



Virginia Skilton - YG

Yukon Rare Plant Information Sheets

TRACK LIST

Updated to January 2019
Yukon Conservation Data Centre

**Yukon**

NORTHERN WATER-PLANTAIN

Alisma triviale

Water-Plantain Family (Alismataceae)

Synonyms: *A. plantago-aquatica* var. *americanum*

Habitat: Shallow muddy ponds, stream margins, marshes, and ditches

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Extreme southeastern Yukon; known only from the La Biche River

North America: From Yukon to southern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Perennial aquatic herb with fibrous roots, grows to 1 metre tall. Flowers white, leaves egg-shaped with long stalks.

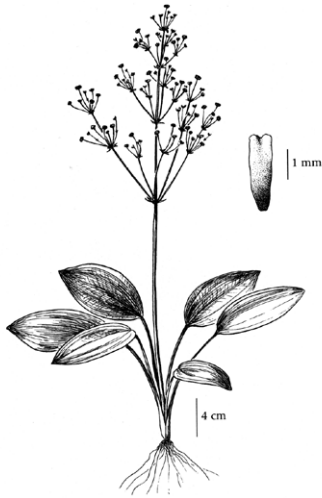
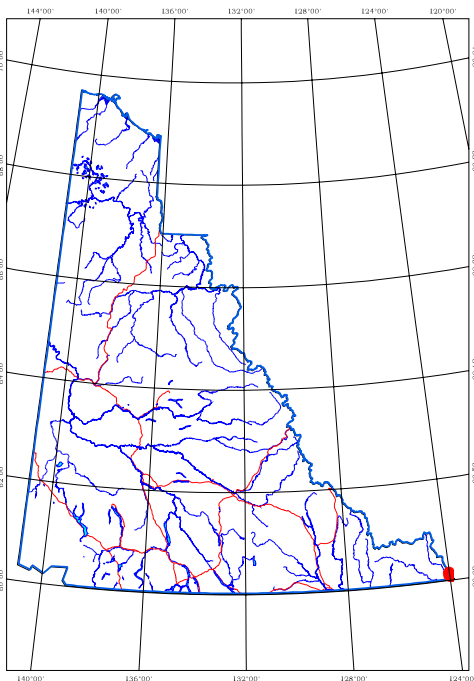


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press

Alisma triviale



B. Bennett



B. Bennett



T. Jung

PEARLY EVERLASTING

Anaphalis margaritacea

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Gnaphalium margaritaceum*

Habitat: Moist areas by hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeastern Yukon; known from Larsen Creek and Crow River hot springs

North America: From Yukon to southern United States

World: Circumtemperate

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

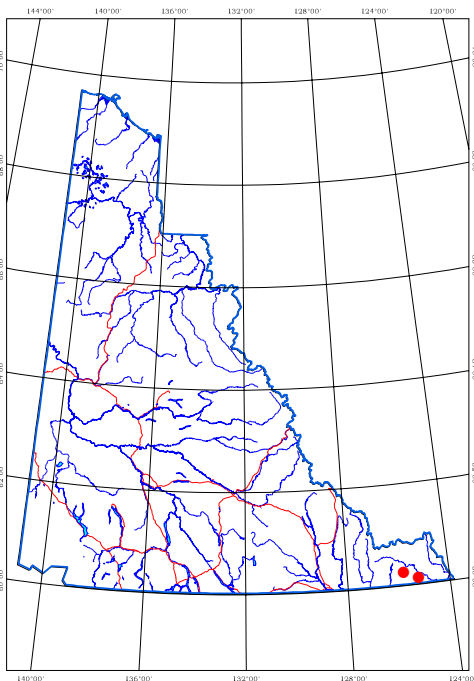
Distinguishing features: Flowers lack petals (ray flowers), plants soft velvety, leaves entire (not notched or divided).



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R. Rosie



R. Rosie

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

NORTHERN WILD COMFREY

Andersonglossum boreale

Borage Family (Boraginaceae)

Synonyms: *Cynoglossum boreale*

Habitat: Mesic forest openings

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeastern Yukon; known only from a single site near the Coal River; reported but unconfirmed from sites south of Whitehorse and Teslin.

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland and northeastern United States, widely extirpated eastwards

World: Boreal North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G5T4T5)

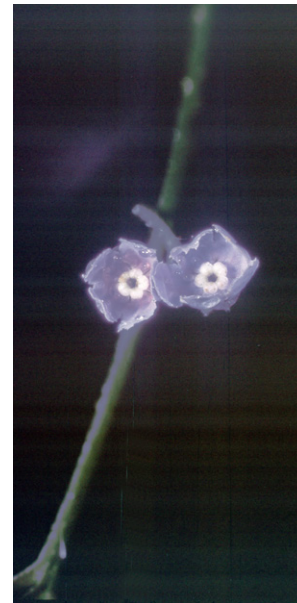
Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1) Last reported in 1983

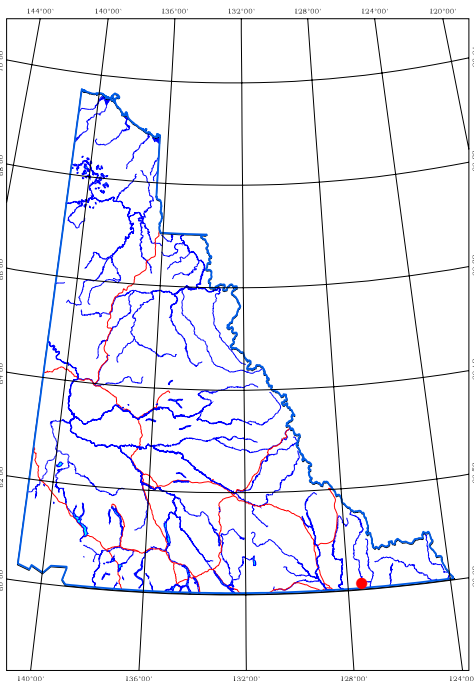
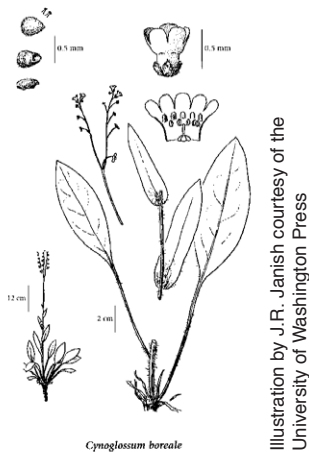
Distinguishing features: Coarse perennial herb; flowers blue to red purple; nutlets with numerous barbed prickles. Similar to Stickseed that is annual with a short taproot (see photo).



F. Baldwin



F. Baldwin



B. Bennett

Western Stickseed (*Lappula occidentalis*) *see distinguishing features

ALEUTIAN CRESS

Aphragmus eschscholtzianus

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Braya eschscholtziana*, *Eutrema eschscholtzianum*

Habitat: Alpine tundra, heath and solifluction areas by rivulets

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon south of 62°N

North America: Yukon, British Columbia and found further north in Alaska to 67°N

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: This species can be distinguished from all other species of mustard by being a plant with the combined characters: silique-bearing, stem leaves crowded below the inflorescence, and a short stature (usually <2cm). Most often confused with *Cardamine bellidifolia* which lacks the stem leaves.



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Aleutian Cress (*Aphragmus eschscholtzianus*)

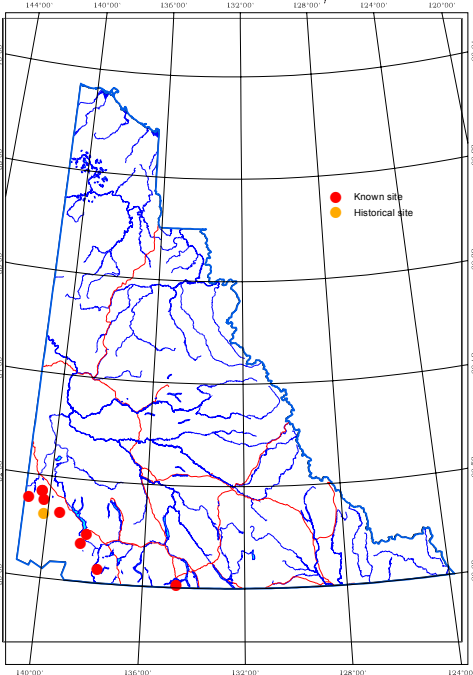


B. Bennett – YG

Alpine Bittercress (*Cardamine bellidifolia*) *see distinguishing features



B. Bennett – YG



SAND-DUNE ROCKCRESS

Arabidopsis lyrata ssp. petraea

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Cardamine petraea*; *Arabis media*

Habitat: Arctic Ocean sand dunes, deltas and river banks

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: North Coast

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Not Ranked (GNR)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (N1N2)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: This is the only *Arabis* or *Arabidopsis* on the North Coast.



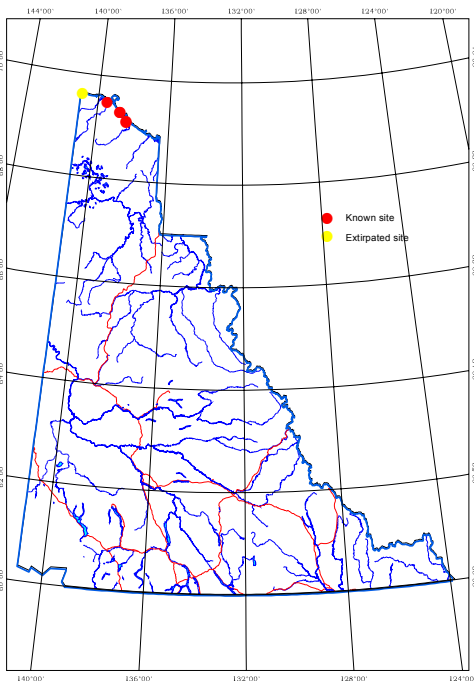
B. Bennett



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B. Bennett



B. Bennett

ARCTIC THRIFT OR SEA-PINK

Armeria maritima ssp. *sibirica*

Leadwort Family (Plumbaginaceae)

Synonyms: *A. maritima* ssp. *arctica*

Habitat: Coastal sand dunes and wet areas on tundra

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northern Yukon, on the northwest coast and the Wind River with a disjunct site at Rose Lake in S YT.

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland, northwestern United States

World: Circumpolar

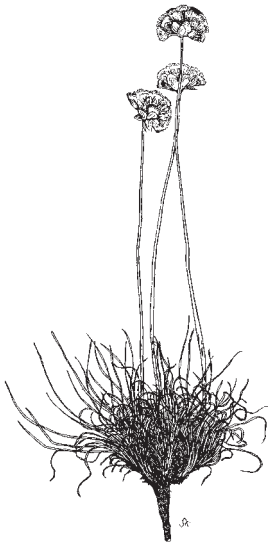
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5T5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: Arctic Thrift resembles Wild Onion (see photo), but has no onion-like fragrance.



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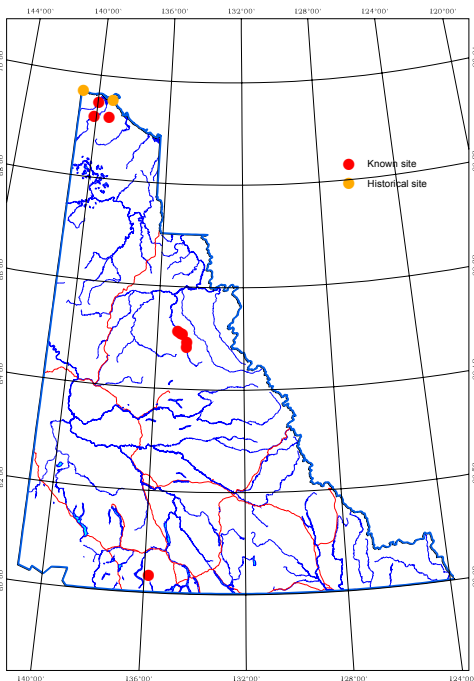
B. Bennett

Arctic Thrift (*Armeria maritima*)



B. Bennett

Wild Onion (*Allium schoenoprasum*) *see Distinguishing features



B. Bennett

PARRY'S ARNICA OR NODDING LEOPARDBANE

Arnica parryi

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *A. parryi* ssp. *parryi*; *A. parryi* ssp. *genuina*

Habitat: Alpine meadows, steep ravines, and ledges

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from Mount Sheldon and Lapie and Rose river pass

North America: From Yukon to California and Colorado

World: Cordilleran

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

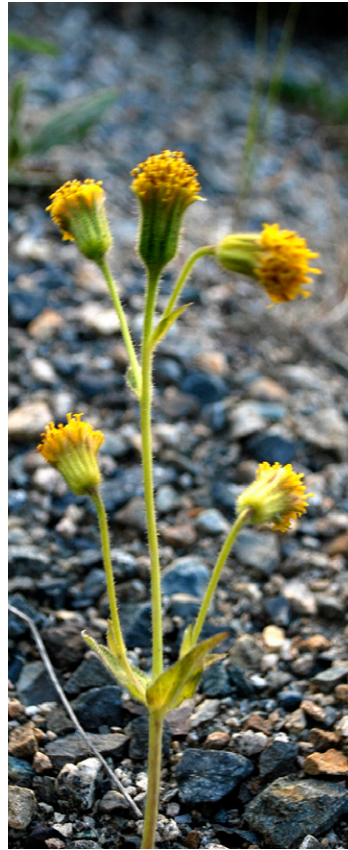
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: This is the only *Arnica* lacking petals (ligulate flowers).



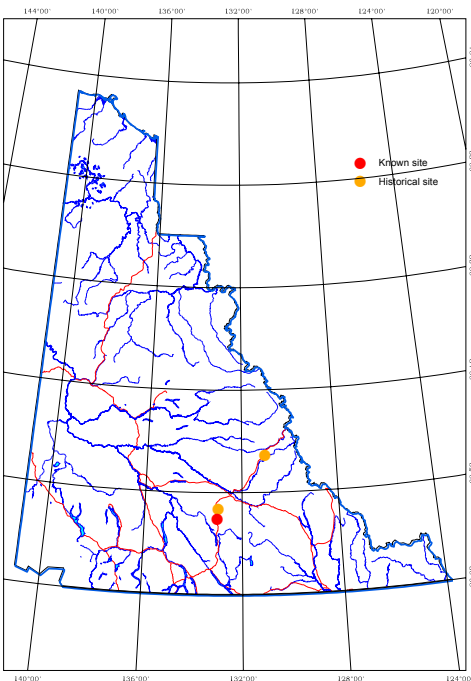
© Province of British Columbia



B. Bennett



F. Baldwin



For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

PURPLE WORMWOOD

Artemisia globularia

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Dry rocky rubble on steep alpine slopes, often along ridges.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Extreme northern Yukon and a single disjunct collection from the Nutzotin Mountains otherwise known only from Ivvavik National Park

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amhiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: This is the only *Artemisia* with flowers that are purplish and hairless.



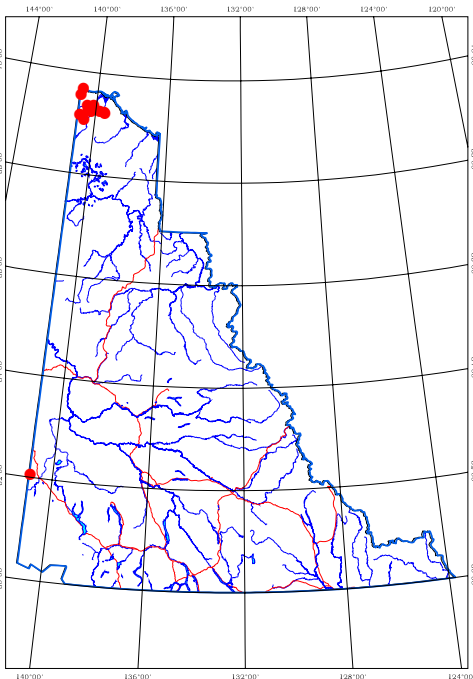
S. Wolfe



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S. Wolfe



B. Bennett

SIBERIAN WORMWOOD

Artemisia laciniata

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *A. laciniatifomis*; *A. macrobotrys*,
A. tanacetifolia

Habitat: Grassy flats, riverbanks, and open wooded slopes with *Calamagrostis purpurascens*, *Artemisia frigida*, and *Populus tremuloides*

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from the Yukon River from Braeburn to Ballarat Creek where locally common

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: Blades of leaves 2-3 times pinnately divided; leaves glandular dotted; leaf segments spreading; those of the lower leaves blunt or rounded. Vegetative plants may be confused with *Tanacetum bipinnatum* but tip of leaves of *Tanacetum* are pointed, and it is only found along rivers. Sometimes confused with *Artemisia novegica* which has larger flowers and longer peduncles (flower stalk) up to 5 cm vs <1 cm.



