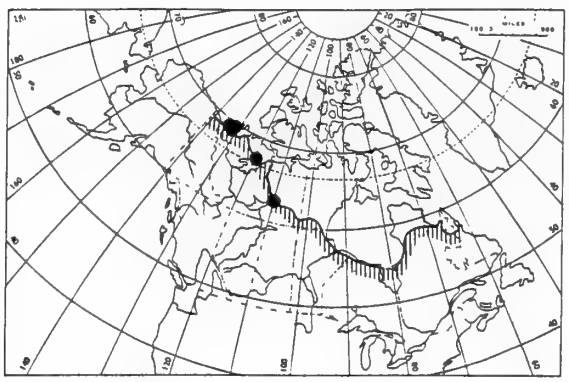
Potamogeton friesii

Potamogeton pectinatus L.
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.



Potamogeton pectinatus

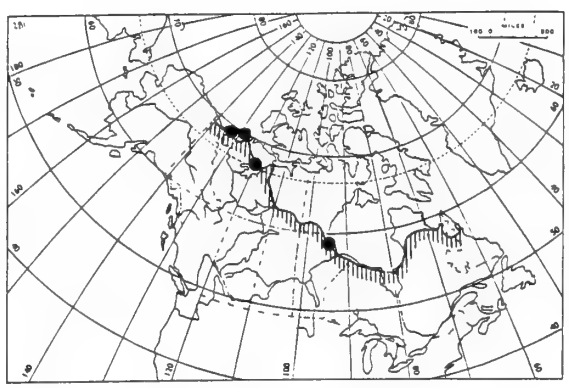
Potamogeton richardsonii (Benn.) Rydb.
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



Potamogeton richardsonii

Potamogeton strictifolius var. rutiloides = Potamogeton strictifolius

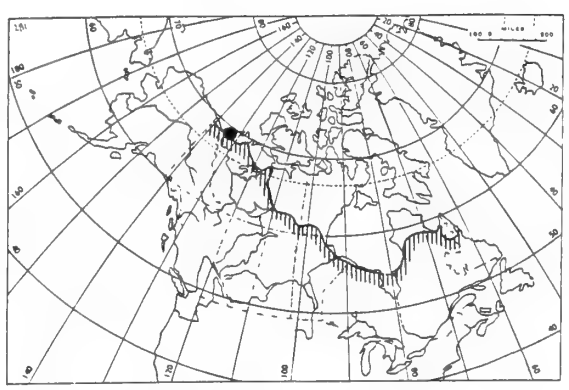
Potamogeton strictifolius Benn.
(Potamogeton strictifolius var. rutiloides Fern.)
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.



Potamogeton strictifolius

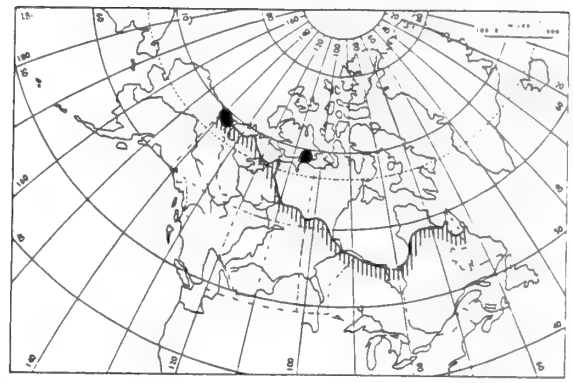
Potamogeton zosterifolius ssp. zosteriformis = Potamogeton zosteriformis

Potamogeton zosteriformis Fern.
(Potamogeton zosterifolius Schum. ssp. zosteriformis (Fern.) Hultén)
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia.



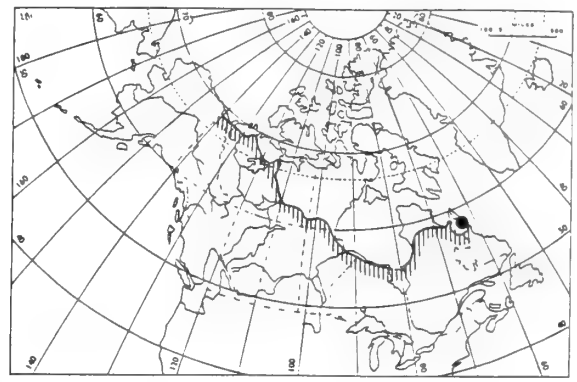
Potamogeton zosteriformis

Potentilla biflora Willd. ex Schlecht.
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



Potentilla biflora

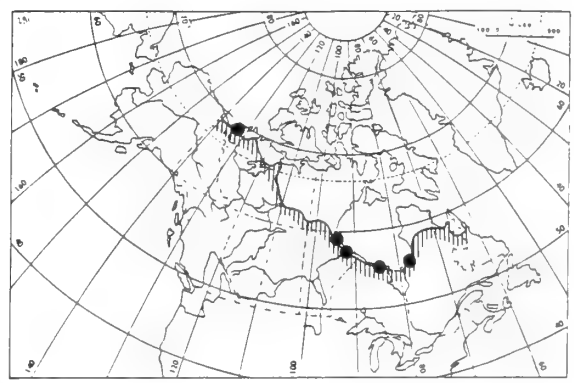
Potentilla diversifolia Lehm. var. **ranunculus** (Lange) Boivin
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



Potentilla diversifolia ranunculus

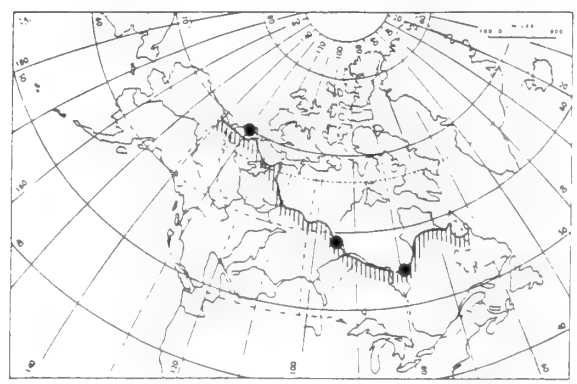
Potentilla multifida L.
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Potentilla pensylvanica var. litoralis = Potentilla pensylvanica var. pectinata



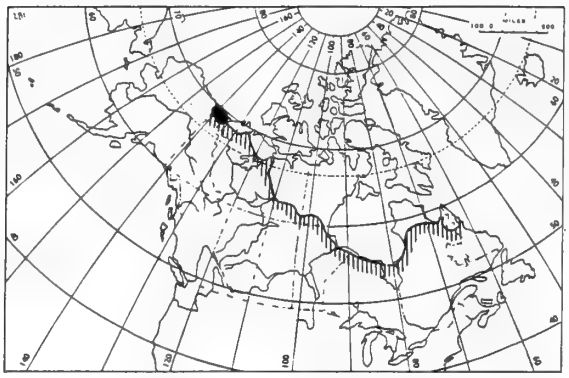
Potentilla multifida

Potentilla pensylvanica L. var. **pectinata** (Raf.) Boivin
(Potentilla pensylvanica var. litoralis (Rydb.) Boivin)
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Manitoba.



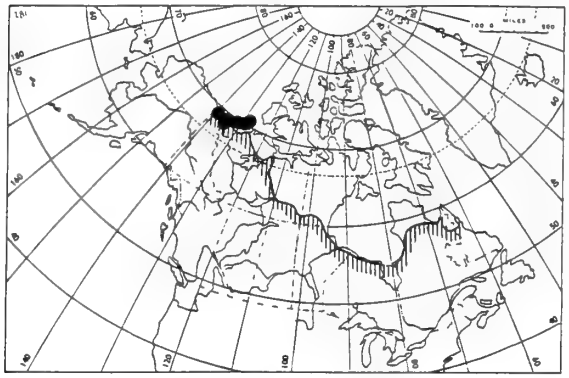
Potentilla pensylvanica pectinata

Potentilla uniflora Ledeb.
ROSACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



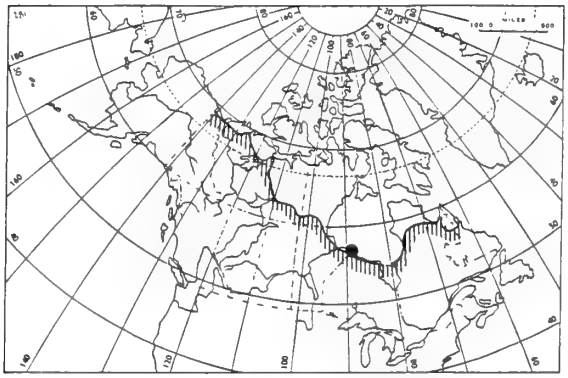
Potentilla uniflora

Primula borealis Duby
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



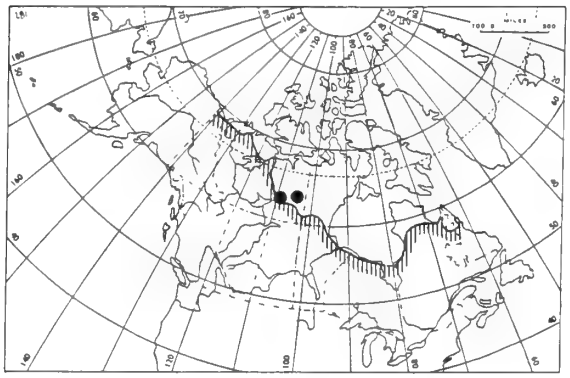
Primula borealis

Primula incana M.E. Jones
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.



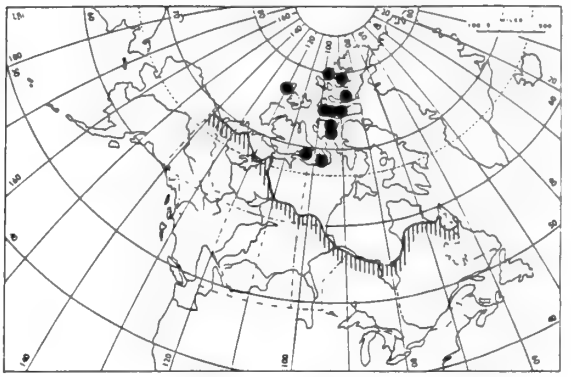
Primula incana

Primula mistassinica Michx.
(Primula mistassinica var. macropoda (Fern.) Boivin)
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.



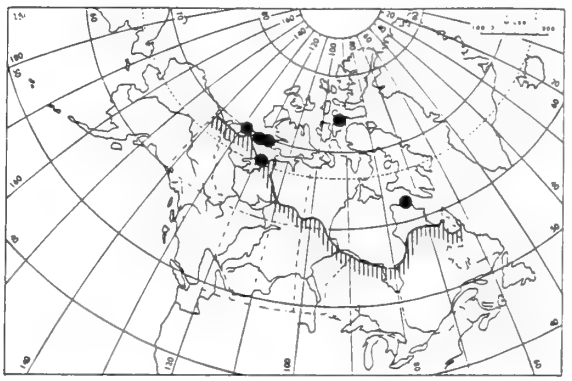
Primula mistassinica

Puccinellia bruggemannii Sørensen
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: Mid and High Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.
Comment: Endemic, widespread rare, ephemeral and eroding habitat.



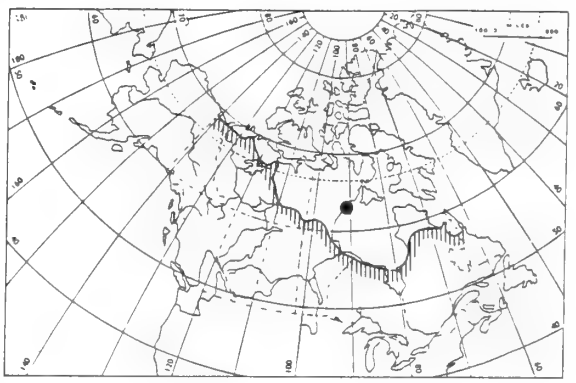
Puccinellia bruggemannii

Puccinellia deschampsioides Sørensen
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: Low and Mid Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



Puccinellia deschampsioides

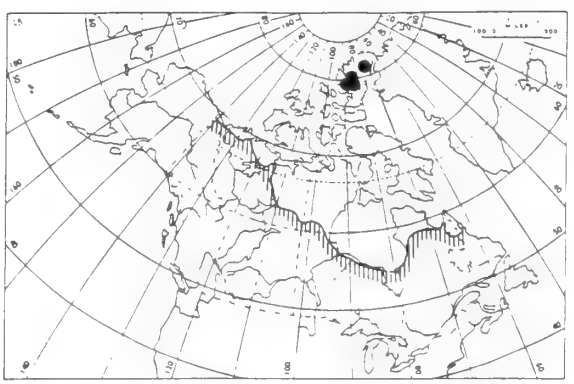
Puccinellia kurilensis (Takeda) Honda
(Puccinellia pumila (Vasey) A.S. Hitchc.)
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.
Comment: Disjunct



Puccinellia kurilensis

Puccinellia poacea Sørensen
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: High Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.
Comment: Endemic

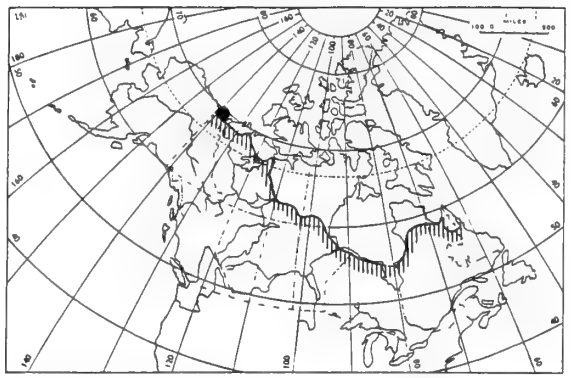
Puccinellia pumila = Puccinellia kurilensis



Puccinellia poacea

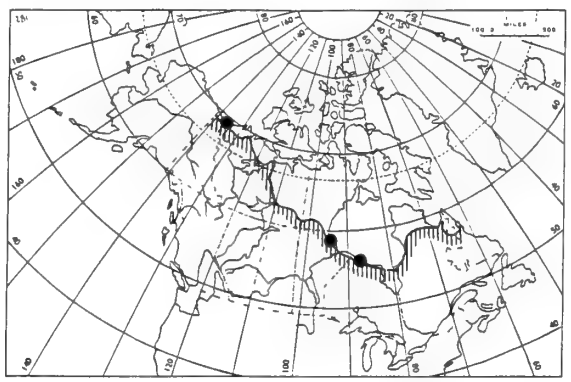
Ranunculus gelidus = Ranunculus karelinii

Ranunculus karelinii Czern.
(Ranunculus gelidus Kar. & Kir.)
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



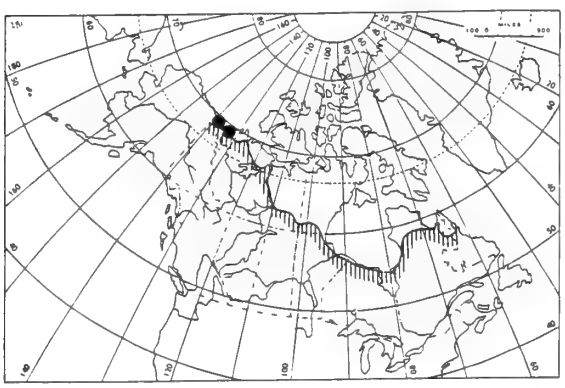
Ranunculus karelinii

Ranunculus sceleratus L. var. **multifidus** Nutt.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in New Brunswick.



Ranunculus sceleratus multifidus

Ranunculus turneri Greene
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.

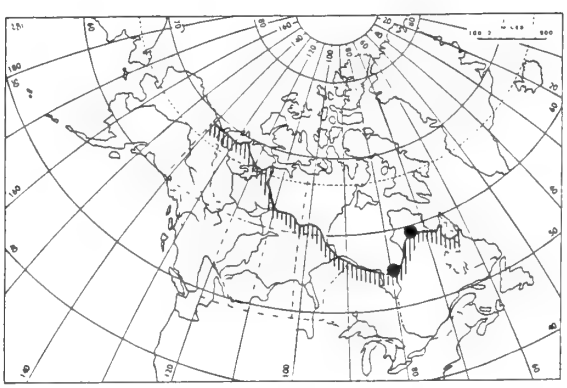


Ranunculus turneri

Rhodiola integrifolia = Sedum integrifolium ssp. integrifolium

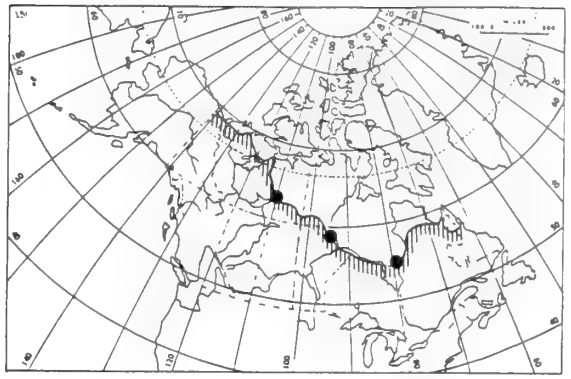
Rhodiola rosea = Sedum rosea

Ribes glandulosum Grauer
GROSSULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow and eMid Arctic



Ribes glandulosum

Rumex aquaticus L. var. **fenestratus** (Greene) Dorn
(Rumex occidentalis S. Wats.)
POLYGONACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic

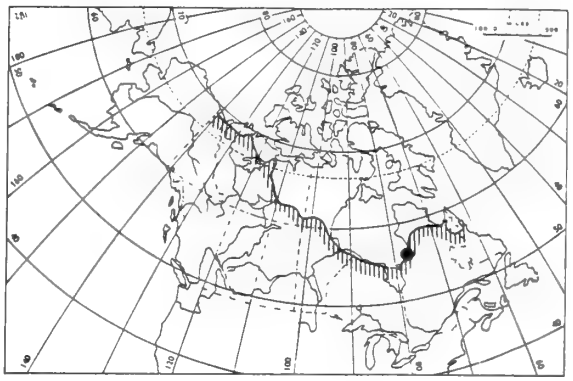


Rumex aquaticus fenestratus

Rumex occidentalis = Rumex aquaticus var. fenestratus

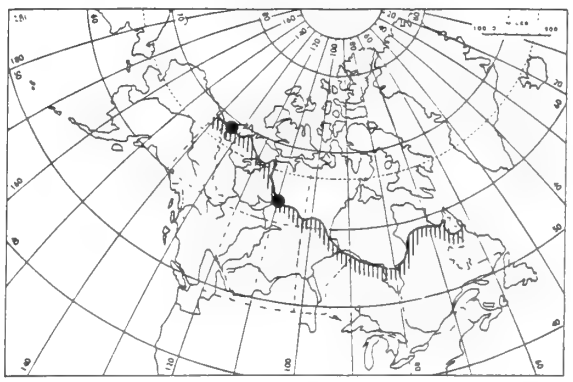
Sagina linnaei = Sagina saginoides

Sagina saginoides (L.) Karst.
(Sagina linnaei L. Presl)
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Montane
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec.