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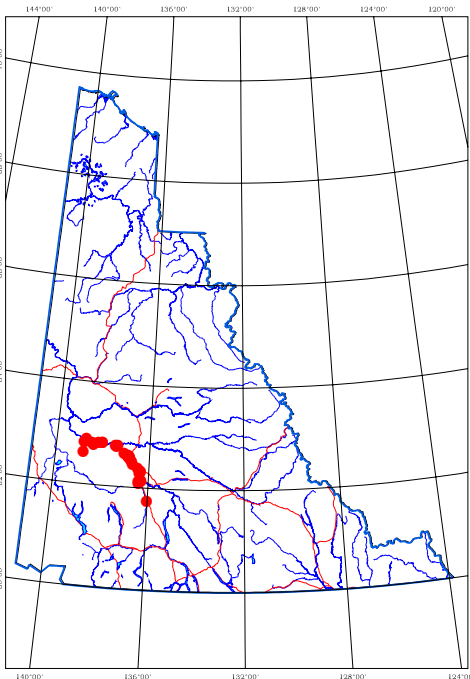
B. Bennett

Lake Huron Tansy (*Tanacetum huronensis*)



B. Bennett

Siberian Wormwood, note the rounded tips of the leaves.



B. Bennett

WOOD'S WORMWOOD

Artemisia woodii

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *A. rupestris* ssp. *woodii*

Habitat: Dry calcareous loess, open montane to alpine slopes

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to southwestern Yukon north to about 62°N

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (G2G3)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Not At Risk (1997)

Distinguishing features: Stems form a woody base of low growing mats, basal leaves mostly linear, plant sticky and glandular, particularly the flowers.



B. Bennett

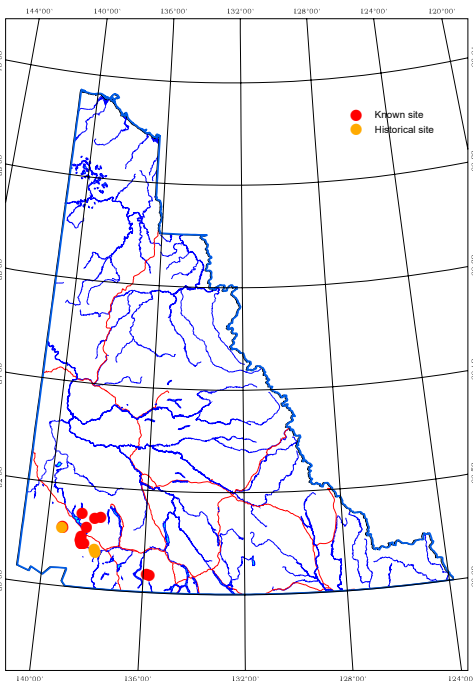


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Illustration L. Mennell - YG



J.M. Line - YG



B. Bennett

COMMON GOAT'S-BEARD

Aruncus dioicus var. *acuminatus*

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Synonyms: *Spiraea acuminata*, *Aruncus sylvester*

Habitat: Wet slopes, meadows and along streamsides in rich soil.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known from a single collection from the Alsek River

North America: From Alaska south to Alberta and California

World: Only variety *acuminatus* occurs in Western North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH); last reported in 1975

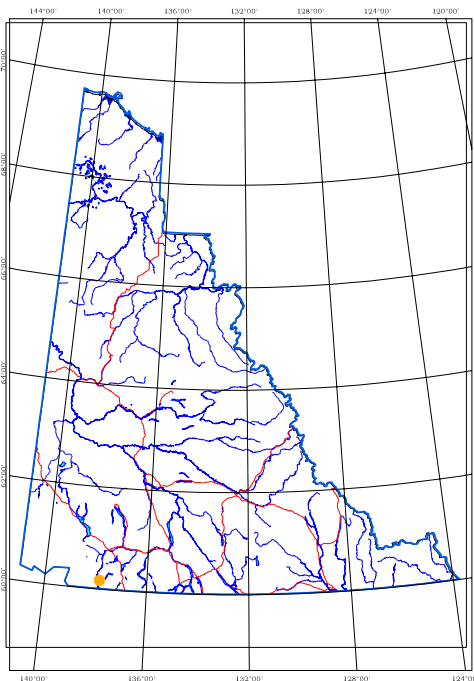
Distinguishing features: Perennial from a thick, woody root. Stems 1 – 2 m tall, often forming clumps. Leaves alternate, divided into 3 or more serrated leaflets. Lower leaves may be pinnate, with multiple branches of leaflets. Flowers in a 10 – 50 cm long crowded panicle. Flowers small, white, densely crowded in inflorescence. Male and female flowers borne on separate plants (dioecious).



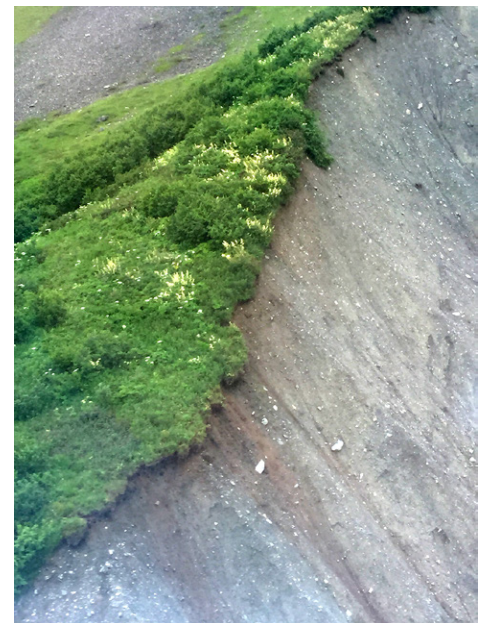
J. Florabaugh



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For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

GREEN SPLEENWORT

Asplenium viride

Spleenwort Family (Aspleniaceae)

Synonyms: *A. trichomanes-ramosum*

Habitat: Talus slopes and limestone crevices

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northwestern Yukon; known only from the Ogilvie Mountains

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland, northern United States

World: Circumtemperate

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1) last reported in 1984

Distinguishing features: Sori covered by elongate indusia attached along one edge, flap-like, veins not reaching the margin (see below).



B. Bennett

Green Spleenwort (*Asplenium viride*)

Common ferns for comparison

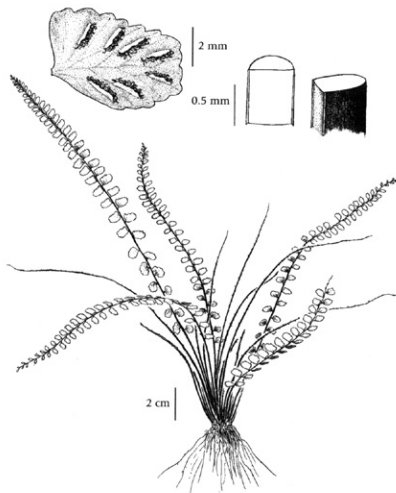


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



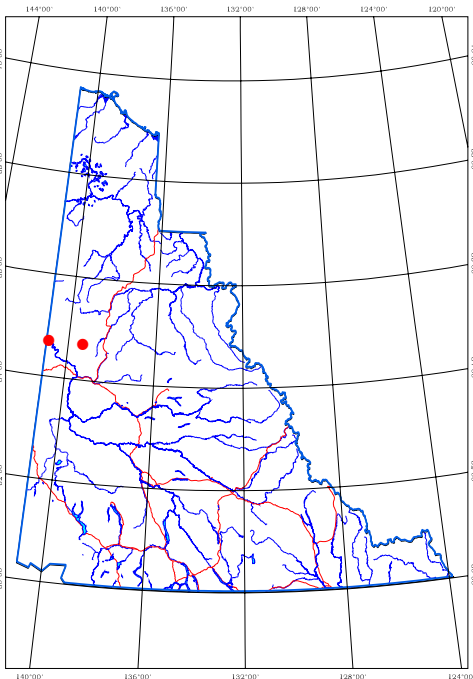
J. Line

Rusty Cliff Fern (*Woodsia ilvensis*)



B. Bennett

Fragile Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*)



AMERICAN ALPINE LADY FERN

Athyrium alpestre ssp. *americanum*

Wood Fern Family (Dryopteridaceae)

Synonyms: *A. americanum*; *A. distentifolium* ssp. *americanum*; *A. alpestre* ssp. *americanum*; *A. distentifolium* auct. non; *A. distentifolium* var. *americanum*

Habitat: Moist, open rocky subalpine slopes and alpine meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: East-central Yukon; known only from near the Northwest Territories border at about 63°N

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland, southwestern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

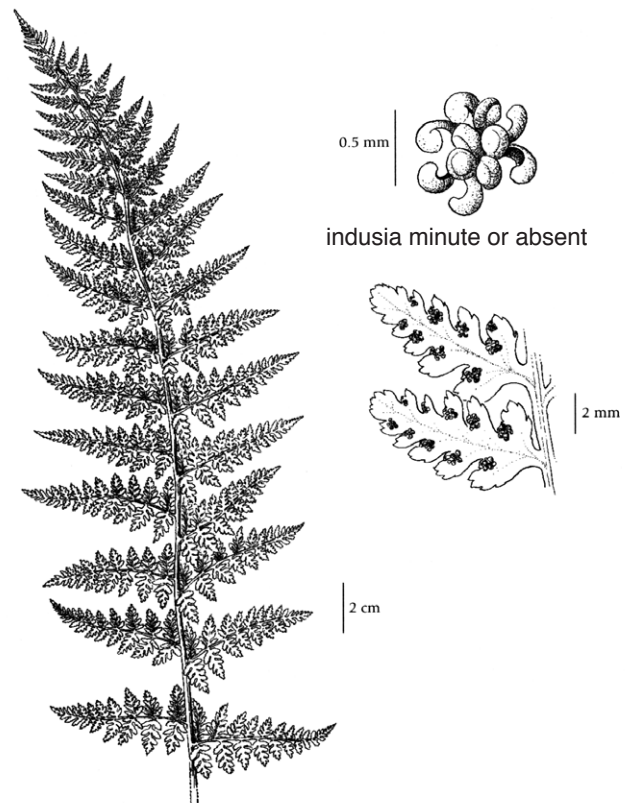
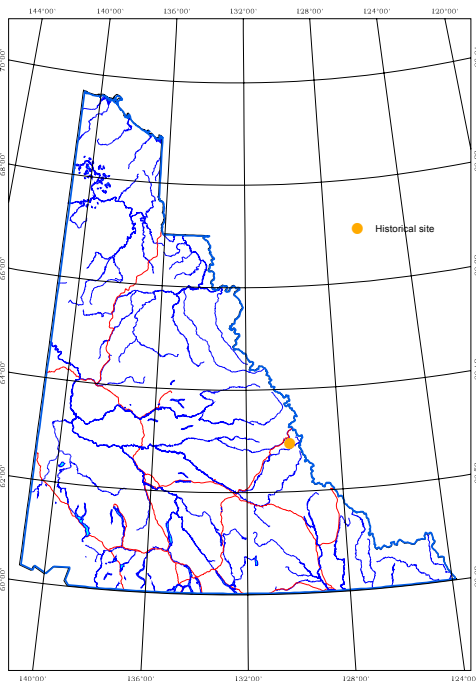
Yukon rank: Historical (SH) (last reported in 1960)

Distinguishing features: Sori round, submarginal; indusia much reduced or usually absent. This species is smaller than the Lady Fern (<80 cm) and has a crinkled appearance as though scorched by a flame. Lady Fern has horseshoe-shaped indusia.



J. Riley

American Alpine Lady Fern (*Athyrium alpestre*)



Athyrium alpestre ssp. *americanum*

SALINE SALTBUSH

Atriplex dioica

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Synonyms: *Atriplex subspicata*; *A. patula* var. *subspicata*

Habitat: Alkaline flats and meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon

North America: From British Columbia to Newfoundland, southern United States. Yukon population disjunct by 700 km.

World: North America

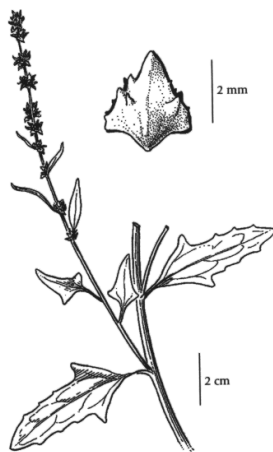
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Leaves fleshy, fruits triangular, 2 stigmas, male and female flowers separate but on the same plant.



Atriplex subspicata

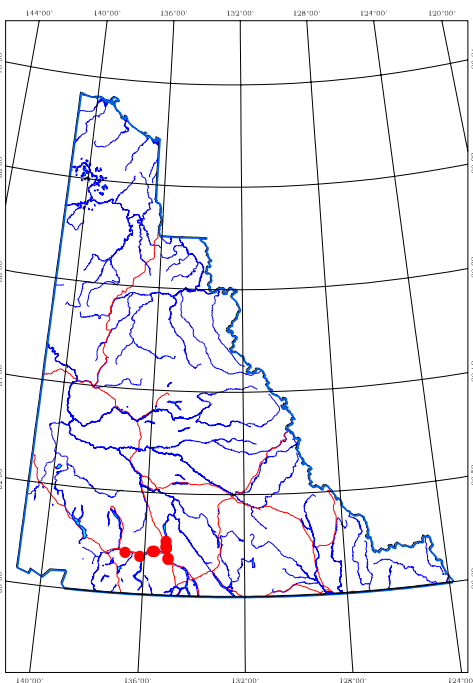
Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett



P. Long



B. Bennett

HOOKER'S OATGRASS

Avenula hookeri

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Synonyms: *Avena hookeri*, *Avenochloa hookeri*,
Helictotrichon hookeri

Habitat: Low elevation mesic to dry, open prairie slopes, hillsides, and meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South central and southwest

North America: From Yukon south east of the Rocky Mountains to New Mexico and eastwards to Manitoba and Wisconsin

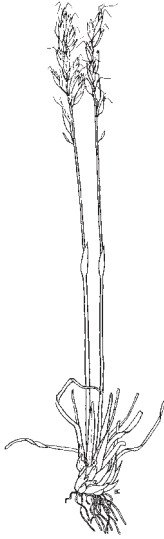
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

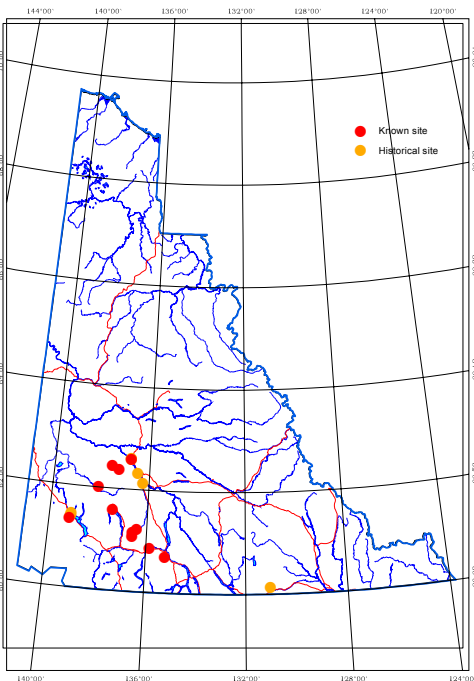
Distinguishing features: Tufted perennial grass less than 40 cm tall with an erect narrow head. Spikelets 3-6 flowered with a long bent awn arising from the back of the glume.