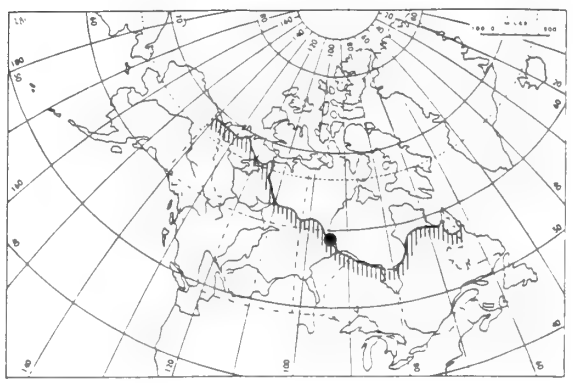
Sagina saginoides

Sagittaria cuneata Sheldon
ALISMATACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.
Comment: Disjunct



Sagittaria cuneata

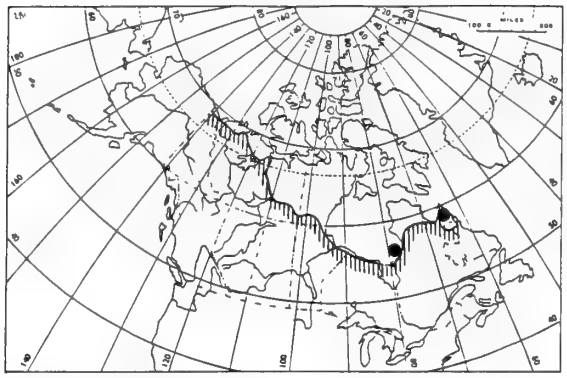
Salicornia borealis Wolf & Jeffries
CHENOPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Manitoba and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



Salicornia borealis

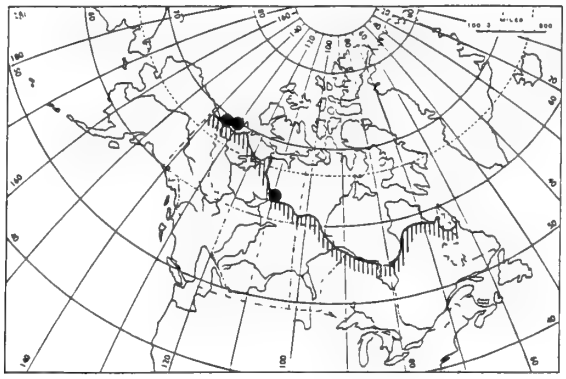
Salix arctolitoralis = Salix ovalifolia var. arctolitoralis

Salix argyrocarpa Anderss.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



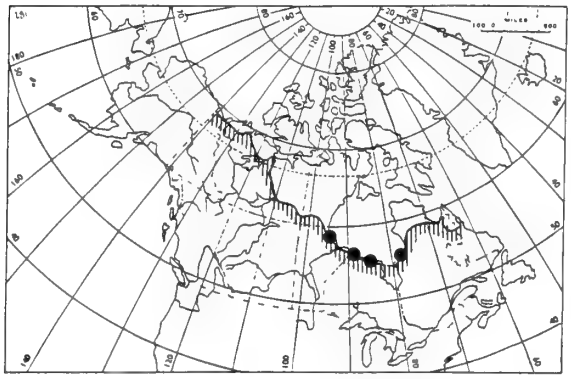
Salix argyrocarpa

Salix bebbiana Sarg.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



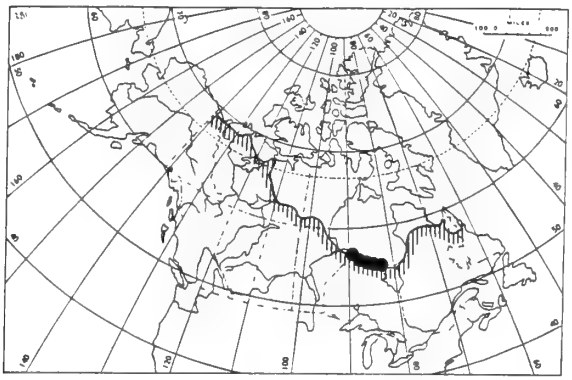
Salix bebbiana

Salix brachycarpa Nutt. ssp. **brachycarpa**
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Manitoba.



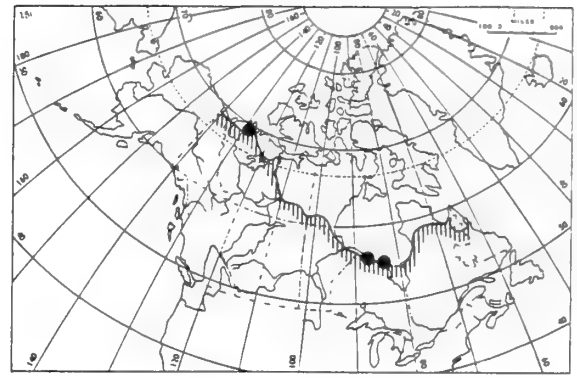
Salix brachycarpa brachycarpa

Salix cordata Michx.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



Salix cordata

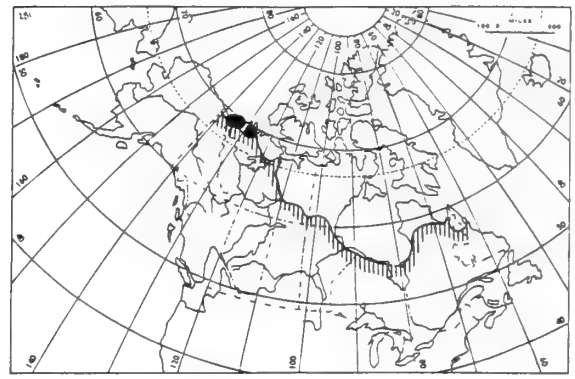
Salix exigua Nutt. ssp. **interior** (Rowlee) Cronq.
(Salix interior var. pedicellata (Anderss.) Ball)
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic



Salix exigua interior

Salix farriae = Salix hastata

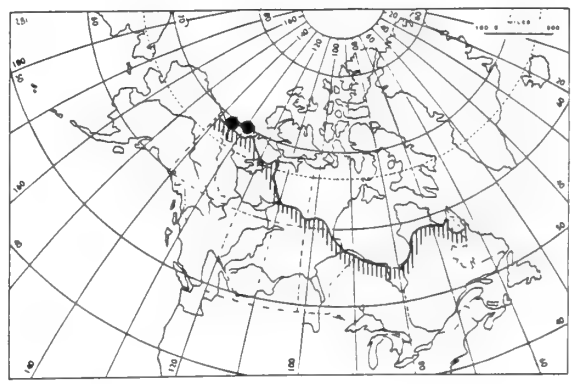
Salix hastata L.
(Salix farriae sensu Porsild & Cody, 1980)
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Salix hastata

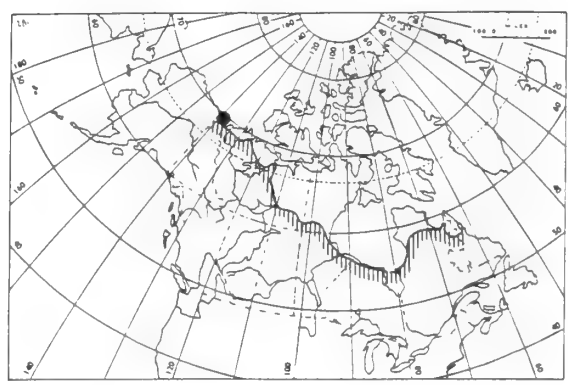
Salix interior var. pedicellata = Salix exigua ssp. interior

Salix ovalifolia Trautv. var. **arctolitoralis** (Hultén) Argus
(Salix arctolitoralis Hultén)
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



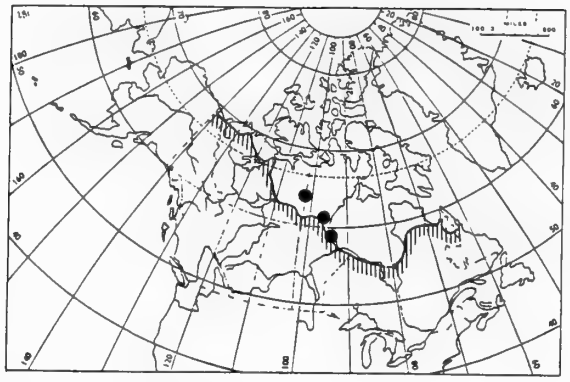
Salix ovalifolia arctolitoralis

Salix ovalifolia Trautv. var. **ovalifolia**
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



Salix ovalifolia ovalifolia

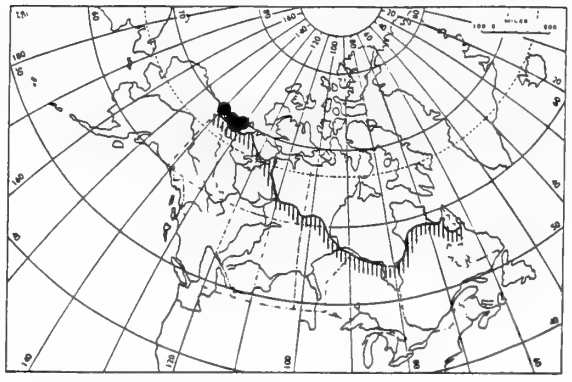
Salix pedicellaris Pursh
(Salix pedicellaris var. hypoglauca (Fern.) Ball)
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia.



Salix pedicellaris

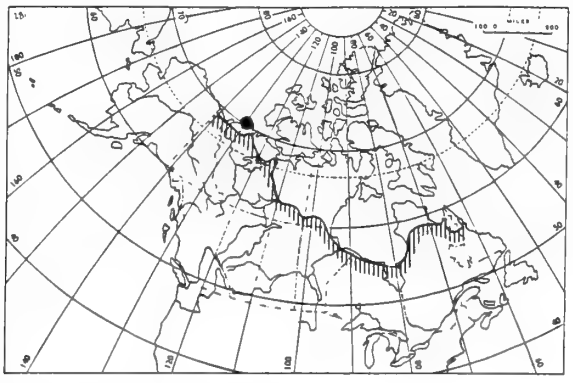
Salix pedicellaris var. hypoglauca = Salix pedicellaris

Salix phlebophylla Anderss.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



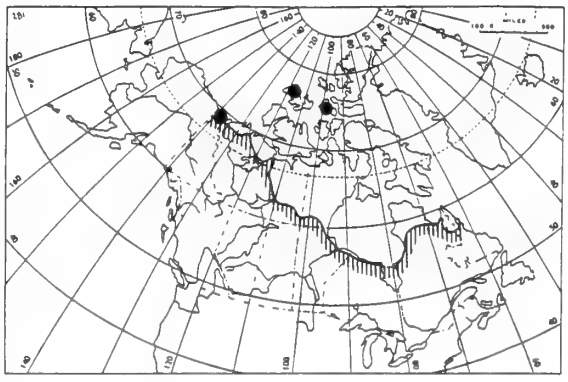
Salix phlebophylla

Salix sphenophylla Skvort.
SALICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories



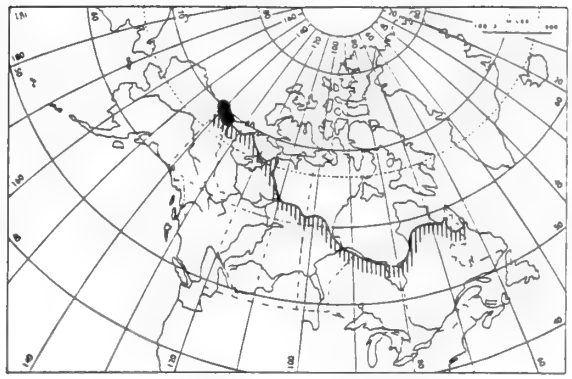
Salix sphenophylla

Saxifraga eschscholtzii Sternb.
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow and High Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, and Canada.



Saxifraga eschscholtzii

Saxifraga nelsoniana D. Don ssp. **nelsoniana**
(Saxifraga punctata ssp. nelsoniana (D. Don) Hultén)
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

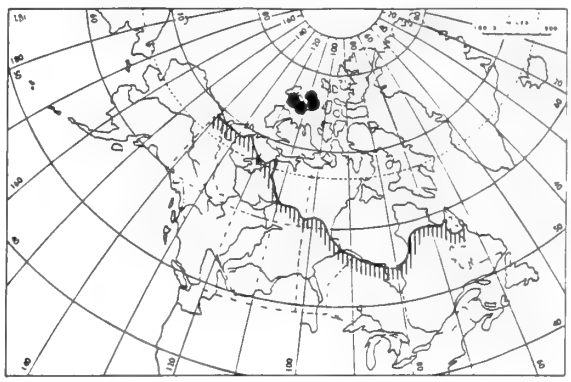


Saxifraga nelsoniana nelsoniana

Saxifraga punctata ssp. nelsoniana = Saxifraga nelsoniana ssp. nelsoniana

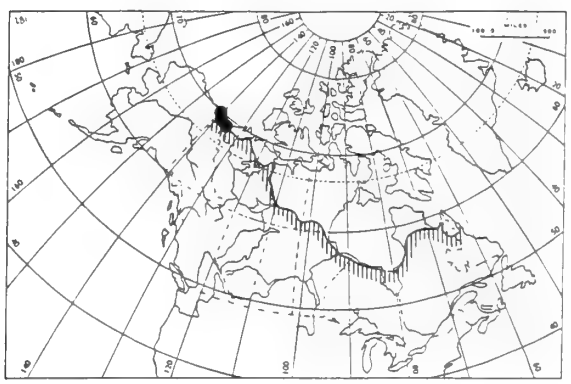
Saxifraga radiata = Saxifraga sibirica

Saxifraga serpyllifolia Pursh
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: High Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.



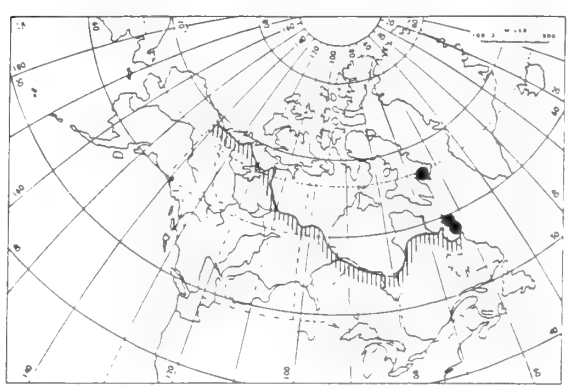
Saxifraga serpyllifolia

Saxifraga sibirica L.
(Saxifraga radiata Small)
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



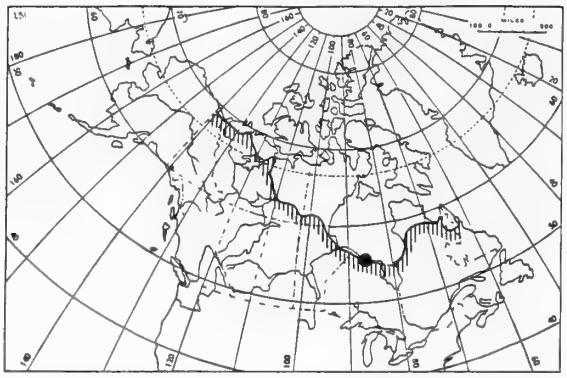
Saxifraga sibirica

Saxifraga stellaris L.
SAXIFRAGACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.



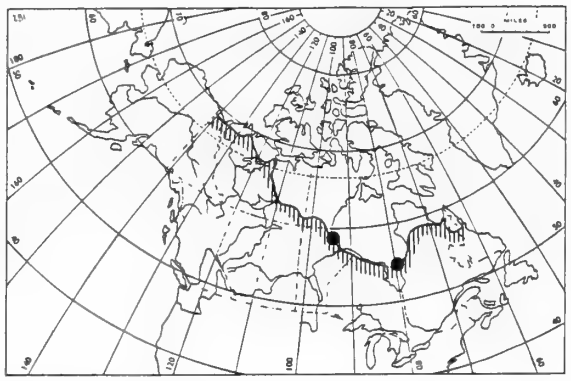
Saxifraga stellaris

Scheuchzeria palustris L. ssp. **americana** (Fern.) Hultén
SCHEUCHZERIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Saskatchewan.



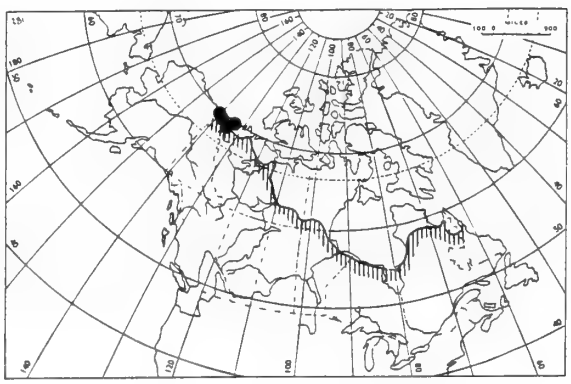
Scheuchzeria palustris americana

Scirpus rufus (Huds.) Schrad. var. **neogaeus** Fern.
(Blysmus rufus (Huds.) Link)
CYPERACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.



Scirpus rufus neogaeus

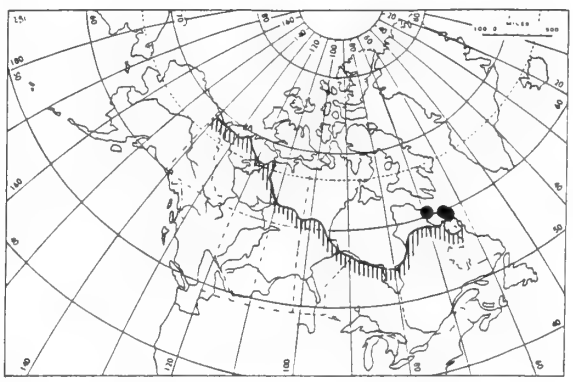
Sedum integrifolium (Raf.) A. Nels. ssp. **integrifolium**
(Rhodiola integrifolia Raf., Sedum rosea (L.) Scop. ssp. integrifolium (Raf.) Hultén)
CRASSULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



Sedum integrifolium integrifolium

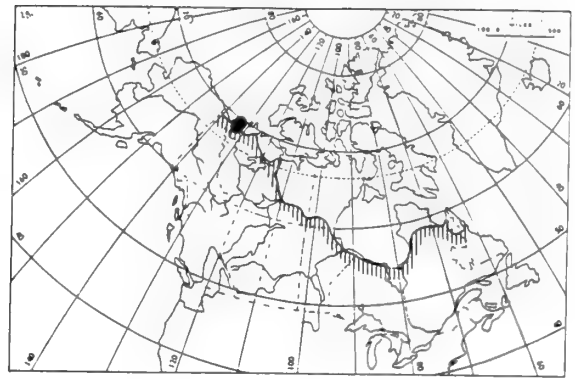
Sedum rosea ssp. integrifolium = Sedum integrifolium ssp. integrifolium

Sedum rosea (L.) Scop.
(Rhodiola rosea L.)
CRASSULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow and eMid Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories.