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J. Keljzer



YG photo

RED BULRUSH, SWAYING RUSH

Blymopsis rufa

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Synonyms: *Blymus rufus*; *Scirpus rufus*

Habitat: Saline flats and meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from the Fox Lake area

North America: Northern North America

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Blymopsis rufa* is separated from *Carex* sp. by having perfect (both male and female flower parts) flowers with several spikelets in a flattened 2-ranked terminal spike. Perianth bristles are lacking.



YG photo

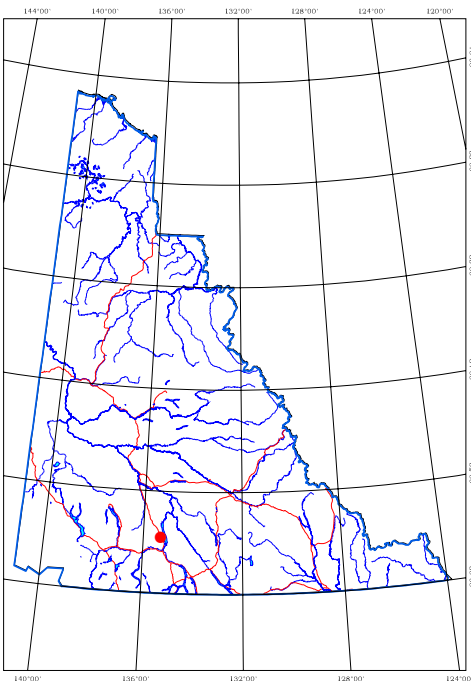


Illustration L. Mennell - YG

SOLDIER ROCKCRESS

Boechea drepanoloba

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Arabis drepanoloba*; *Arabis lemmonii* var. *drepanoloba*

Habitat: Rocky slopes and talus in alpine and subalpine environments.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon, known only from near Carcross and Kluane National Park

North America: Cordilleran Alaska S through BC, AB to CO and AZ

World: Western North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secured (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Stems hairless or with very few hairs. *Boechea drepanoloba* differs from *B. lemmonii* by having pick-shaped (submalpighiaceous) hairs along the margins of basal leaves, wider (2.5–3.5 vs. 1.6–2.3 mm) fruits, strongly auriculate (vs. minutely auriculate) cauline leaves, and a greater number of ovules per ovary (44–104 vs. 26–44).

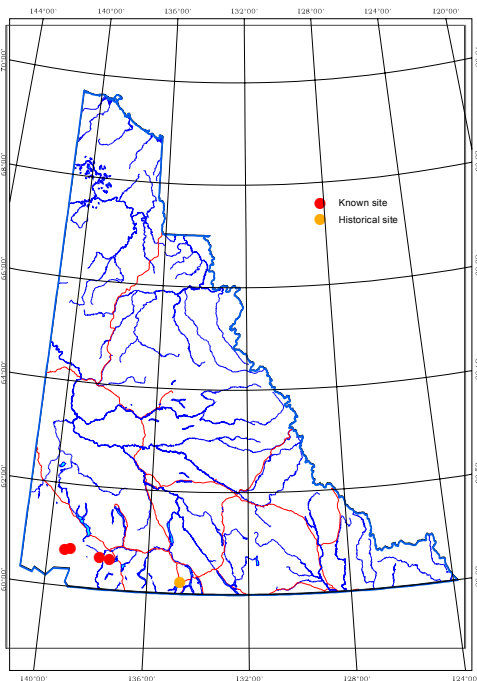
Boechea drepanoloba is easily distinguished from *B. stricta* by its fruits spreading from one side of the stem and more highly branched (3- to 6-rayed vs. strictly 2-rayed) hairs on the basal leaves.



Agri-food and Agriculture Canada (DAO)



Carmen Wong (Parks Canada)



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

NARROW-LEAVED MOONWORT

Botrychium lineare

Adder's Tongue Family (Ophioglossaceae)

Habitat: Dry gravel benches

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from Kluane Lake and near Minto

North America: Scattered throughout unglaciated areas in Alaska, Yukon, Quebec and the southern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

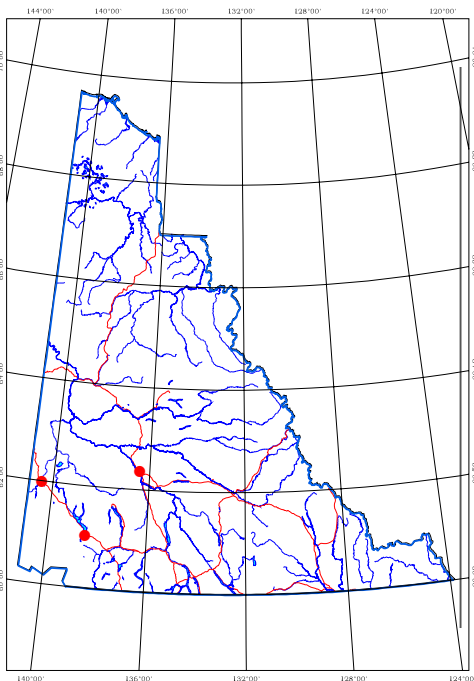
Distinguishing features: *Botrychium lineare* has the narrowest pinna (leaf-like structure) span of all moonworts, only broadening where they divide. At maturity, its sporophore (fruiting) stalk is twice the length of the trophophore (leaf-like segment).



B. Bennett



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

RATTLESNAKE FERN

Botrypus virginianus

Adder's Tongue Family (Ophioglossaceae)

Synonyms: *Osmunda virginiana*, *Botrychium virginianum*

Habitat: Rich meadows usually associated with hot springs or similar rich herbaceous meadows.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Coal River, Beaver River, Larsen Creek, and Crow River springs.

North America: Throughout except Nunavut and California

World: Central and South America, Eurasia

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

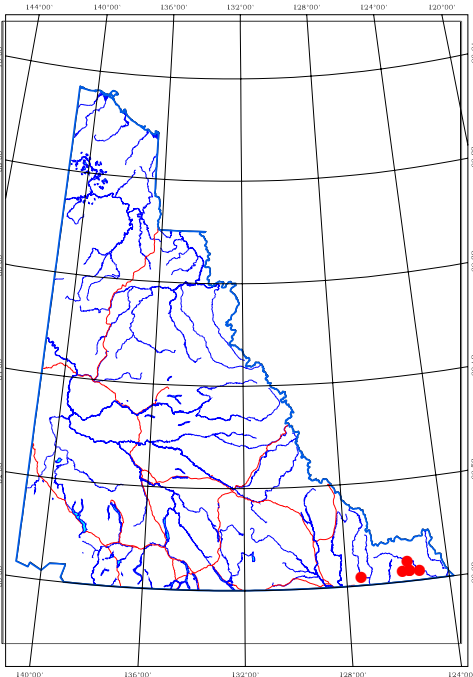
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Leaf blades D-shaped 5-25 cm. Photosynthetic leaf blade thin, herbaceous, unstalked.



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

GREAT NORTHERN ASTER

Canadanthus modestus

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Aster modestus*

Habitat: Moist calcareous lakeshores, wet meadows or bogs near hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon

North America: Canada, northern United States, boreal regions east to Ontario, disjunct to New Brunswick

World: North America

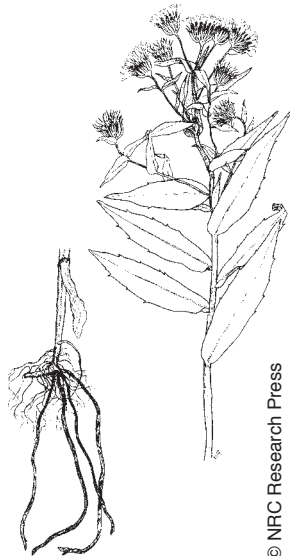
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

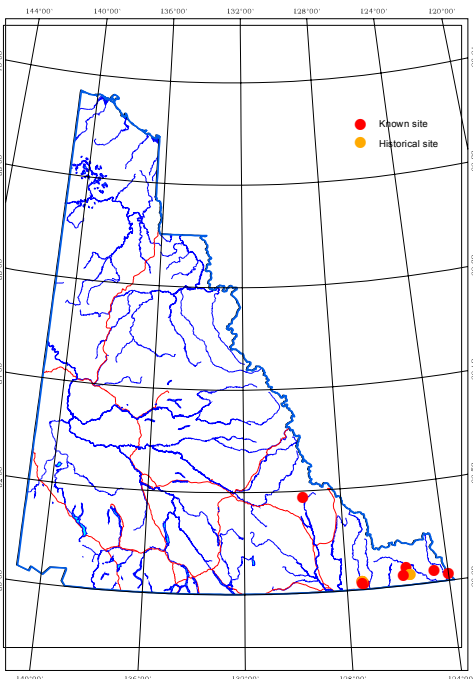
Distinguishing features: Rhizomatous, growing 0.3-1 m tall, flowers bearing glands, stems hairy and glandular in the upper portion. Petals purple. Leaves narrow.



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B. Bennett



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

YELLOW SEDGE

Carex flava

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Moist lakeshores, wet meadow or bogs near edges of lakes and streams. Gravelly/sandy beaches

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Coal River and MacPherson Lake

North America: Canada, northern United States

World: Circumpolar

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: One terminal sessile staminate spike, and cluster of subglobose pistillate spikes, with a leaflike bract just below the inflorescence. It is separated from *C. viridula* by having deflexed perigynia (5-6mm), beak approximately as long as body of perigynia.

Carex viridula has shorter perigynia (2-3 mm) without a pronounced beak.



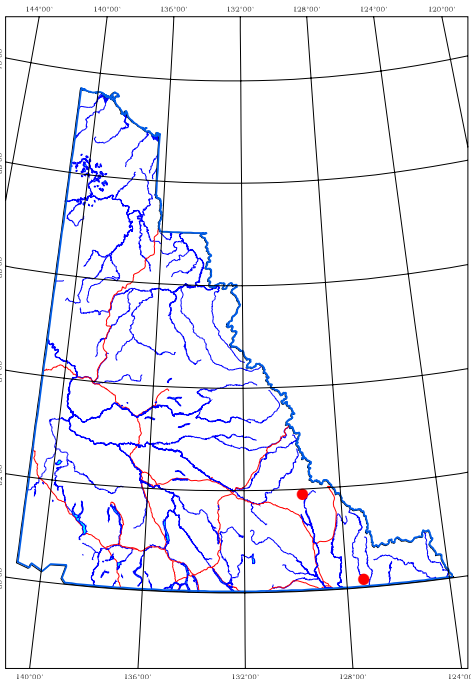
B. Bennett



A. Ceska



Illustration by J.R. Janish Courtesy of University of Washington Press



YG photo

HUDSON BAY SEDGE

Carex heleonastes

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Synonyms: *Carex neurochlaena*

Habitat: Peat bogs, sometimes along streams

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from the southern Dempster Highway, vicinity of Mayo, and Rink Rapid on the Yukon River

North America: Alaska and boreal Canada east to Quebec

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Probably Secure (G4)

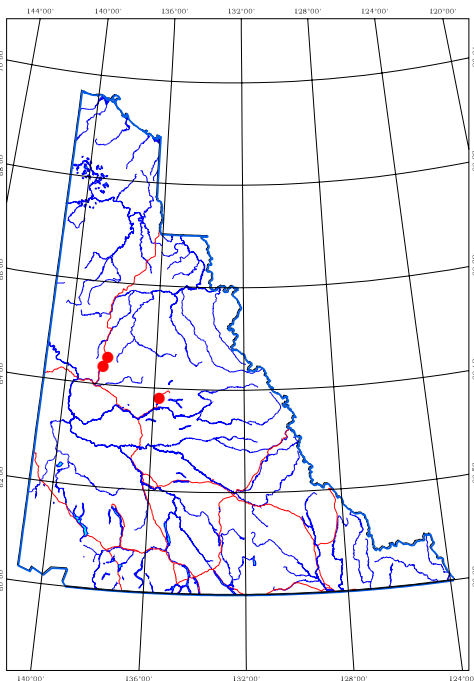
Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: All spikes bisexual with female flowers on top. Resembling *C. glareosa* but stems stiff and scabrous. Spikes 3-4(6).



NRC Research Press



M. Garon-Labrecque



B. Bennett

ARCTIC MARSH SEDGE

Carex holostoma

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Turfy tundra at edges of ponds, a pronounced acidophyte

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from the Dempster Highway and North Slope.

North America: Low arctic Alaska to Greenland.

World: Amphi-Beringian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Probably Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Probably Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

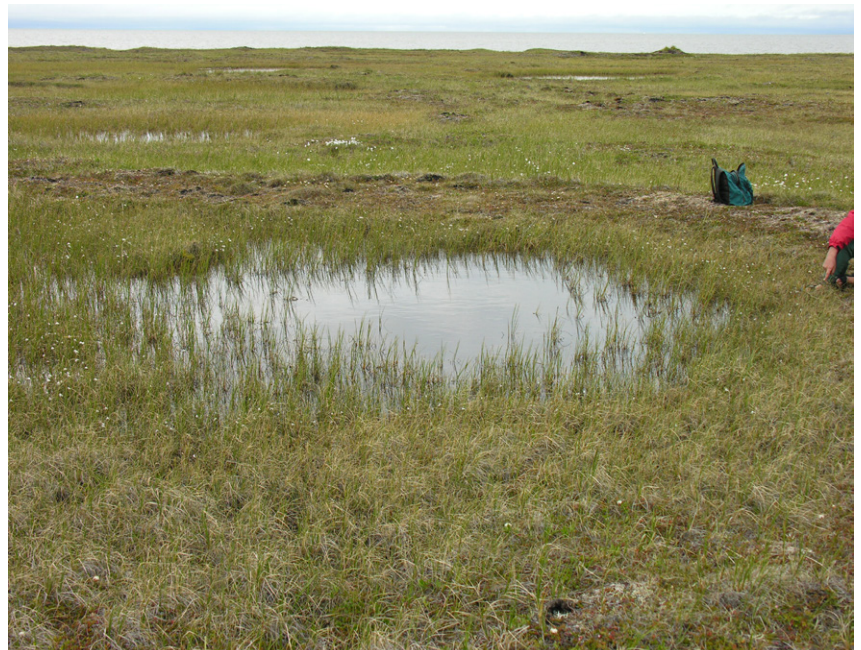
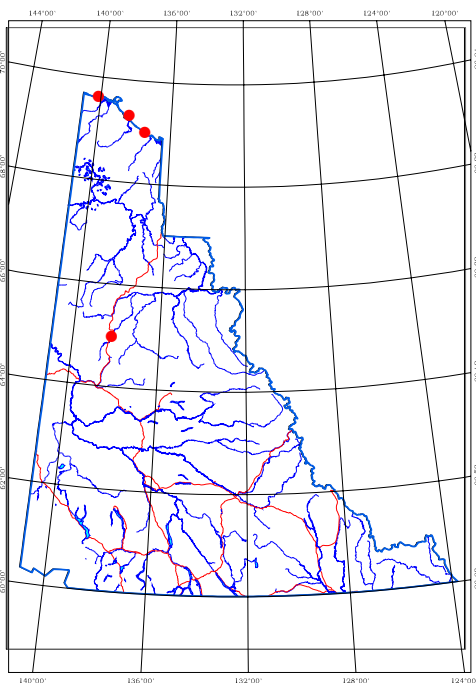
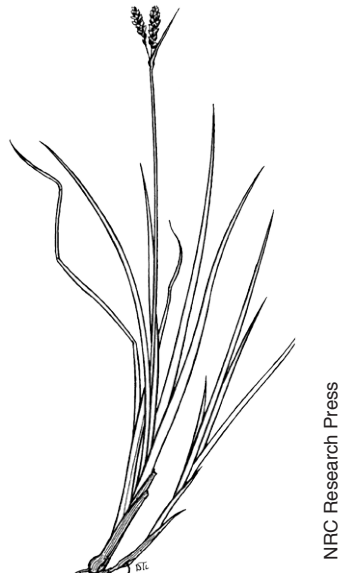
Distinguishing features: Inflorescence compact; all spikes of equal length. Staminate spikelet hidden amongst female spikelets. Loosely tufted or long rhizomes.