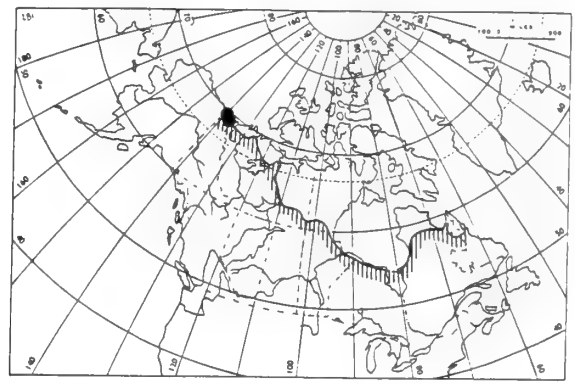
Sedum rosea

Selaginella sibirica (Milde) Hieron.
SELAGINELLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



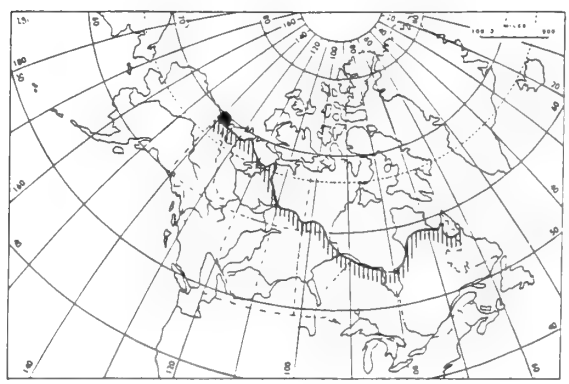
Selaginella sibirica

Senecio cymbalaria Pursh
(Senecio resedifolius Less.)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland.



Senecio cymbalaria

Senecio fuscatus Hayek
(Senecio lindstroemii (Ostenf.) Porsild,
Senecio tundricola Tolmie)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in British Columbia.

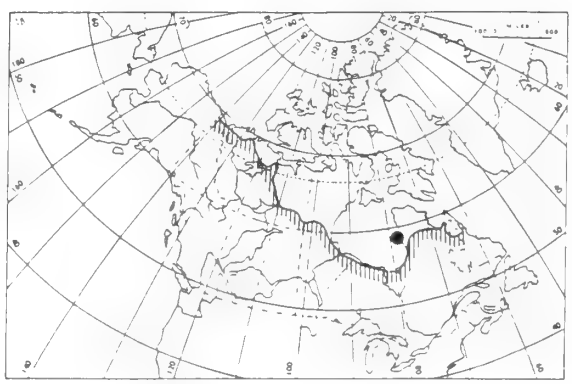


Senecio fuscatus

Senecio lindstroemii = Senecio fuscatus

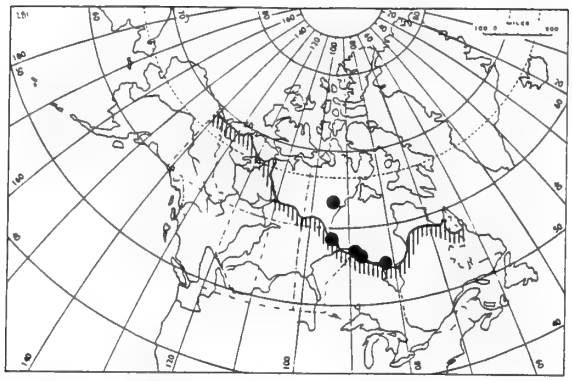
Senecio tundricola = Senecio fuscatus

Senecio pauciflorus Pursh
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Newfoundland and
Saskatchewan.



Senecio pauciflorus

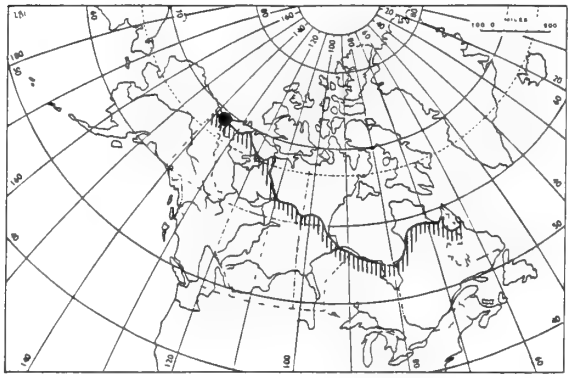
Senecio pauperculus Michx.
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



Senecio pauperculus

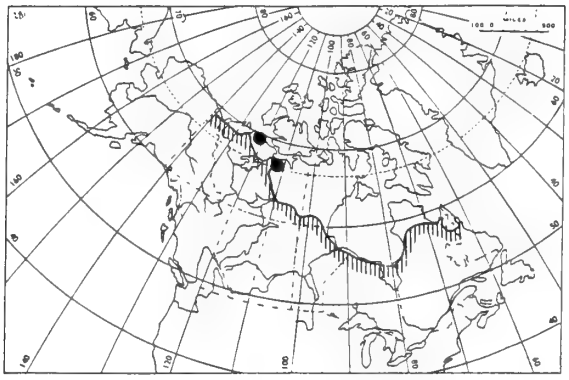
Senecio resedifolius = Senecio cymbalaria

Senecio yukonensis Porsild
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



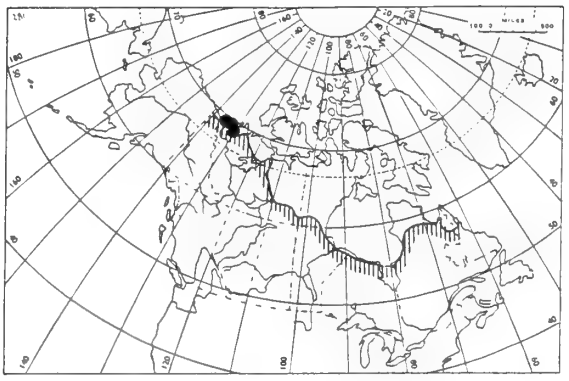
Senecio yukonensis

Silene acaulis L. var. **subacaulescens** (F.N. Williams) Fern. & St. John
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



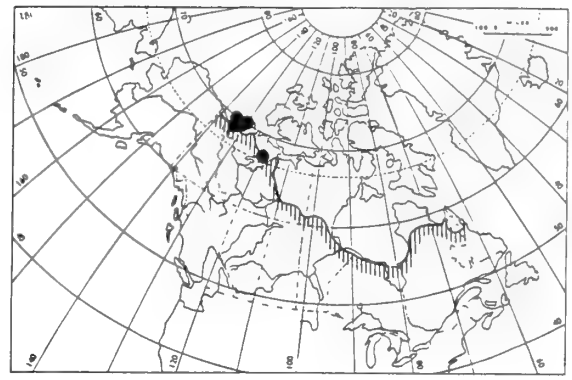
Silene acaulis subacaulescens

Silene repens Patrin ex Pers. ssp. **purpurata** (Greene) C.L. Hitchc. & Maguire
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



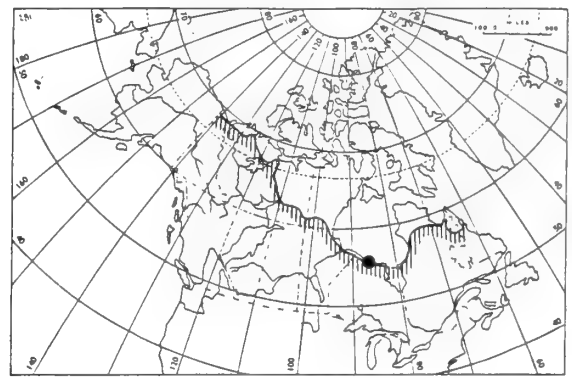
Silene repens purpurata

Silene taylorae (B.L. Robins.) Hultén
(Melandrium taylorae (B.L. Robins.) Tolm.)
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



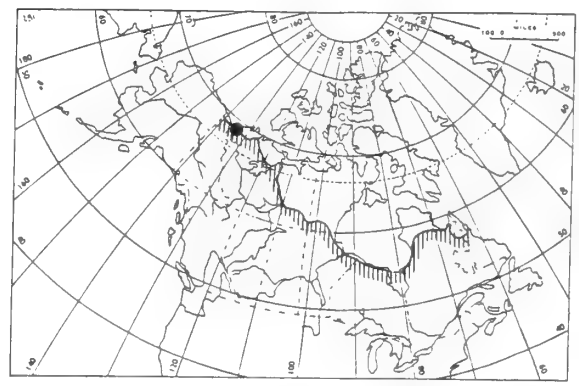
Silene taylorae

Sisyrinchium montanum Greene
IRIDACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.



Sisyrinchium montanum

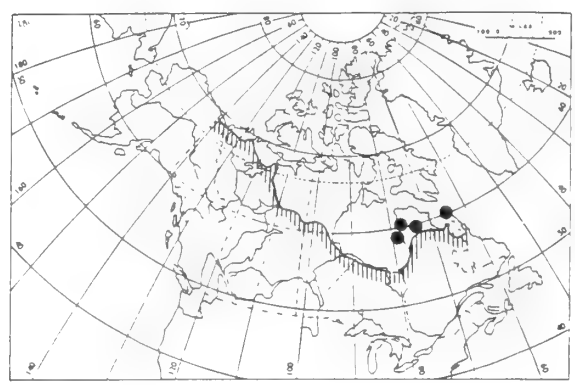
Smelowskia calycina (Steph. ex Willd.) C.A. Mey. var. **media** Drury & Rollins
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



Smelowskia calycina media

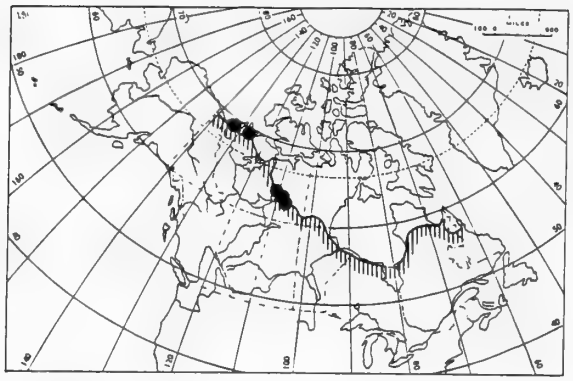
Solidago decumbens var. oreophila = Solidago simplex var. nana

Solidago macrophylla Pursh
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Prince Edward Island.