B. Bennett



T.T. McIntosh



T.T. McIntosh

INLAND SEDGE

Carex interior

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Calcareous seeps and springs. Woodland wetlands.

DISTRIBUTION:

Yukon: east of Whitehorse.

North America: Boreal Alaska to Newfoundland south to northern Mexico.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

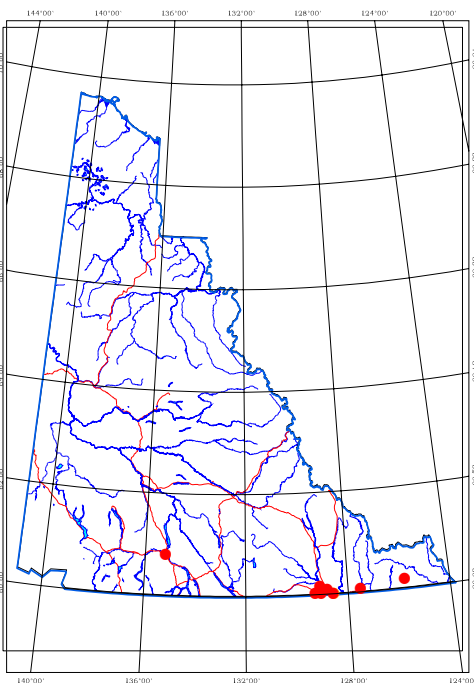
National rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Densely tufted from fibrous roots. Flowering stem longer than the narrow 1-2.4 mm wide leaves. Spikelets 2-5, female flowers above the male on the terminal spike; lateral spikes female usually with some males at the base. Perigynia 2-3.2 mm long 4-12 veined unwinged, without whitish dots.



NRC Research Press



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

WEAK SEDGE

Carex laxa

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Wet tundra bogs, graminoid meadows and woodland marshes; edges of ponds

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from wetlands near Mount Haldane and Beaver Creek

North America: Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories.

World: Amphi-Beringian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3).

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

Distinguishing features: *Carex laxa* is separated from *C. limosa* by its sheathing inflorescence bracts, rhizomatous (not stoloniferous) habit, and lack of dense root hairs. It may be separated from *C. capillaris* by having a creeping rhizome vs forming (cespitose) clumps.



YG photo

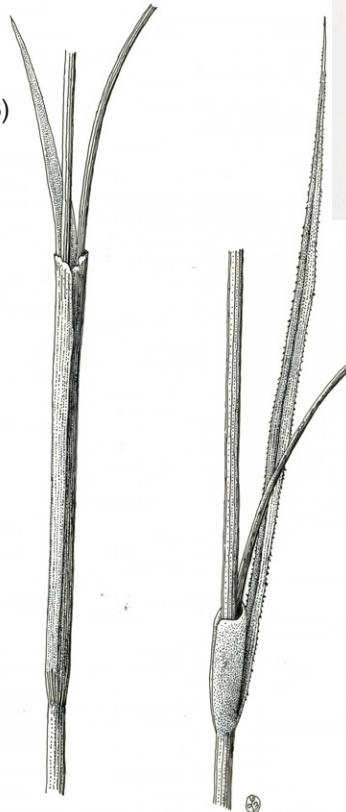
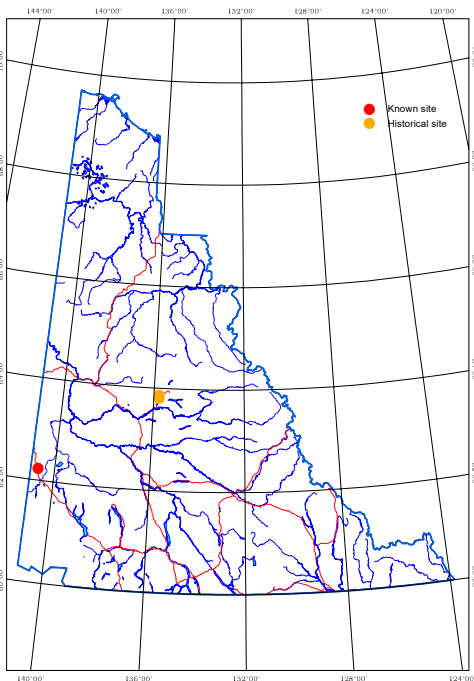


Illustration L. Mennell - YG

Carex laxa

Carex limosa



L. Schroeder

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

FEW-SEEDED SEDGE

Carex oligosperma

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Bogs, sphagnum-dominated areas, open swamps, marshes, lakeshores, and riverbanks

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from near Ethel Lake

North America: Canada, eastern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH) (last reported in 1970)

Distinguishing features: *Carex oligosperma* is separated from *C. rostrata* by its shorter, more egg-shaped female spikes and its dark green filiform (narrow) leaves with margins ≤ 2.5 mm wide.



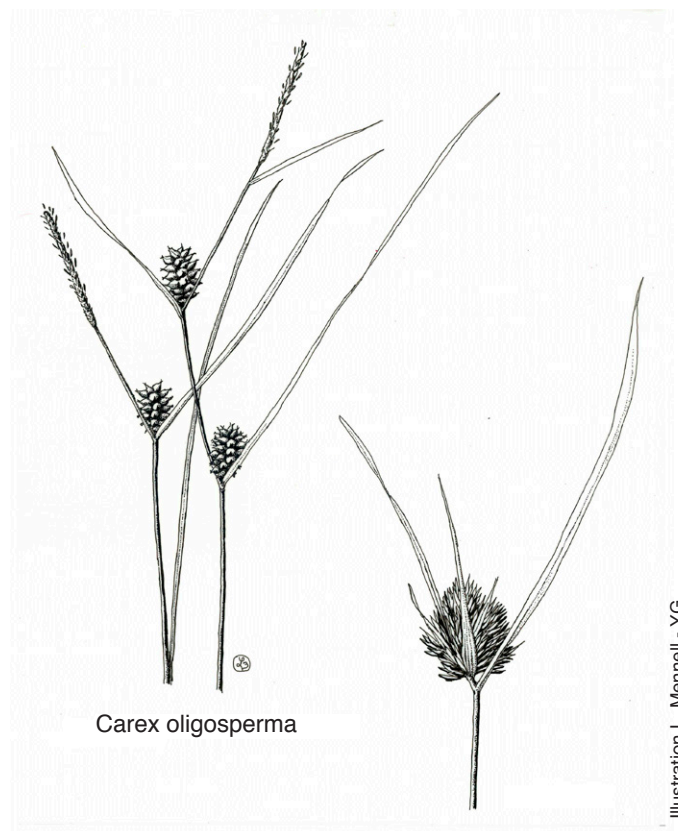
immature fruit

Russ Schipper



mature fruit

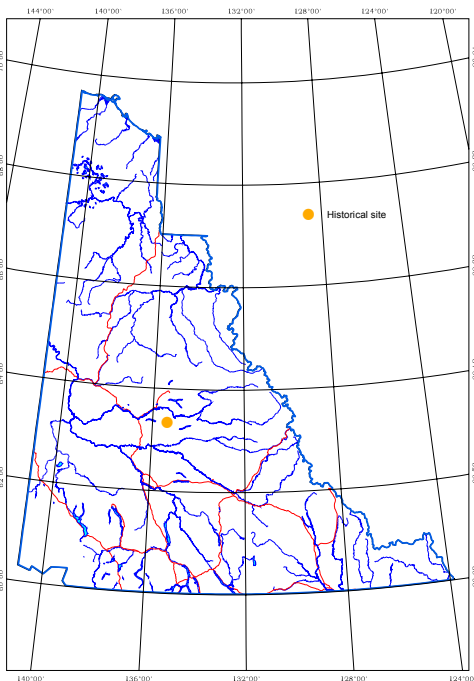
Russ Schipper



Carex oligosperma

Carex sychnocephala

Illustration L. Mennell - YG



PRAIRIE SEDGE

Carex prairea

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Calcareous marshes. Not found in areas with saline groundwater or oligotrophic (acidic) muskeg.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from 10 km southeast of Watson Lake near the Liard River.

North America: Canada, northern United States.

World: North America

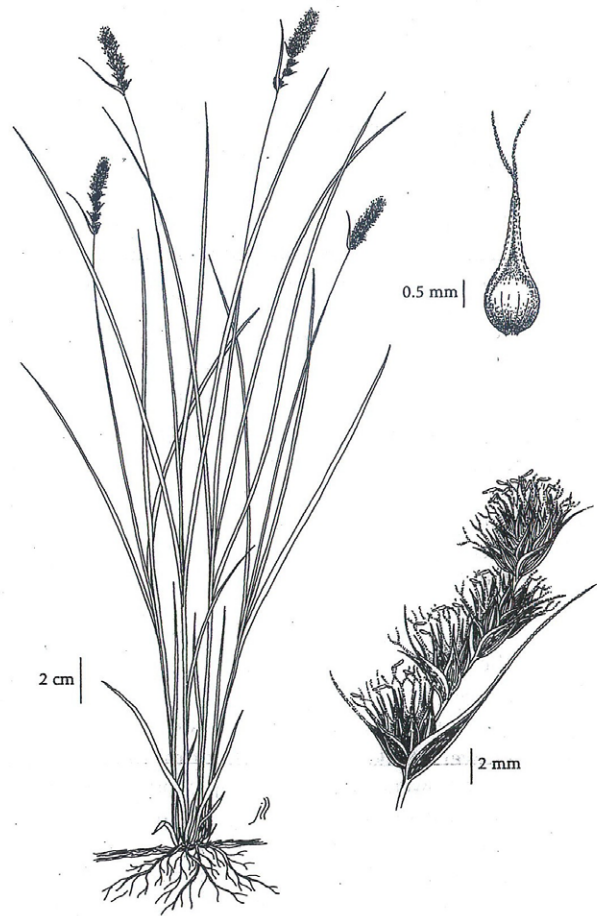
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH) (Last reported in 1943)

Distinguishing features: *Carex prairea* is separated from *C. diandra* as *Carex prairea* spikes are interrupted (not continuous), and by having a leaf sheath strongly copper coloured instead of whitish.



Carex prairea

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy
of the University of Washington
Press



J. Fenneman

BAIKAL SEDGE

Carex sabulosa

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Synonyms: *C. sabulosa* ssp. *leiophylla*; *C. leiophylla*

Habitat: Sand dunes, river deltas, and creek banks

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South central and southwestern Yukon

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Special Concern

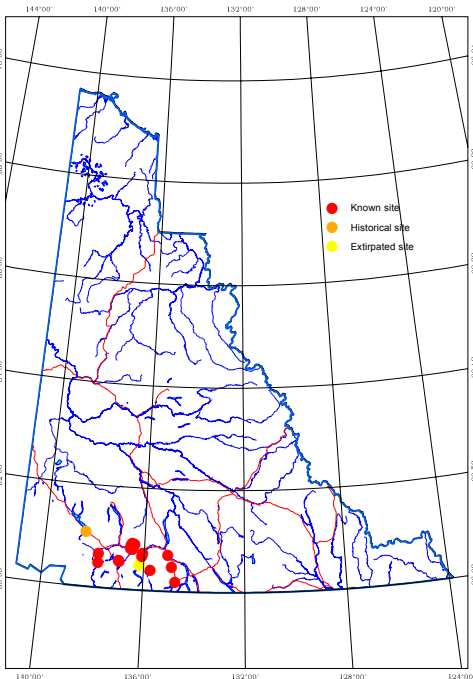
Distinguishing features: This is a distinctive species of dunes and sandy soils. Sheath is purplish, leaves are curly, and head is nodding and dragging on the ground at maturity, and the terminal spike is usually gynaeandrous (female flowers above the male). Occasionally it is confused with *C. maritima* which has straight leaves and an androgynous terminal spike.



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J. Meikle



J. Meikle

SARTWELL'S SEDGE

Carex sartwellii

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Seasonally wet, alkaline, grassy openings on dwarf birch/willow flats

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from just north and west of Whitehorse

North America: North America, except southern States.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH) (last reported 1968)

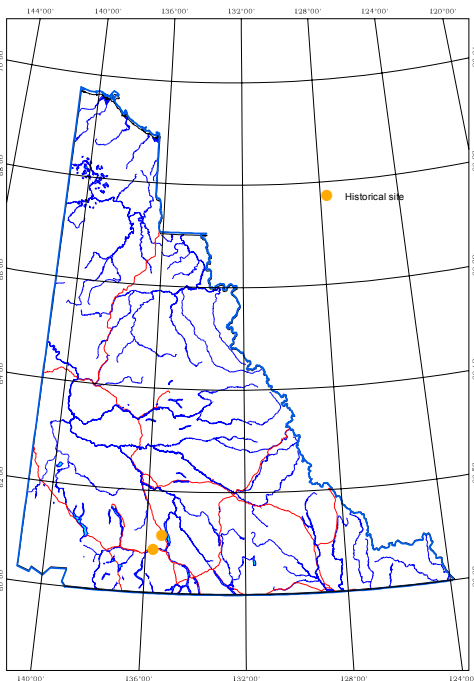
Distinguishing features: *Carex sartwellii* is separated from *C. praegracilis* by having its upper sheaths green-lined below, with veins that extend just below the sheath, long ligule (2.2-8 mm) and perigynia veined on both surfaces vs a smooth, unveined sheath, short ligule (0.6-2.6 mm) and perigynia veined only on upper surface.



J. Fenneman



Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



YG photo

MANY-HEADED SEDGE

Carex sychnocephala

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Wet areas, at least seasonally, open, sandy, silty or peaty shores, banks, on limestone.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southern Yukon from Kluane to Watson Lake and north to Mayo.

North America: Boreal areas from Alaska to Quebec and south to Colorado and Wisconsin.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: The bracts at the base of the spikes are long and leaflike, much longer than the inflorescence, giving the sedge a distinctive appearance. It often lacks conspicuous rhizomes and has a small diffuse root system. It may appear to be annual.



Illustration L. Mennell - YG

Carex oligosperma

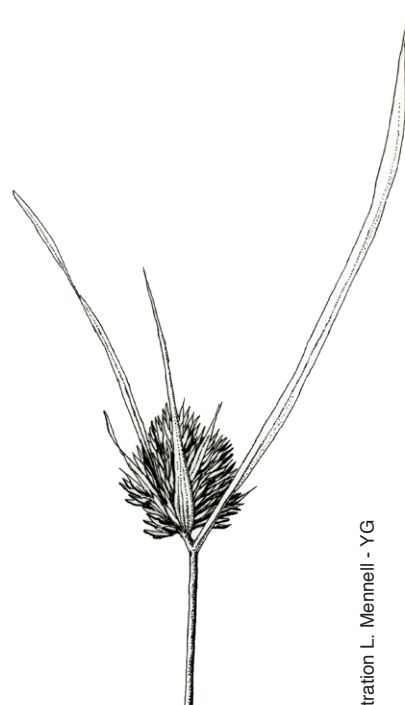
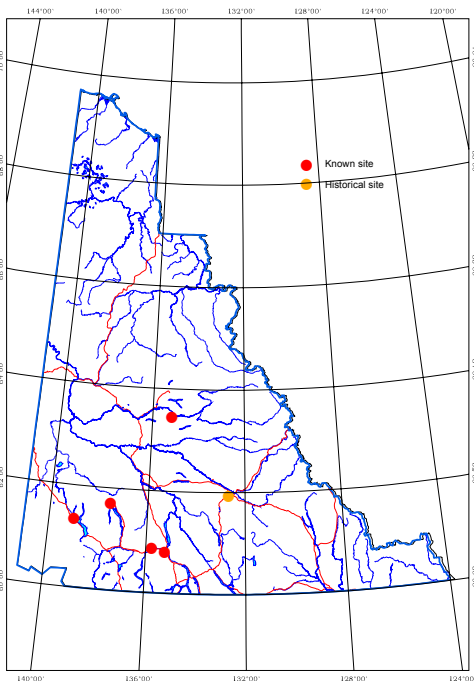


Illustration L. Mennell - YG

Carex sychnocephala

DRYLAND SEDGE

Carex xerantica

Sedge Family (Cyperaceae)

Habitat: Dry grassy slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from Agay Mene Territorial Park and the Yukon River near Fort Selkirk

North America: Western Canada and Alaska, Great Plains to Ontario

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Probably Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure (N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

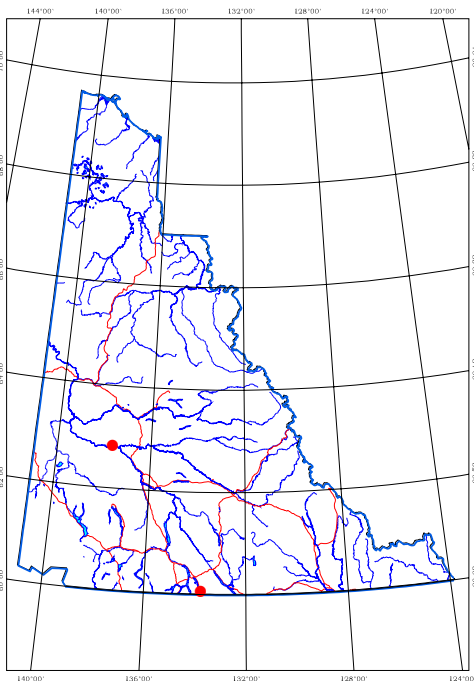
Distinguishing features: *Carex xerantica* is separated from *C. petasata* by having whitish/yellowish pistillate scales with indistinct veins, a smaller perigyna (3.8-4.8 mm vs 6-8 mm), and a distinctive pale silvery aspect to inflorescence. Perigynia have 6-10 veins on upper surface, and are unveined or indistinctly veined on the lower surface.



Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



A. Ceska



J. Staniforth - YG

WHITE MOUNTAIN HEATHER

Cassiope mertensiana

Heather Family (Ericaceae)

Synonyms: *Andromeda mertensiana*

Habitat: Alpine tundra

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known from a single site west of the Hyland River

North America: Cordilleran south to California and Colorado

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

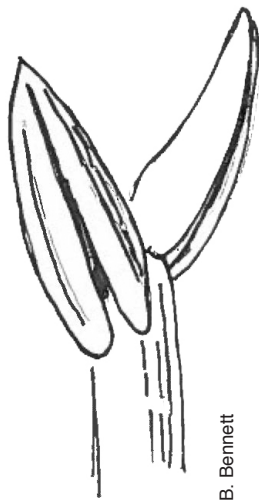
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Leaves not grooved on the back.



YG photo

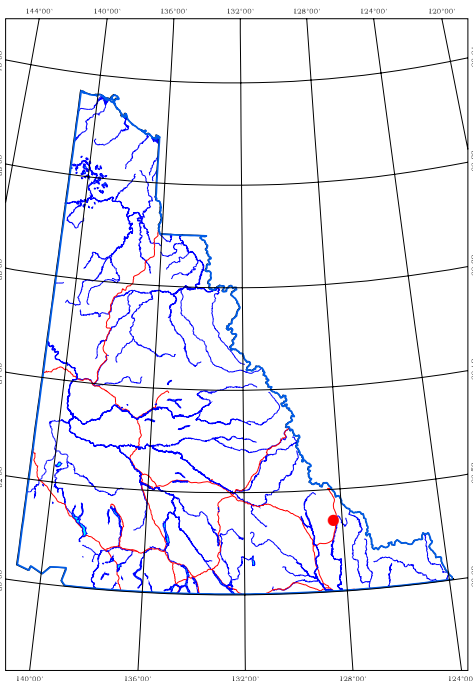


Four-angled Mountain Heather (notice the groove in leaf)



NRC Research Press

White Mountain Heather (no groove)



TAWNY PAINTBRUSH

Castilleja miniata var. *fulva*

Broomrape Family (Orobanchaceae)

Synonyms: *Castilleja fulva*

Habitat: Roadsides, grassy meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central and southeast

North America: Endemic to northeastern BC and southern Yukon

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Probably Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Probably Secure (N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

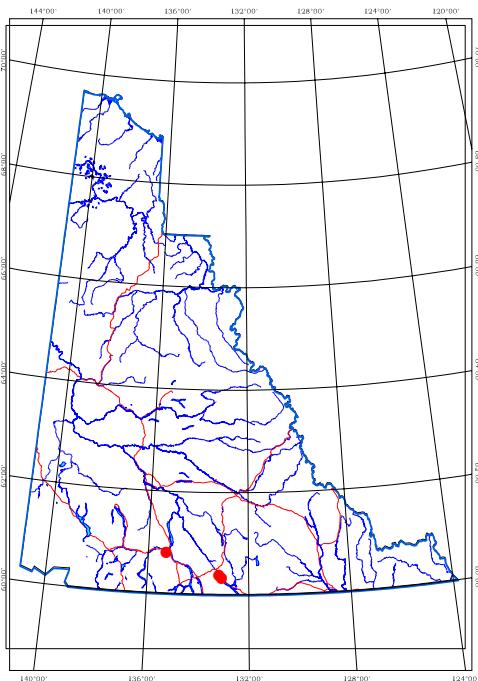
Distinguishing features: Calyx lobes 2.3 mm vs 4-12 mm/ The color is variable, but mostly pale apricot orange, sometimes tawny yellow, or yellowish red; *Castilleja miniata* is red, *Castilleja unalaschensis* is yellow. Tawny Paintbrush also has a violet stigma, at least in some plants.



Virginia Skilton



Virginia Skilton - YG



B. Bennett - YG

NARROWLEAF GOOSEFOOT

Chenopodium leptophyllum

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Habitat: Grassy alkaline flats

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon

North America: Throughout North America, except northern and eastern Canada

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

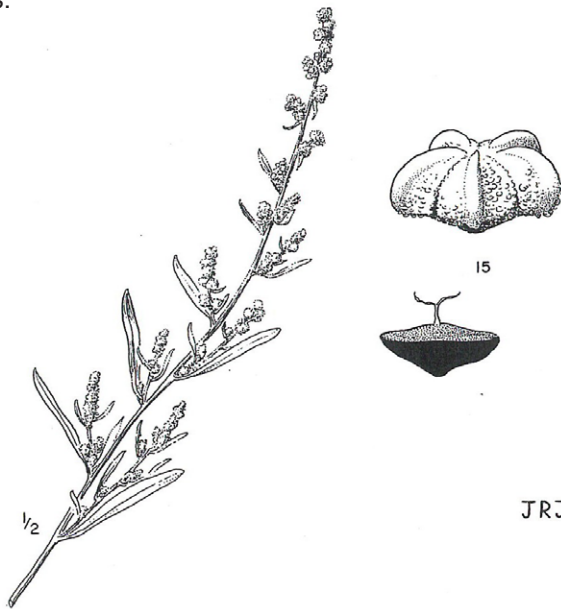
Yukon rank: Unrankable (SU)

Distinguishing features: *Chenopodium leptophyllum* differs from the common garden weed, Lamb's Quarter (*Chenopodium album*), by being densely covered with a mealy powdery substance, narrow, single-veined, linear leaves.



J. Fenneman (both photos)

Narrowleaf Goosefoot *see Distinguishing features



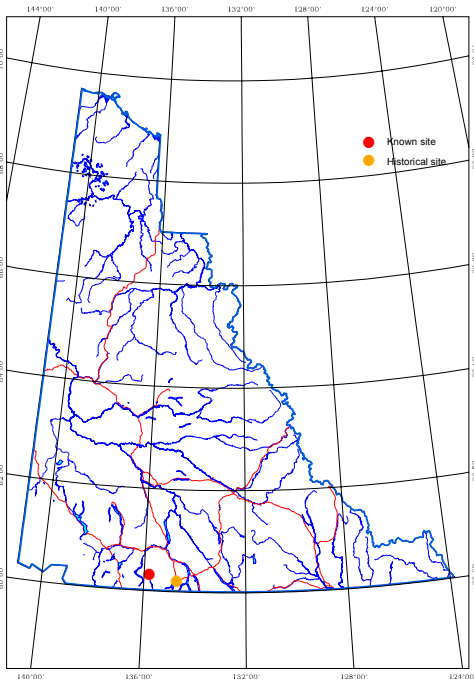
JRJ

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett

Lamb's Quarter (*Chenopodium album*)
*see distinguishing features



A. Ceska

COMMON PIPSISSEWA

Chimaphila umbellata

Wintergreen Family (Pyrolaceae)

Habitat: Coniferous forests in mountains

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from the Beaver River

North America: North America, except southern United States

World: Circumpolar

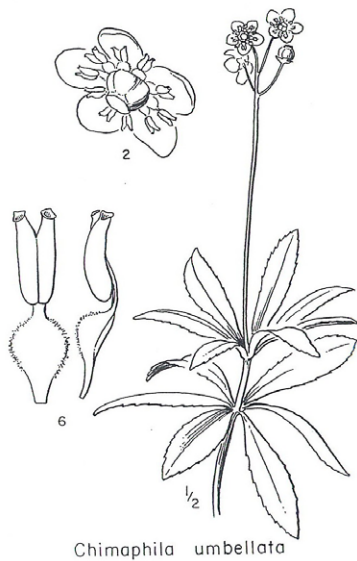
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Chimaphila umbellata* is separated from *Pyrola* sp. by its leaves being arranged around the stem in whorls.

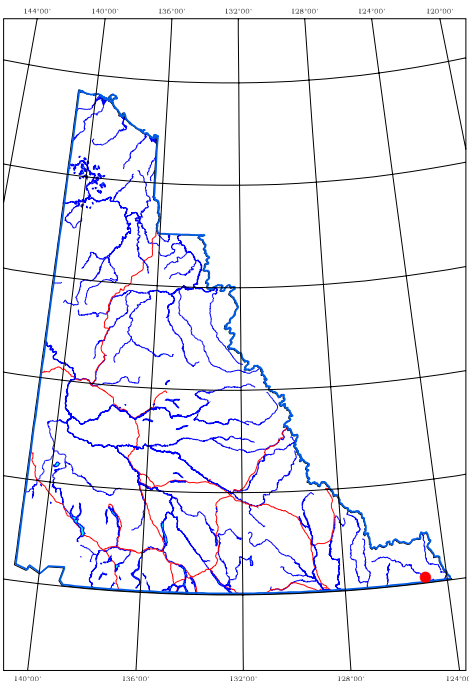


Chimaphila umbellata

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



J. Riley



B. Bennett - YG

LEAFY THISTLE

Cirsium foliosum

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Cardus foliosus*

Habitat: Moist soil, grasslands, meadows, edges and openings in boreal forest, riverbanks

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southern Yukon south of 63°N

North America: Cordilleran, Yukon to Wyoming

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

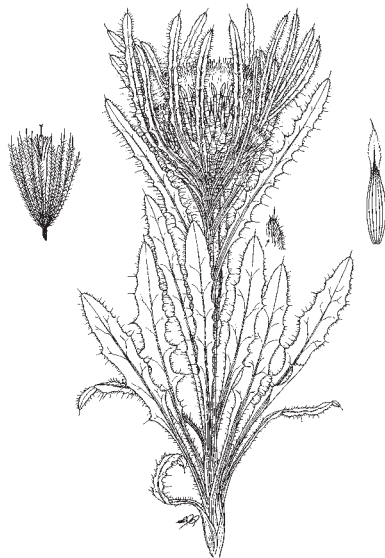
Canadian rank: Apparently Secure (N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Distinguishing features: This biennial species has the largest flowers in Yukon. It can be separated from *C. arvense* by having a large taproot.



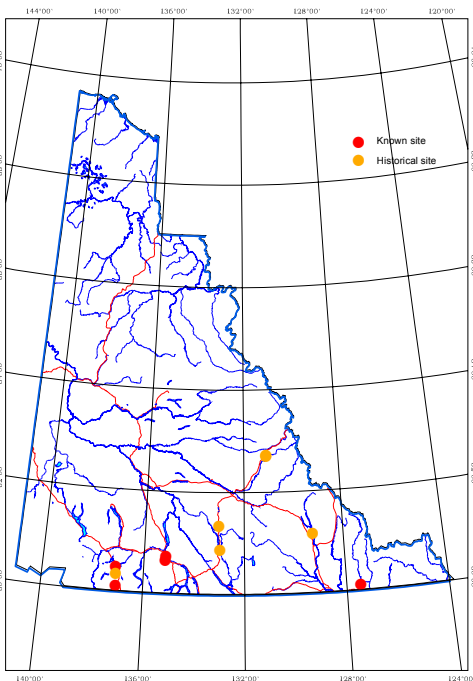
R. Rosie



© Province of British Columbia



P. Long



P. Long

ALPINE SPRING BEAUTY

Claytonia megarhiza

Purslane Family (Portulacaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra, base of scree slope near streams

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from Kluane National Park

North America: Western North America

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: It is separated from similar *Claytonia* species by having a stem so short that all leaves appear basal, with a dense rosette of short spatulate fleshy leaves, which are longer than the inflorescence.



I. Gartner

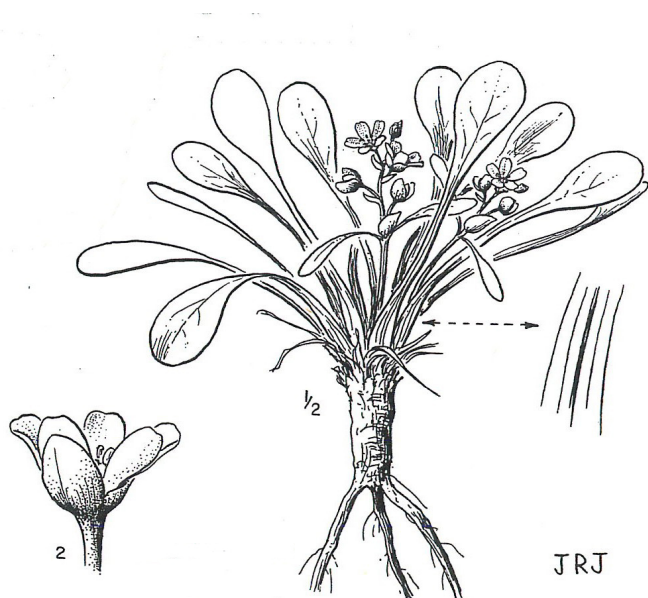
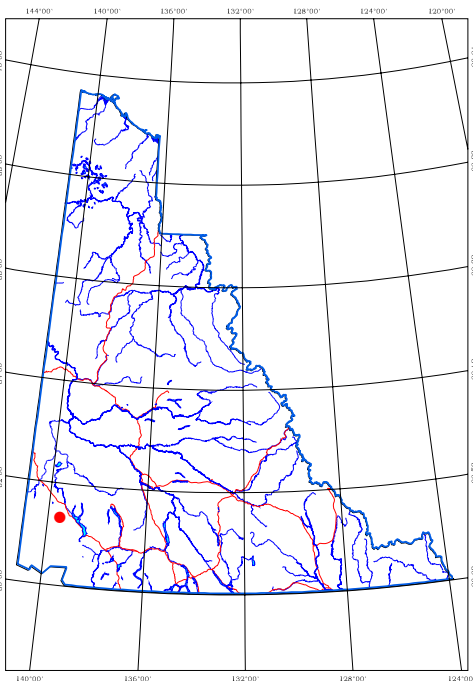


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



J. Carey, YG

OGILVIE MOUNTAIN SPRING BEAUTY

Claytonia ogilviensis

Purslane Family (Portulacaceae)

Habitat: Alpine slopes and talus

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Endemic to northwestern Yukon. Known only from the Ogilvie and Dawson mountain ranges.