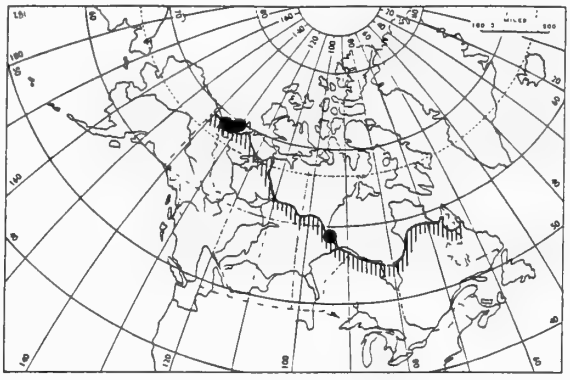
Solidago macrophylla

Solidago simplex Kunth var. **nana** Gray
(Solidago decumbens var. oreophila (Rydb.) Fern.)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



Solidago simplex nana

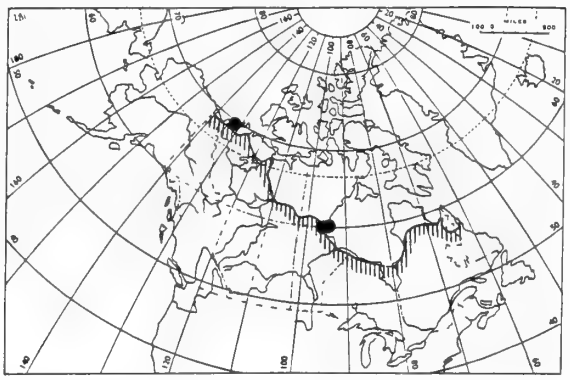
Sparganium angustifolium Michx.
(Sparganium emersum var. multipedunculatum (Morong) Reveal, Sparganium multipedunculatum (Morong) Rydb.)
SPARGANIACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Ontario.



Sparganium angustifolium

Sparganium emersum var. multipedunculatum = Sparganium angustifolium

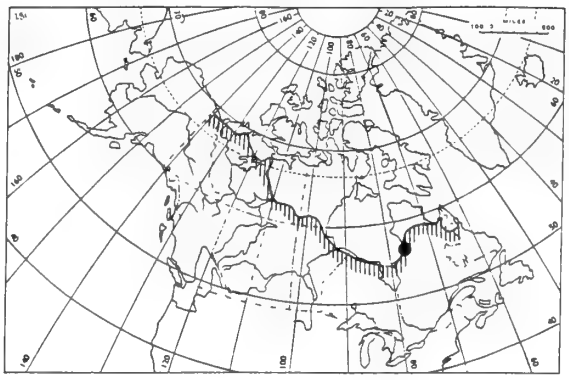
Sparganium minimum (C.J. Hartman) Wallr.
SPARGANIACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory.



Sparganium minimum

Sparganium multipedunculatum = Sparganium angustifolium

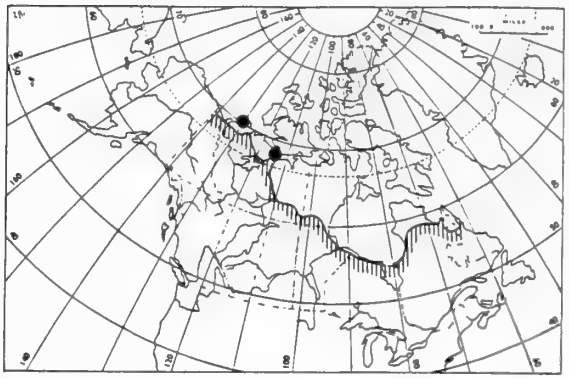
Spergularia canadensis G. Don
CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Ontario.



Spergularia canadensis

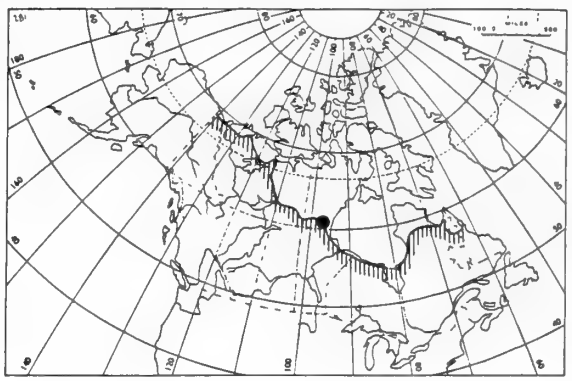
Suaeda calceoliformis (Hook.) Moq.
(Suaeda depressa auct. non (Pursh) S. Wats.)
CHENOPODIACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, and Ontario.

Suaeda depressa = Suaeda calceoliformis



Suaeda calceoliformis

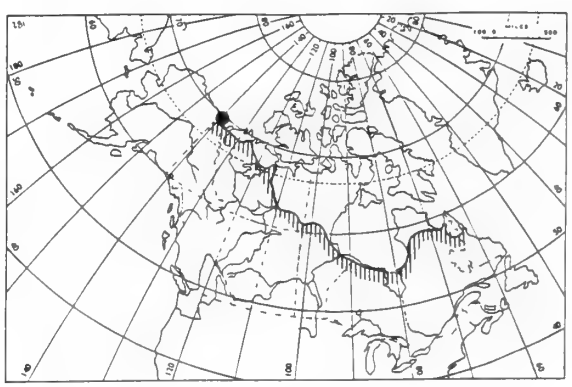
Subularia aquatica L. ssp. **americana** Mulligan & Calder
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan.



Subularia aquatica americana

Taraxacum lyratum (Ledeb.) DC.
(Taraxacum sibiricum Dahlst.)
ASTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic

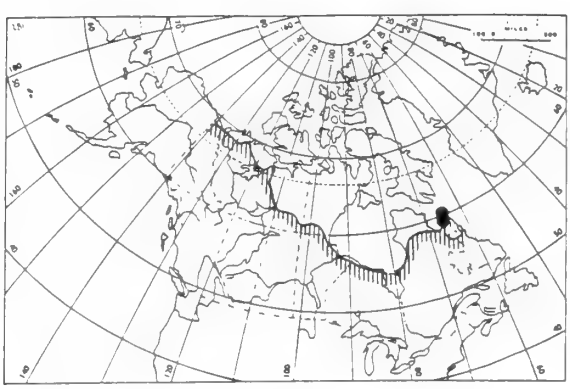
Taraxacum sibiricum = Taraxacum lyratum



Taraxacum lyratum

Thalictrum alpinum L.
RANUNCULACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in Quebec.
Comment: Disjunct

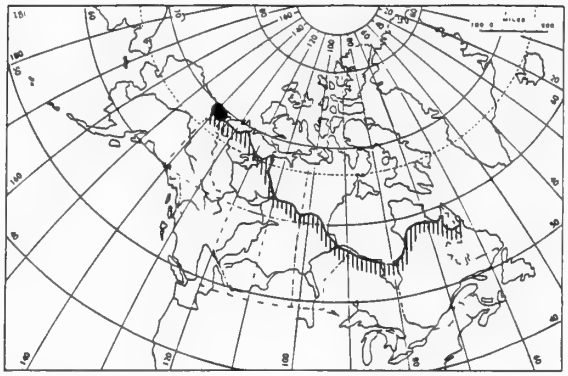
Thellungiella salsuginea = Arabidopsis salsuginea



Thalictrum alpinum

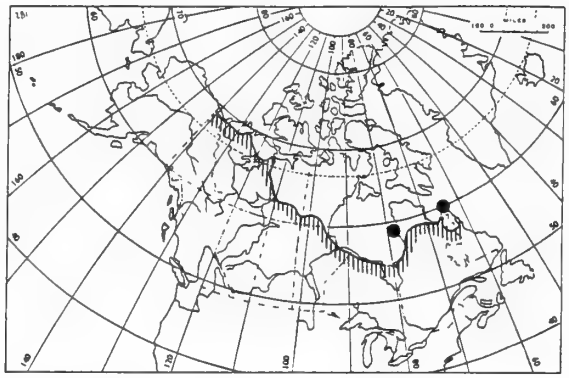
Thelypteris phegopteris = Phegopteris connectilis

Thlaspi arcticum Porsild
BRASSICACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic-alpine
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.
Comment: Endemic



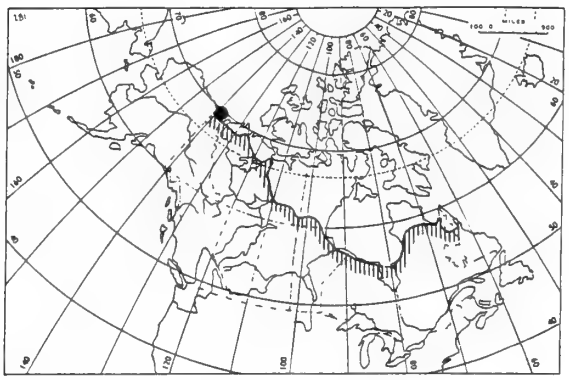
Thlaspi arcticum

Trientalis borealis Raf.
PRIMULACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



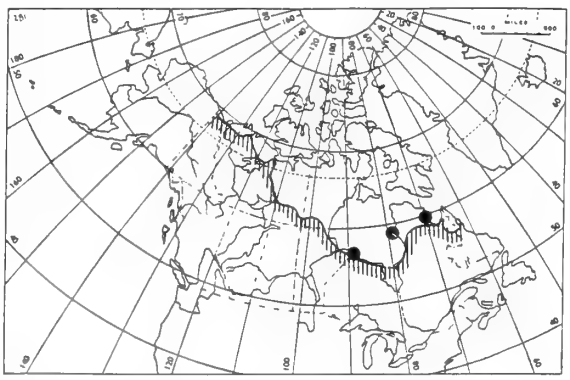
Trientalis borealis

Trisetum sibiricum Rupr. ssp. **litorale** (Rupr. ex Rosh.) Rosh.
POACEAE
Phytogeography: Arctic
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory and Canada.



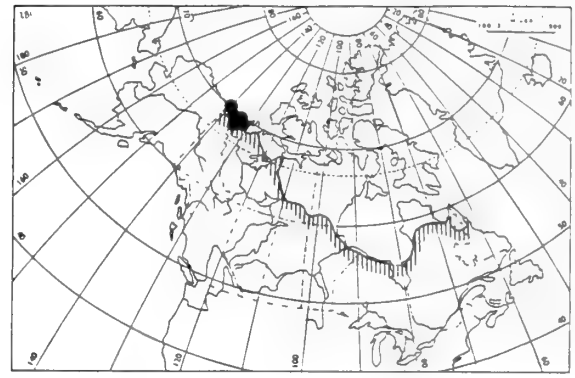
Trisetum sibiricum litorale

Utricularia ochroleuca R.W. Hartman
LENTIBULARIACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic



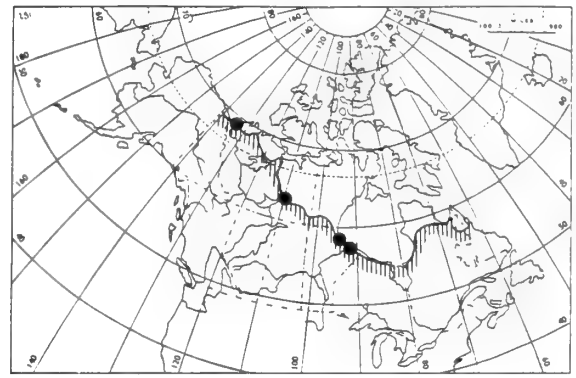
Utricularia ochroleuca

Valeriana capitata Pallas ex Link
VALERIANACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: wLow Arctic



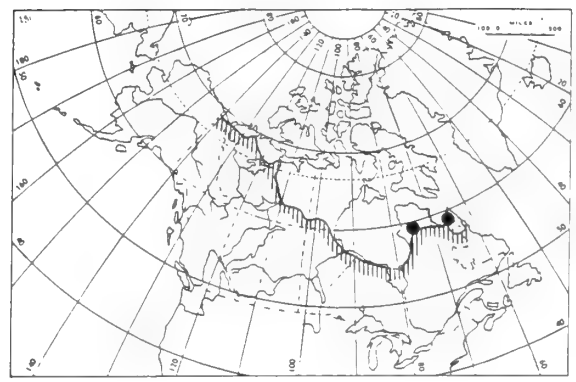
Valeriana capitata

Viburnum edule (Michx.) Raf.
CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: Low Arctic
Status: Rare in Nova Scotia.



Viburnum edule

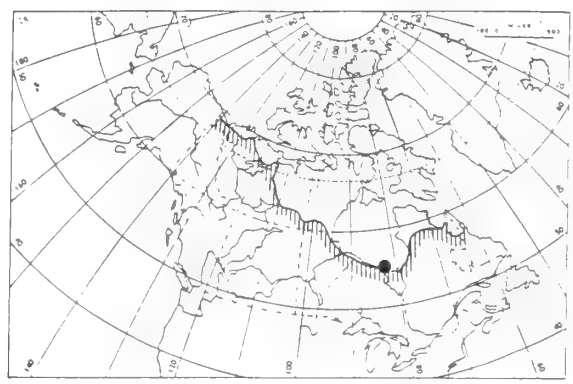
Viola selkirkii Pursh ex Goldie
VIOLACEAE
Phytogeography: Boreal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.



Viola selkirkii

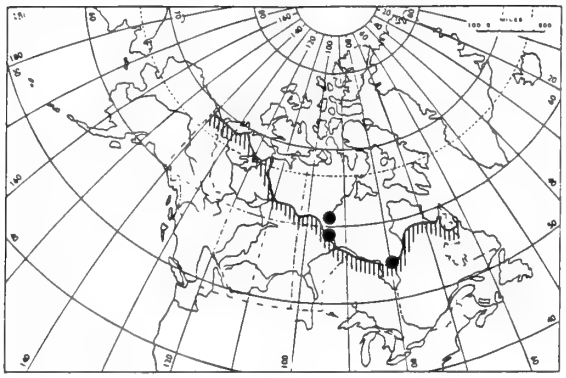
Viscaria alpina = Lychnis alpina var. alpina

Zannichellia palustris L.
POTAMOGETONACEAE
Phytogeography: Aquatic
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Yukon Territory, Newfoundland, and British Columbia.



Zannichellia palustris

Zostera marina L.
ZOSTERACEAE
Phytogeography: Coastal
Canadian Arctic: eLow Arctic
Status: Rare in the Northwest Territories, Ontario, and Manitoba.



Zostera marina

APPENDIX I

FAMILY LIST OF RARE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

ADIANTACEAE
Cryptogramma stelleri

ALISMATACEAE
Sagittaria cuneata

APIACEAE
Heracleum lanatum
Ligusticum scoticum var. scoticum

ARACEAE
Calla palustris

ASPLENIACEAE
Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum
Phegopteris connectilis

ASTERACAE
Agoseris glauca var. dasycephala
Antennaria friesiana ssp. alaskana
Antennaria microphylla
Arnica angustifolia ssp. tomentosa
Arnica chamissonis ssp. foliosa
Arnica lessingii
Artemisia arctica ssp. arctica
Artemisia arctica ssp. comata
Artemisia furcata var. furcata
Artemisia globularia
Artemisia glomerata
Aster alpinus ssp. vierhapperi
Crepis elegans
Erigeron alpiniformis
Erigeron glabellus ssp. pubescens
Erigeron grandiflorus ssp. arcticus
Erigeron hyperboreus
Erigeron lonchophyllus
Erigeron muirii
Erigeron yukonensis
Senecio cymbalaria
Senecio fuscatus
Senecio pauciflorus
Senecio pauperculus
Senecio yukonensis
Solidago macrophylla
Solidago simplex var. nana
Taraxacum lyratum

BETULACEAE
Alnus incana
Betula nana ssp. nana

BORAGINACEAE
Eritrichium aretioides
Mertensia drummondii
Mertensia paniculata var. paniculata
Myosotis asiatica

BRASSICACEAE
Arabidopsis salsuginea
Braya glabella
Braya pilosa
Braya thorild-wulffii
Draba aurea
Draba borealis
Draba cana
Draba incana
Draba incerta
Draba nemorosa var. leiocarpa
Draba palanderiana
Parrya nudicaulis
Smelowskia calycina var. media
Subularia aquatica ssp. americana
Thlaspi arcticum

CALLITRICHACEAE
Callitriche anceps

CAPRIFOLIACEAE
Lonicera villosa var. calvescens
Viburnum edule

CARYOPHYLLACEAE
Cerastium maximum
Dianthus repens
Lychnis alpina var. alpina
Minuartia arctica
Minuartia macrocarpa
Minuartia obtusiloba
Minuartia yukonensis
Sagina saginoides
Silene acaulis var. subacaulescens
Silene repens ssp. purpurata
Silene taylorae
Spergularia canadensis

CERATOPHYLLACEAE
Ceratophyllum demersum

CHENOPODIACEAE
Atriplex gmelinii
Chenopodium capitatum
Chenopodium salinum
Salicornia borealis
Suaeda calceoliformis

CRASSULACEAE
Sedum integrifolium ssp. integrifolium
Sedum rosea

CYPERACEAE
Carex adelostoma
Carex albonigra
Carex arcta
Carex deflexa
Carex diandra
Carex disperma
Carex laxa
Carex leptalea
Carex limosa
Carex livida var. radicaulis
Carex macloviana ssp. macloviana
Carex media
Carex michrochaeta
Carex paleacea
Carex petricosa
Carex podocarpa
Carex praticola
Carex rufina
Carex trisperma
Eleocharis kamtschatica
Eriophorum gracile
Scirpus rufus var. neogaeus

DIAPENSIACEAE
Diapensia lapponica var. obovata

DRYOPTERIDACEAE
Polystichum lonchitis

EQUISETACEAE
Equisetum palustre
Equisetum pratense

ERICACEAE
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi

FABACEAE
Astragalus bodinii
Astragalus umbellatus
Oxytropis nigrescens var. nigrescens
Oxytropis splendens
Oxytropis viscida var. subsucculenta

GENTIANACEAE
Gentiana nivalis
Gentianella amarella ssp. acuta
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. detonsa
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. raupii

GROSSULARIACEAE
Ribes glandulosum

HALORAGACEAE
Myriophyllum alterniflorum
Myriophyllum verticillatum

IRIDACEAE
Sisyrinchium montanum

JUNCACEAE
Juncus alpinoarticulatus ssp. nodulosus
Juncus subtilis

LEMNACEAE
Lemna trisulca

LENTIBULARIACEAE
Utricularia ochroleuca

LILIACEAE
Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum
Lloydia serotina

LINACEAE
Linum lewisii ssp. lepagei

NYMPHAEACEAE
Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE
Botrychium ascendens
Botrychium minganense

ORCHIDACEAE
Amerorchis rotundifolia
Coeloglossum viride var. virescens
Cypripedium guttatum ssp. guttatum
Cypripedium passerinum
Listera borealis
Platanthera albida var. straminea

OROBANCHACEAE
Boschniakia rossica

PLANTAGINACEAE
Plantago eriopoda

POACEAE
Arctagrostis arundinacea
Bromus pumpellianus
Calamagrostis holmii
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. alpina
Elymus trachycaulus
Festuca altaica
Festuca lenensis
Festuca vivipara ssp. glabra
Koeleria asiatica
Phleum alpinum
Poa eminens
Poa lanata
Poa leptocoma ssp. paucispicula
Puccinellia bruggemannii
Puccinellia deschampsioides
Puccinellia kurilensis
Puccinellia poacea
Trisetum sibiricum ssp. litorale

POLEMONIACEAE
Phlox richardsonii ssp. richardsonii

POLYGONACEAE
Polygonum alpinum
Polygonum amphibium var. stipulaceum
Polygonum caurianum ssp. caurianum
Polygonum caurianum ssp. hudsonianum
Rumex aquaticus var. fenestratus