World: Endemic to Yukon

CONSERVATION RANK

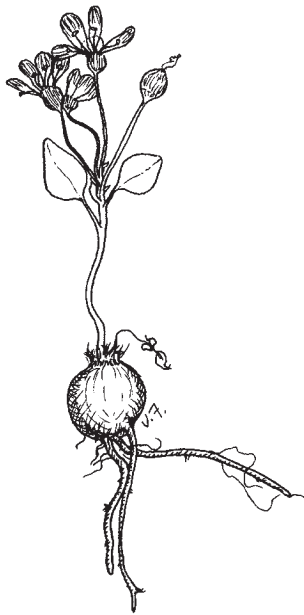
Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Tubers turnip-shaped to globose; bracts all leaflike, petals bright purple. Leaves taper to a petiole (stalk attaching the blade to the stem).



© NRC Research Press

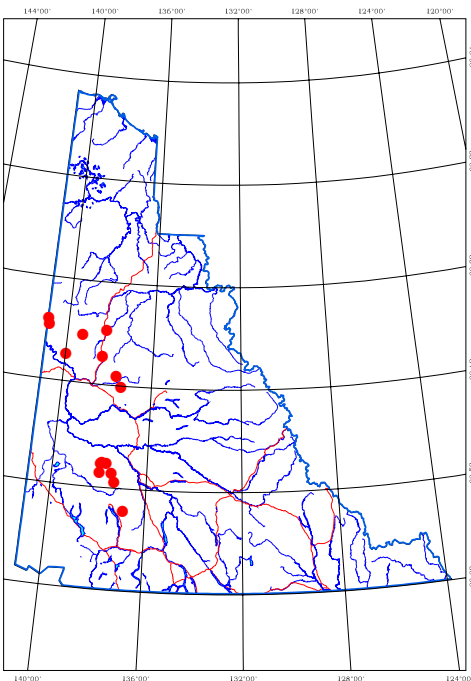


B. Bennett



Tuber

B. Bennett



B. Bennett

PALE COMANDRA

Comandra umbellata ssp. *pallida*

Sandalwood Family (Santalaceae)

Synonyms: *C. pallida*

Habitat: Prairie grassland and dry open coniferous woodland

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern and west-central Yukon; known only from Kluane and Aishihik lakes and a historical collection from Five Finger Rapid (Yukon River)

North America: Disjunct to Yukon, British Columbia to Manitoba, southwestern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5T5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

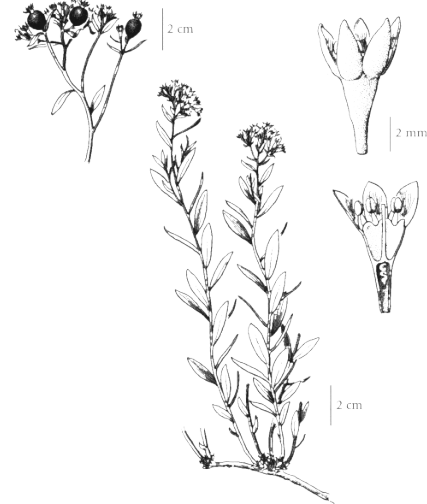
Distinguishing features: A very distinctive species with only one close relative (*Geocaulon lividum*) from which it can be separated by having terminal cymes or panicles; fruit dry and nutlike.



B. Bennett

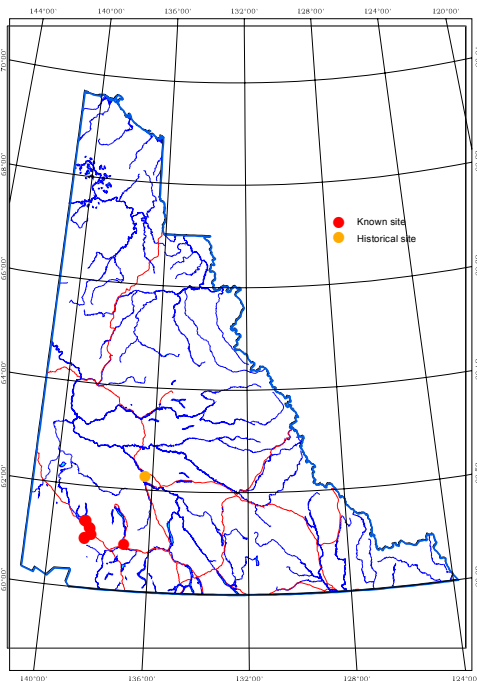


A. Ceska



Comandra umbellata var. *pallida*

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



S. Cannings

SLENDER GENTIAN

Comastoma tenellum

Gentian Family (Gentianaceae)

Synonyms: *Gentianella tenella*

Habitat: On tundra in dry alpine gravels and to be looked for in sand or mud flats on the arctic coast.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park, Asi Keyi Territorial Park and surrounding areas

North America: Arctic coasts of North America, and western United States

World: Circumpolar

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: *Comatostoma tenella* is separated from *Gentianella amarella* by being branched from the base (not from the stem) and having long pedicels. Differs from *Gentianella propinqua* by having a frilled throat (see drawing).



B. Bennett

Four-parted Gentian *Gentianella propinqua* does not have a frilled throat.

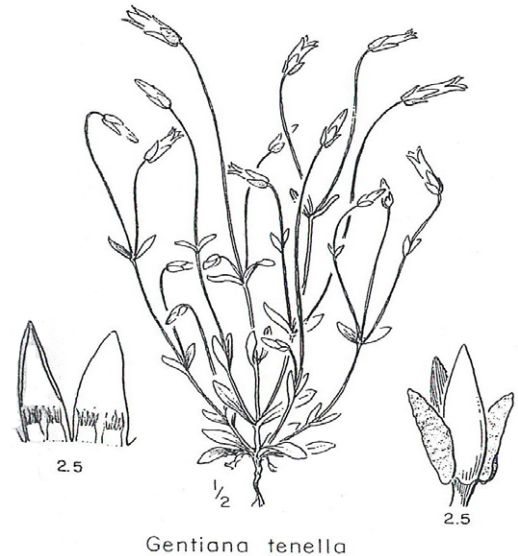
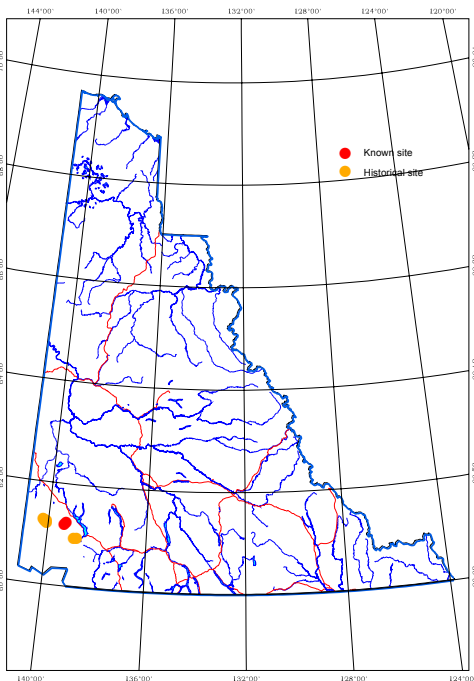


Illustration by G. L. Bennett, courtesy of the University of Washington Press



For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

ALASKAN BUGSEED

Corispermum ochotense

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Synonyms: *C. hyssopifolium sensu Cody (1996)*

Habitat: Sand, fine alluvial sands on river islands and dunes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central and southwestern Yukon; known from the Alsek and Yukon rivers and Kluane Lake

North America: Yukon, Alaska, Northwest Territories, Saskatchewan

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinquishing features: This is an annual plant that usually can only be detected from late July onwards. Leaves linear and not toothed or fleshy. The wide wing rules it out *C. villosum* or *C. hookeri*. The clumped inflorescence and large seed (2.8-4 mm long) rules out *C. hyssopifolium*. Alaskan Bugseed seeds are reddish without splotches characteristic of *C. pallasii*.



B. Bennett

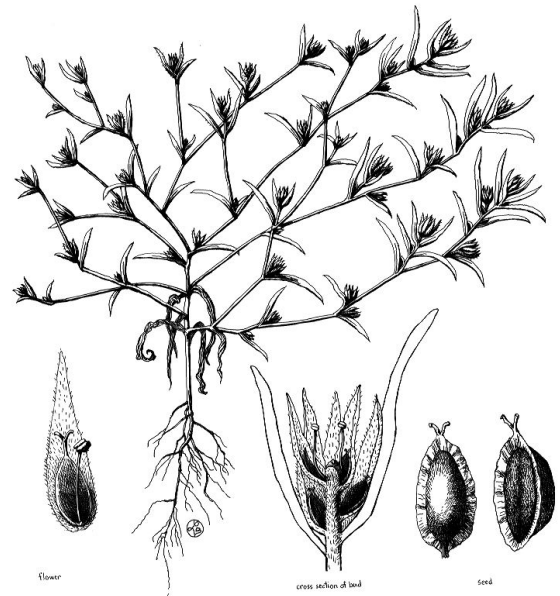
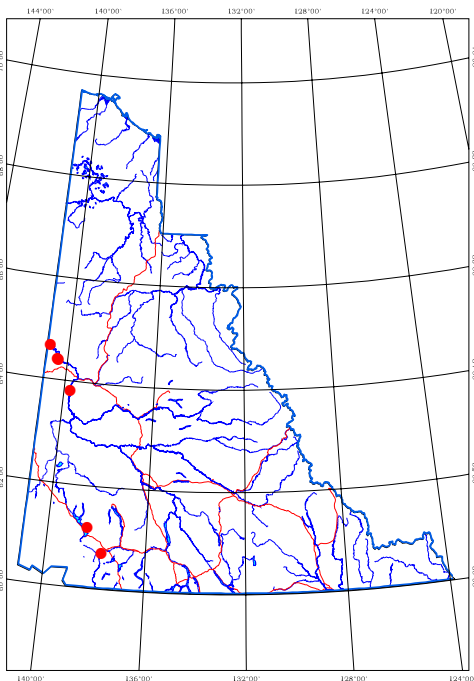


Illustration L. Memell - YG



B. Bennett

PALLAS' BUGSEED

Corispermum pallasii

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Habitat: Sand, fine alluvial sands on river islands and dunes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known from a single site on the Yukon River and at Christmas Bay, Kluane Lake

North America: Yukon, BC to Quebec, Michigan North Dakota, Ohio

World: Amphiberingian-Russia, Mongolia and China, and introduced in Europe

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure (N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinishing features: This is an annual plant that usually can only be detected from late July onwards. Pallas' Bugseed seeds have characteristic splotches.



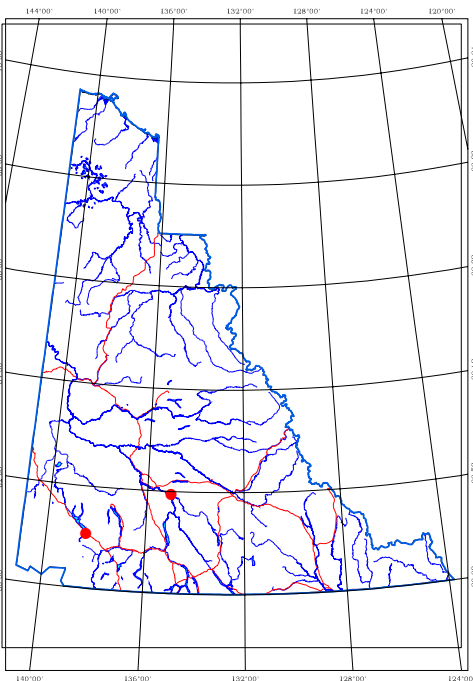
Corispermum pallasii

B. Bennett



Pallas' Bugseed habitat

B. Bennett



Habitat along the Yukon River in the Big Salmon area 2009

J. Meikle

WATER PYGMYWEED

Crassula aquatica

Stonecrop Family (Crassulaceae)

Synonyms: *Tillaea aquatica*

Habitat: Mudflats and shallow pools

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from Marsh and Nares lakes

North America: North America, except Great Plains and southeastern United States

World: Scattered circumtemperate

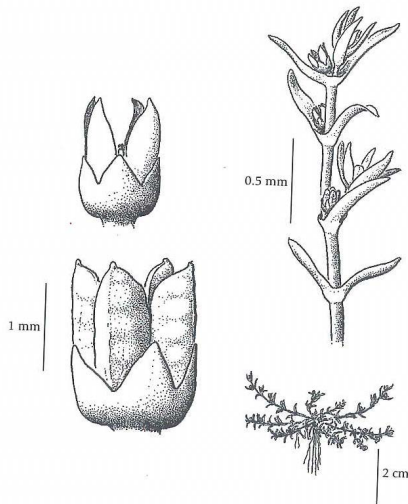
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: A small aquatic annual that is separated taxonomically from terrestrial *Sedum*/*Rhodiola* by having 4-parted flowers with 4 stamens. It is sometimes confused with *Montia fontana* (see photo), which have flowers that extend further on recurved pedicles.



© Province of British Columbia



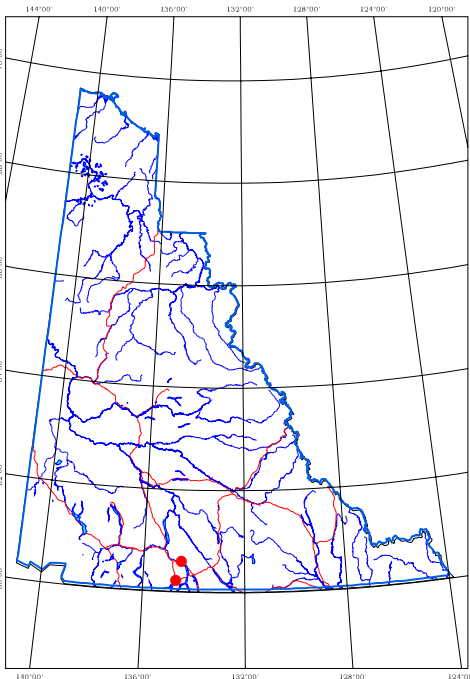
Pygmyweed (*Crassula aquatica*)

Mireille Delisle-Oldham



Water Blinks (*Montia fontana*) *see distinguishing features

B. Bennett



YG photo

YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER

Cypripedium parviflorum

Orchid Family (Orchidaceae)

Synonyms: *C. calceolus* ssp. *parviflorum*; *C. calceolus* var. *parviflorum*; *C. parviflorum* var. *maskasin*

Habitat: Moist calcareous woodlands

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known from 5 sites AK/YT border, Dempster Highway, and Wind River

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland, southern United States

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

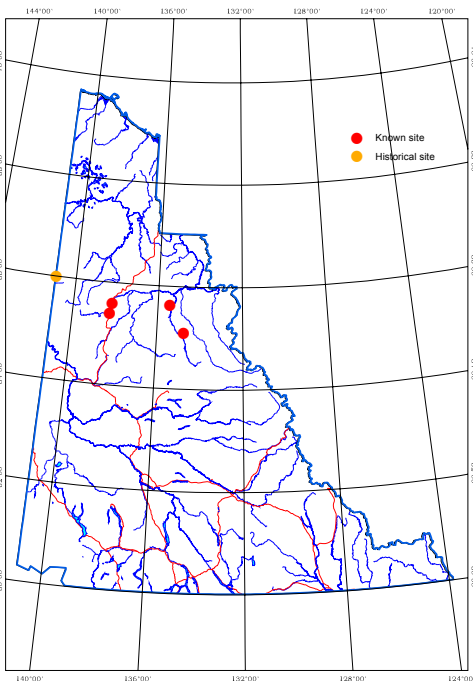
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Stem leaves 3-5, sepals longer than flowers, flowers yellow, capsules glandular with long hairs.