POLYPODIACEAE
Polypodium virginianum

POTAMOGETONACEAE
Potamogeton friesii
Potamogeton pectinatus
Potamogeton richardsonii
Potamogeton strictifolius
Potamogeton zosteriformis
Zannichellia palustris

PRIMULACEAE
Dodecatheon frigidum
Douglasia arctica
Lysimachia thyrsiflora
Primula borealis
Primula incana
Primula mistassinica
Trientalis borealis

RANUNCULACEAE
Aconitum delphinifolium ssp. delphinifolium
Aconitum delphinifolium ssp. paradoxum

Anemone drummondii
Anemone multiceps
Anemone narcissiflora ssp. interior
Aquilegia brevistyla
Caltha natans
Caltha palustris var. palustris
Delphinium glaucum
Ranunculus karelinii
Ranunculus sceleratus var. multifidus
Ranunculus turneri
Thalictrum alpinum

ROSACEAE

Alchemilla glomerulans
Dryas integrifolia ssp. chamissonis
Dryas integrifolia ssp. crenulata
Dryas integrifolia ssp. sylvatica
Dryas octopetala ssp. octopetala
Fragaria virginiana ssp. glauca
Geum glaciale
Geum rossii
Potentilla biflora
Potentilla diversifolia var. ranunculus
Potentilla multifida
Potentilla pensylvanica var. pectinata
Potentilla uniflora

RUBIACEAE

Galium boreale
Galium labradoricum

SALICACEAE

Populus tremuloides
Salix argyrocarpa
Salix bebbiana
Salix brachycarpa ssp. brachycarpa
Salix cordata
Salix exigua ssp. interior
Salix hastata
Salix ovalifolia var. arctolitoralis
Salix ovalifolia var. ovalifolia
Salix pedicellaris
Salix phlebophylla
Salix sphenophylla

SAXIFRAGACEAE

Boykinia richardsonii
Saxifraga eschscholtzii
Saxifraga nelsoniana ssp. nelsoniana
Saxifraga serpyllifolia
Saxifraga sibirica
Saxifraga stellaris

SCHEUCHZERIACEAE

Scheuchzeria palustris ssp. americana

SCROPHULARIACEAE

Castilleja hyperborea
Castilleja septentrionalis
Castilleja yukonis
Lagotis minor
Limosella aquatica
Pedicularis macrodonta
Pedicularis verticillata

SELAGINELLACEAE

Selaginella sibirica

SPARGANIACEAE

Sparganium angustifolium
Sparganium minimum

THELYPTERIDACEAE

Gymnocarpium disjunctum

VALERIANACEAE

Valeriana capitata

VIOLACEAE

Viola selkirkii

ZOSTERACEAE

Zostera marina

APPENDIX II

PHYTOGEOGRAPHICAL LIST OF RARE VASCULAR PLANTS IN THE CANADIAN ARCTIC

ARCTIC

Aconitum delphinifolium ssp. paradoxum
Artemisia arctica ssp. comata
Artemisia furcata var. furcata
Betula nana ssp. nana
Braya pilosa
Braya thorild-wulffii
Calamagrostis holmii
Carex rufina
Dryas integrifolia ssp. chamissonis
Erigeron alpiniformis
Erigeron hyperboreus
Erigeron muirii
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. detonsa
Linum lewisii ssp. lepagei
Lychnis alpina var. alpina
Mertensia drummondii
Platanthera albida var. straminea
Potentilla diversifolia var. ranunculus
Puccinellia bruggemannii
Puccinellia deschampsioides
Puccinellia poacea
Ranunculus turneri
Salicornia borealis
Salix ovalifolia var. arctolitoralis
Salix ovalifolia var. ovalifolia
Salix sphenophylla
Saxifraga stellaris
Trisetum sibiricum ssp. litorale

ARCTIC-ALPINE

Aconitum delphinifolium ssp. delphinifolium
Alchemilla glomerulans
Anemone drummondii
Anemone multiceps
Anemone narcissiflora ssp. interior
Antennaria friesiana ssp. alaskana
Arnica angustifolia ssp. tomentosa
Arnica lessingii
Artemisia arctica ssp. arctica
Artemisia globularia
Artemisia glomerata
Aster alpinus ssp. vierhapperi
Astragalus umbellatus
Boykinia richardsonii
Braya glabella
Carex albonigra
Carex laxa
Carex macloviana ssp. macloviana
Carex michrochaeta
Carex petricosa
Carex podocarpa
Castilleja hyperborea
Castilleja yukonis
Cerastium maximum
Deschampsia cespitosa ssp. alpina
Dianthus repens
Diapensia lapponica var. obovata
Dodecatheon frigidum
Douglasia arctica
Draba borealis
Draba incerta
Draba palanderiana
Dryas integrifolia ssp. crenulata
Dryas octopetala ssp. octopetala
Erigeron grandiflorus ssp. arcticus
Eritrichium aretioides
Festuca altaica
Festuca lenensis
Festuca vivipara ssp. glabra
Gentiana nivalis
Gentianopsis detonsa ssp. raupii
Geum glaciale
Geum rossii
Koeleria asiatica

Lagotis minor
Lloydia serotina
Minuartia arctica
Minuartia macrocarpa
Minuartia obtusiloba
Minuartia yukonensis
Myosotis asiatica
Oxytropis nigrescens var. nigrescens
Oxytropis viscida var. subsucculenta
Parrya nudicaulis
Phleum alpinum
Phlox richardsonii ssp. richardsonii
Poa lanata
Poa leptocoma ssp. paucispicula
Potentilla biflora
Potentilla uniflora
Ranunculus karelinii
Salix hastata
Salix phlebophylla
Saxifraga eschscholtzii
Saxifraga nelsoniana ssp. nelsoniana
Saxifraga serpyllifolia
Saxifraga sibirica
Sedum integrifolium ssp. integrifolium
Selaginella sibirica
Senecio cymbalaria
Senecio fuscatus
Senecio yukonensis
Silene acaulis var. subacaulescens
Silene repens ssp. purpurata
Smelowskia calycina var. media
Taraxacum lyratum
Thalictrum alpinum
Thlaspi arcticum

BOREAL

Agoseris glauca var. dasycephala
Allium schoenoprasum var. sibiricum
Alnus incana
Amerorchis rotundifolia
Antennaria microphylla
Aquilegia brevistyla
Arctagrostis arundinacea
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
Arnica chamissonis ssp. foliosa
Asplenium trichomanes-ramosum
Astragalus bodinii
Boschniakia rossica
Botrychium minganense
Bromus pumpellianus
Calla palustris
Caltha natans
Caltha palustris var. palustris
Carex adelostoma
Carex arcta
Carex deflexa
Carex diandra
Carex disperma
Carex leptalea
Carex limosa
Carex livida var. radicaulis
Carex media
Carex praticola
Carex trisperma
Castilleja septentrionalis
Chenopodium capitatum
Chenopodium salinum
Coeloglossum viride var. virescens
Crepis elegans
Cryptogramma stelleri
Cypripedium guttatum ssp. guttatum
Cypripedium passerinum
Delphinium glaucum
Draba aurea
Draba cana
Draba incana
Draba nemorosa var. leiocarpa
Dryas integrifolia ssp. sylvatica
Elymus trachycaulus
Equisetum palustre
Equisetum pratense
Erigeron glabellus ssp. pubescens
Erigeron lonchophyllus
Erigeron yukonensis
Eriophorum gracile
Fragaria virginiana ssp. glauca
Galium boreale
Galium labradoricum
Gentianella amarella ssp. acuta
Gymnocarpium disjunctum
Heracleum lanatum
Juncus alpinoarticulatus ssp. nodulosus
Juncus subtilis

Listera borealis
Lonicera villosa var. calvescens
Lysimachia thyrsiflora
Mertensia paniculata var. paniculata
Nuphar lutea ssp. polysepala
Oxytropis splendens
Pedicularis macrodonta
Pedicularis verticillata
Phegopteris connectilis
Polygonum alpinum
Polygonum amphibium var. stipulaceum
Polygonum caurianum ssp. caurianum
Polypodium virginianum
Polystichum lonchitis
Populus tremuloides
Potentilla multifida
Potentilla pensylvanica var. pectinata
Primula incana
Primula mistassinica
Ranunculus sceleratus var. multifidus
Ribes glandulosum
Rumex aquaticus var. fenestratus
Sagittaria cuneata
Salix argyrocarpa
Salix bebbiana
Salix brachycarpa ssp. brachycarpa
Salix cordata
Salix exigua ssp. interior
Salix pedicellaris
Scheuchzeria palustris ssp. americana
Sedum rosea
Senecio pauciflorus
Senecio pauperculus
Silene taylorae
Sisyrinchium montanum
Solidago macrophylla
Solidago simplex var. nana
Trientalis borealis
Valeriana capitata
Viburnum edule
Viola selkirkii

MONTANE

Botrychium ascendens
Sagina saginoides

COASTAL

Arabidopsis salsuginea
Atriplex gmelinii
Carex paleacea
Eleocharis kamtschatica
Ligusticum scoticum var. scoticum
Plantago eriopoda
Poa eminens
Polygonum caurianum ssp. hudsonianum
Primula borealis
Puccinellia kurilensis
Scirpus rufus var. neogaeus
Spergularia canadensis
Suaeda calceoliformis
Zostera marina

AQUATIC

Callitriche anceps
Ceratophyllum demersum
Lemna trisulca
Limosella aquatica
Myriophyllum alterniflorum
Myriophyllum verticillatum
Potamogeton friesii
Potamogeton pectinatus
Potamogeton richardsonii
Potamogeton strictifolius
Potamogeton zosteriformis
Sparganium angustifolium
Sparganium minimum
Subularia aquatica ssp. americana
Utricularia ochroleuca
Zannichellia palustris

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