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

POVERTY OATGRASS

Danthonia spicata

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Habitat: Dry, rocky soil in the vicinity of hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Beaver River Hotspring

North America: North America, except southwestern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Glumes longer than spikelet, tufted perennial with a bent awn attached between the lobes of the bifid tip. Can be distinguished from *D. intermedia* by its shorter lemmas (4-5 mm vs 7-10 mm).



B. Bennett

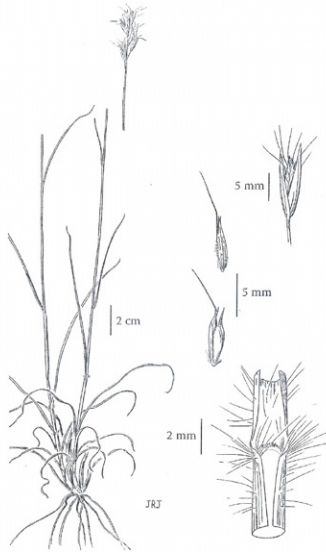
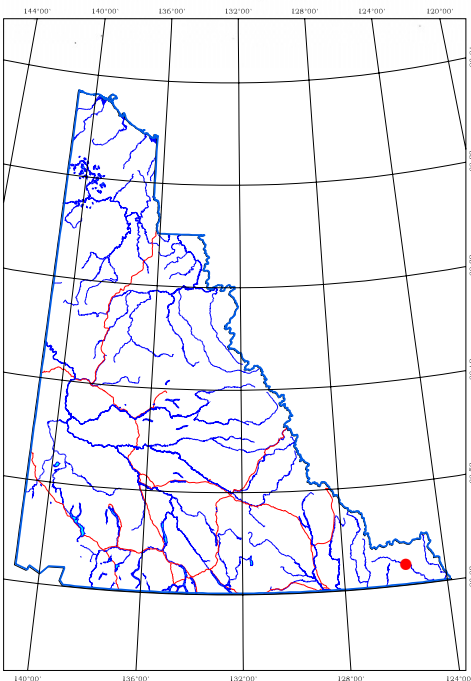


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



C. Eckert - YG



B. Bennett

ARCTIC LARKSPUR

Delphinium brachycentrum

Buttercup Family (Ranunculaceae)

Habitat: Alpine meadows and valleys

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northern and southwestern Yukon; known only from the British-Richardson Mountains and the Kluane area

North America: Yukon, British Columbia, and Alaska

World: Amphiheringian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Resembles the Tall Larkspur, *D. glaucum* however differs by having <13 flowers, <50 cm tall and bears leaves mostly on the lower fifth of the stem.



B. Bennett



© NRC Research Press



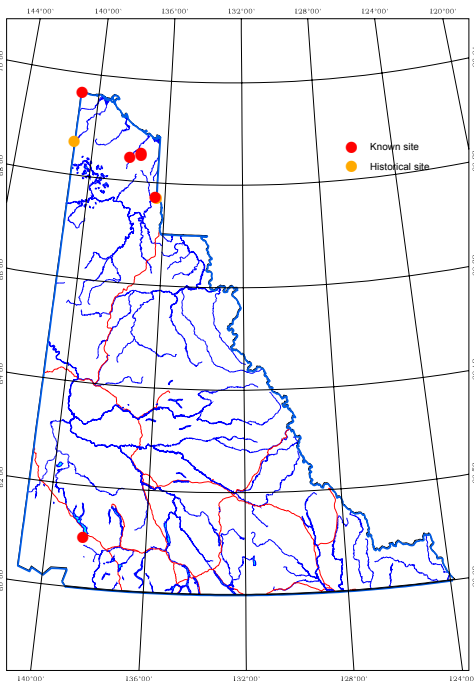
B. Bennett

Tall Larkspur
(*Delphinium glaucum*)



B. Bennett

Tall Larkspur
(*Delphinium glaucum*)



B. Bennett

ALASKA DWARF PRIMROSE

Douglasia alaskana

Primrose Family (Primulaceae)

Synonyms: *Androsace alaskana*

Habitat: Rocky alpine slopes and crevices

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon.

World: Endemic to southern Alaska and Yukon

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable(N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Annual. Resembles Fairy Candelabra, *Androsace septentrionalis*, however the flowering stalks end with 1-3 flowers instead of an umbell of numerous flowers.



F. Baldwin

Alaska Dwarf Primrose



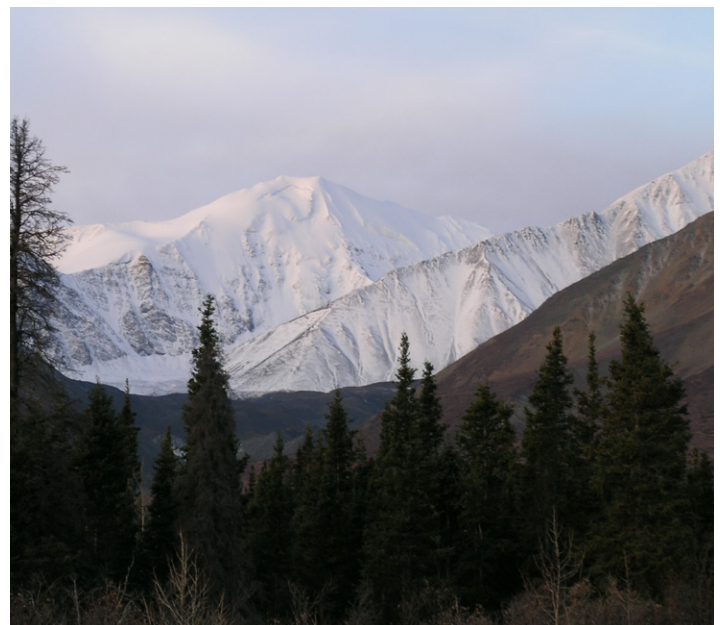
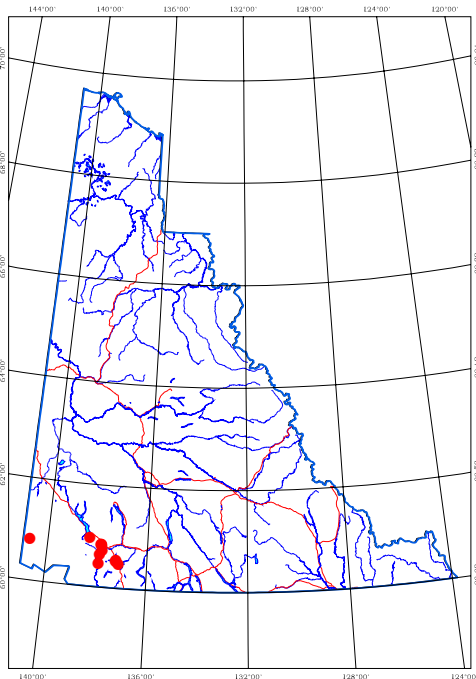
© NRC Research Press



B. Bennett

Fairy Candelabra (*Androsace septentrionalis*)

*see Distinguishing features



B. Bennett

KLAZA DRABA

Draba bruce-bennettii

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra on andesite volcanic bedrock.

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to Langham and Tritop mountains of the Dawson Range.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Critically Imperilled (G1))

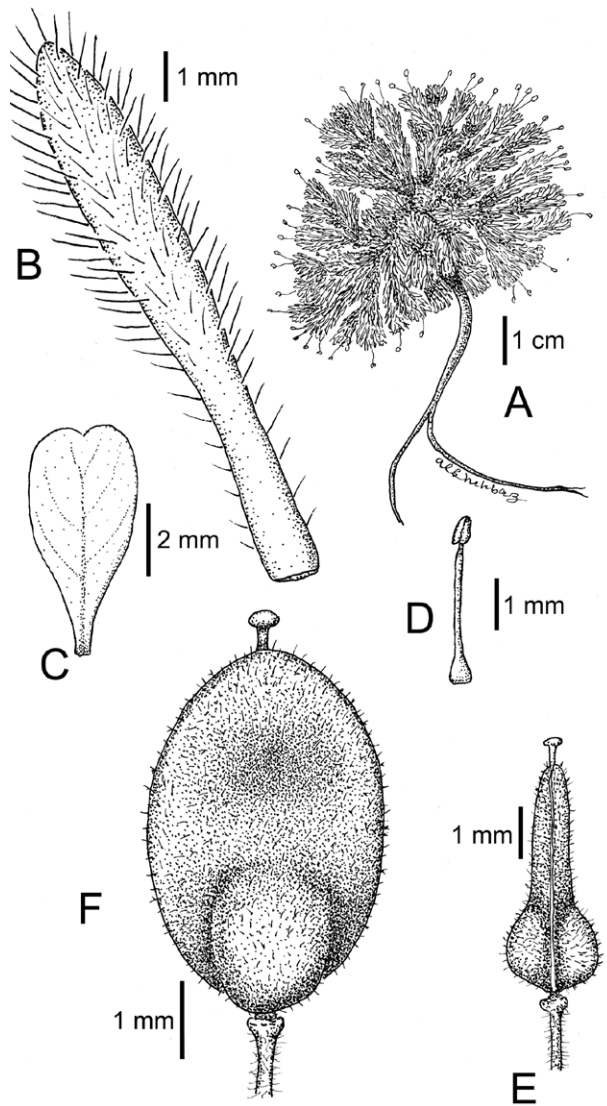
Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

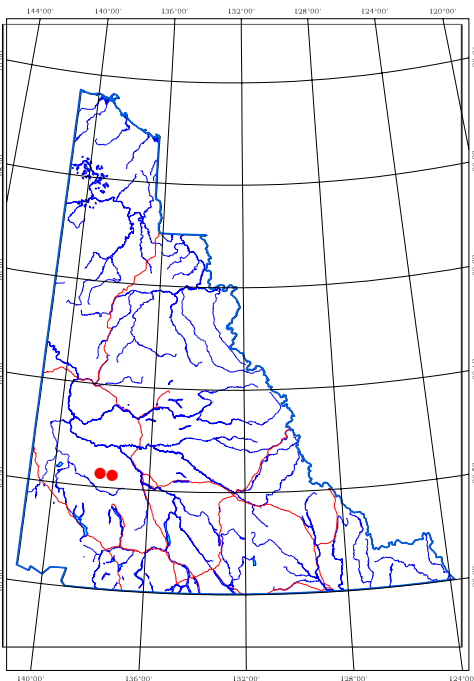
Distinguishing features: Fruit is swollen at the base. Most closely resembles *D. macounii*, it differs by having straight stalks on the fruit, linear to linear-oblongate (vs. oblanceolate to obovate) basal leaves. 1-4 (vs 3-13 flowered). Fruit with simple to 2-rayed hairs.



B. Bennett



Ihsan Al-Shehbaz



B. Bennett

CASWELL'S DRABA

Draba caswellii

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to Kluane National Park

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Critically Imperilled (G1)

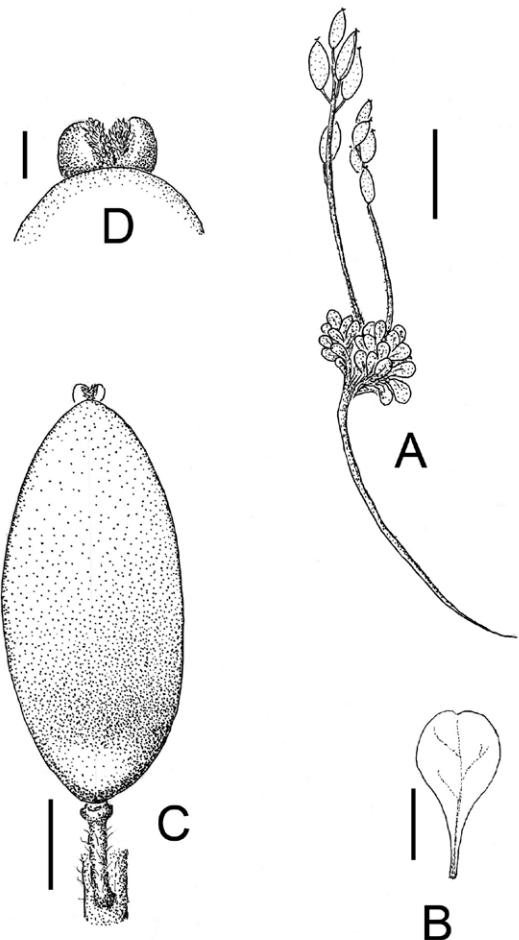
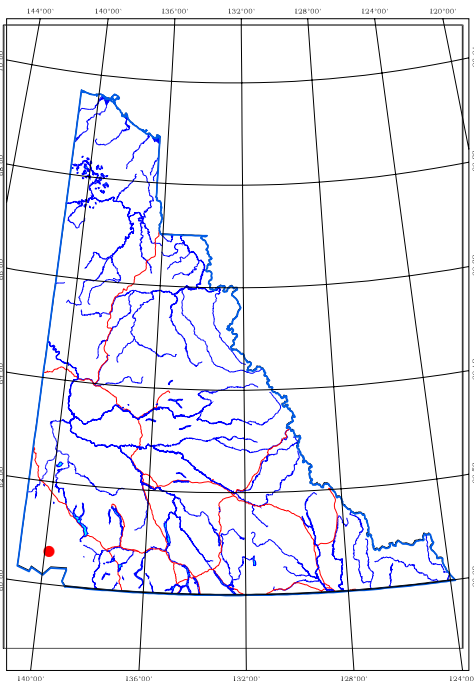
Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Most closely resembles *D. porsildii*, it differs by having soft, crisped trichomes throughout, pubescent pedicels and distal parts of stems, obovate petals ca. 1.8×0.8 mm, elliptic fruits $3.5\text{--}4.5 \times 1.5\text{--}1.8$ mm, obsolete styles, flattened and strongly 2-lobed decurrent stigmas, and ca. 24 seeds and aborted ovules per fruit. By contrast, *D. porsildii* has stiff, non-crisped trichomes, glabrous pedicels and distal parts of stem, ovate to oblong fruits $4\text{--}7.5 \times 1.7\text{--}3$ mm, style $0.1\text{--}0.3\text{--}(0.5)$ mm, entire to slightly 2-lobed nondecurrent stigmas, and 12–16 seeds and aborted ovules per fruit. By contrast, *D. porsildii* has stiff, non-crisped trichomes, glabrous pedicels and distal parts of stem, ovate to oblong fruits $4\text{--}7.5 \times 1.7\text{--}3$ mm, style $0.1\text{--}0.3\text{--}(0.5)$ mm, entire to slightly 2-lobed nondecurrent stigmas, and 12–16 seeds and aborted ovules per fruit.



BABY Herbarium photo



Ishan Al-Shehbaz

DENSE-LEAVED DRABA

Draba densifolia

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra and scree slopes, generally on dry sites

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon, known only from Kusawa Lake and Montana Mountain

North America: Western North America

World: Cordilleran

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

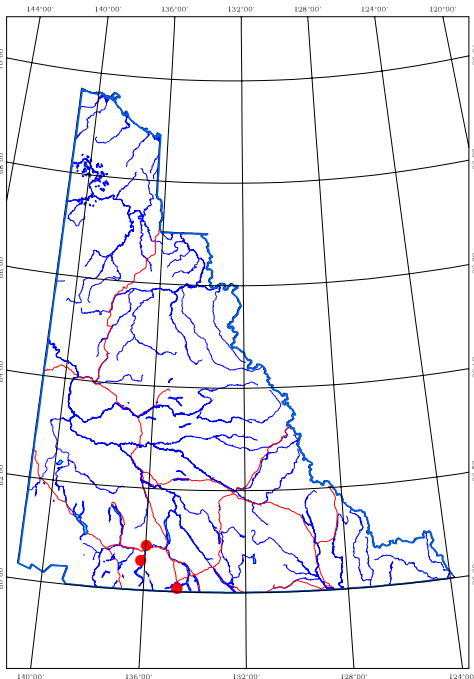
Canadian rank: Imperilled to Potentially Secure (N2N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

Distinguishing features: Having no hairs on the upper leaf surfaces, only sparsely hairy on the lower surfaces, leaves ciliate, midvein prominent, plants cushion-forming.



S. Nielsen



S. Nielsen

KLUANE DRABA

Draba kluanei

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Rocky alpine slopes, often with SW aspect

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to Kluane National Park

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Historical (GH)

Canadian rank: Historical (NH)

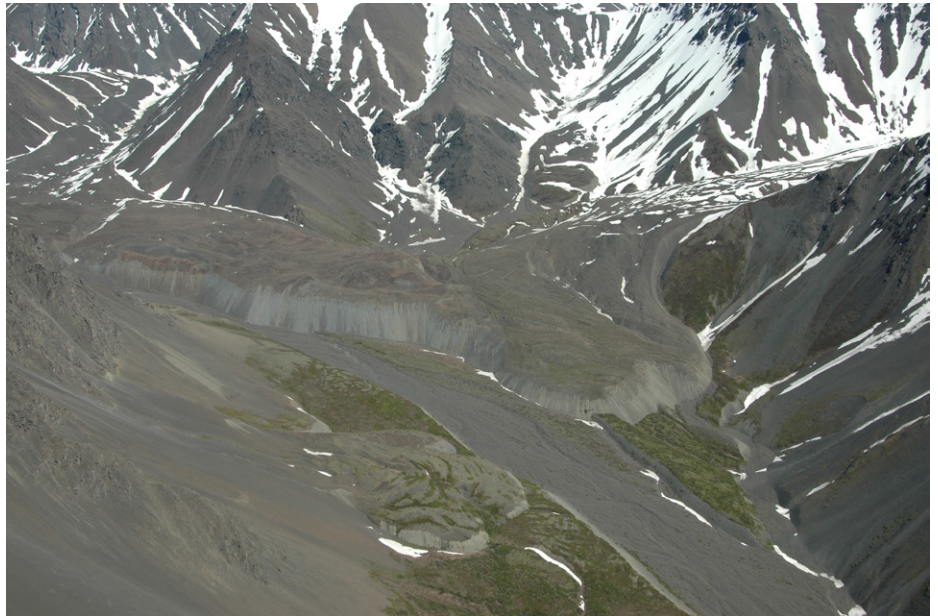
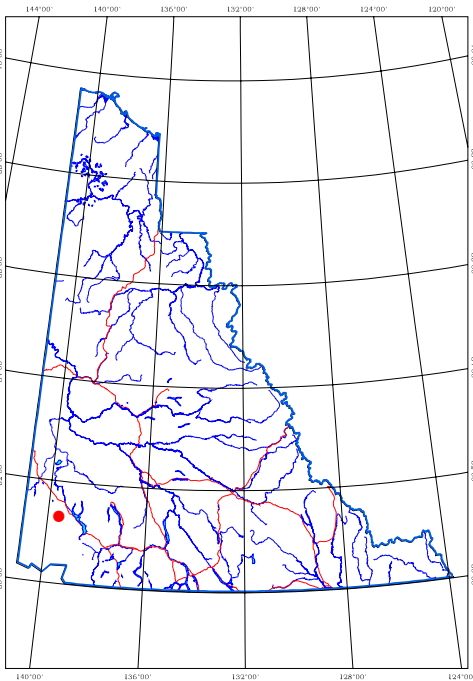
Yukon rank: Historical (SH) Last reported in 1976

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Draba kluanei* is separated from closely related *Draba* species by having white flowers with a short styles, pubescent stems with 1-2 leaves, and narrowly obovate, glabrous or sparsely pubescent fruits.



Courtesy of NRC Research Press



S. Cannings

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

MULLIGAN'S DRABA

Draba mulliganii

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: 370–1550 m on limestone gravel around outcrops, limestone crevices, dry serpentine knolls in heath vegetation with patches of exposed slide rock, and shale rubble slopes.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Kluane National Park

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Not Ranked (GNR)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

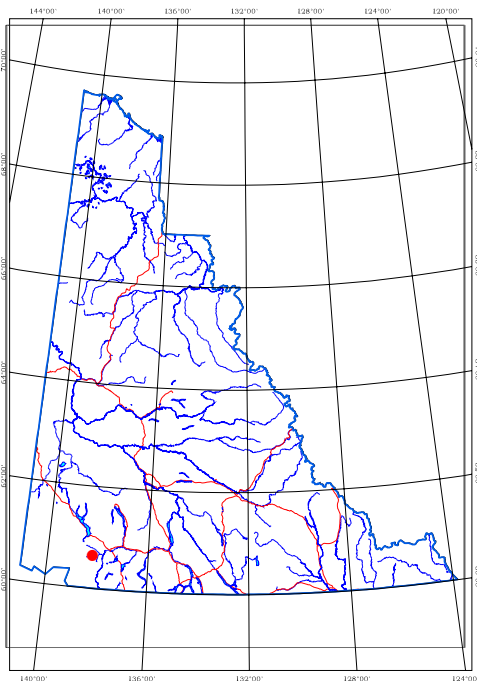
Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Distinguished from by having broadly obovate petals $3.2\text{--}4.0 \times 2\text{--}3$ mm (vs. spatulate petals $1.5\text{--}2.2 \times 0.7\text{--}1.2$ mm), divaricate to ascending lowermost fruiting pedicels (4–)5–9 mm long (vs. ascending pedicels 0.5–2(–4) mm long), non-appressed fruits with styles 0.4–1.0 mm long (vs. appressed fruits with styles 0.05–0.10 mm long), and abaxial leaf surface with 8–12-rayed stellate trichomes often without spurred rays (vs. 3–5-rayed trichomes often with some rays 1-spurred).



Agri-food Agriculture Canada



MURRAY'S DRABA

Draba murrayi

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Dry cliffs and steep rocky slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northwestern Yukon; known only from western Ogilvie Mountains; exact locality unknown.

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled (G2)

Canadian rank: Historical (NH)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH) (last reported 1936)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: This species can be distinguished from all other species of *Draba* by having styles longer than 1.5mm.



F. Baldwin

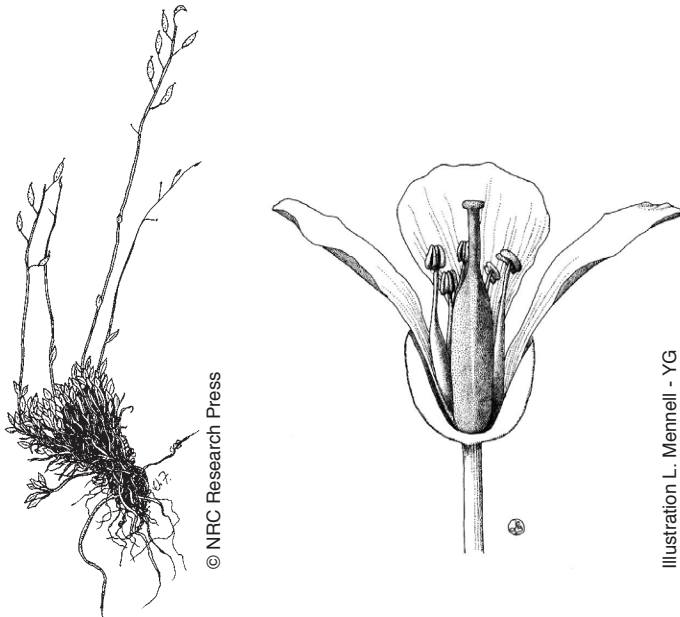
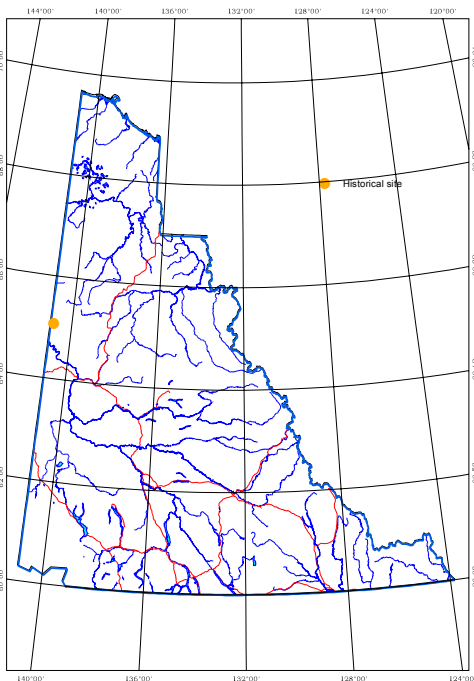


Illustration L. Mennell - YG



C. Parker

PORSILD'S DRABA

Draba porsildii

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Generally rocky or gravelly, subalpine and alpine zones on ridges, talus, scree, and gravel slopes, cliffs, ledges, and summits.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon, north to the Dempster Highway

North America: Cordilleran south to Wyoming

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

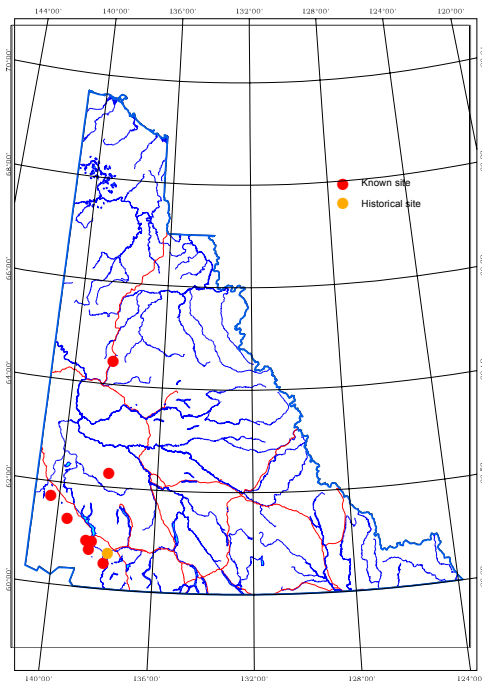
Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: White flowers, stem hairless, leafless (or 1 leaf), fruits hairless <8 mm long. *Draba lonchocarpa*, a more common species, has fruits usually greater than 8 mm.



Canada Dept. of Agriculture



Forrest Baldwin

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

COAST MOUNTAIN DRABA

Draba ruaxes

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Draba ventosa* var. *ruaxes*

Habitat: Alpine communities, including scree slopes, gravelly summits and xeric soils, and nunataks

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park and vicinity.

North America: Cordilleran Washington to Alaska

World: Endemic to North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

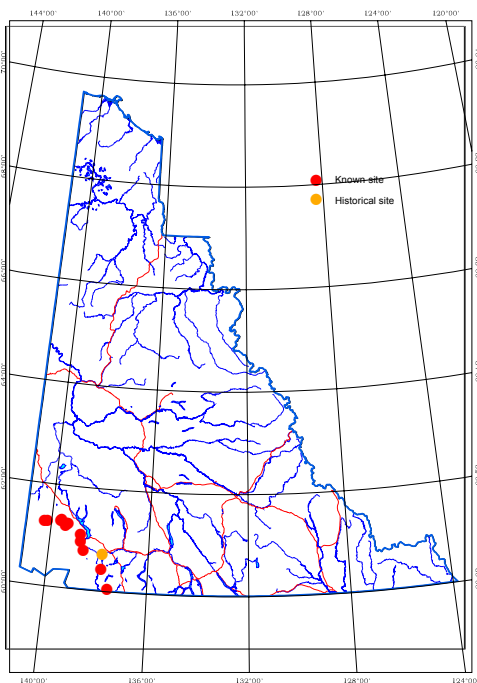
Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Draba ruaxes* has well-formed anthers and pollen, and abundant, unbranched hairs on leaves, stems, sepals, and fruits. *Draba ventosa* has abortive anthers and/or pollen, and no unbranched hairs.



Agri-food and Agriculture Canada



Agri-food and Agriculture Canada

STAR-FLOWERED DRABA

Draba stenopetala

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Alpine scree and turf slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West of 134°

North America: Yukon, British Columbia, Alaska

World: Amhiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled (N2)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: When in flower the Star-flowered Draba can be distinguished from all other alpine plants by its ribbon-shaped petals.



F. Baldwin

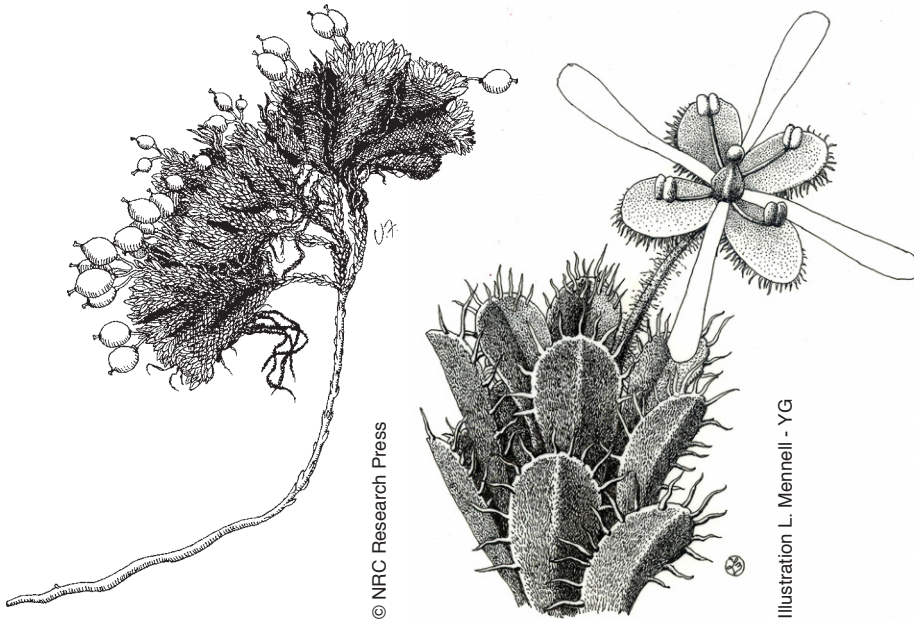
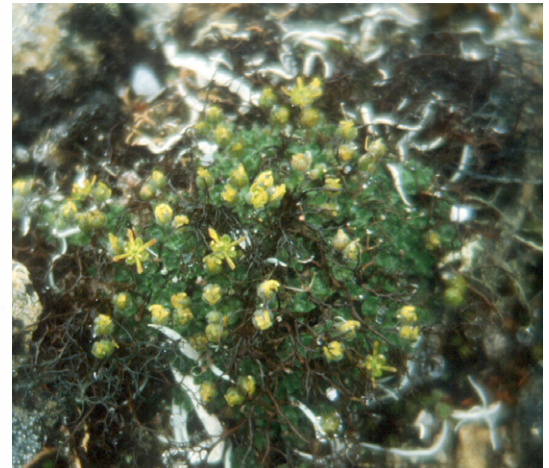
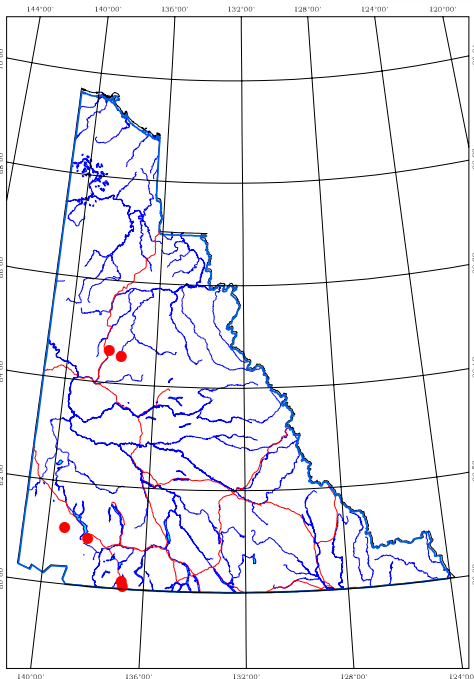


Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett



S. Cannings

WIND RIVER DRABA

Draba ventosa

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Alpine and subalpine, talus, scree slopes, slides, cliffs; often on limestone

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park

North America: Western Canada, Alaska, Rocky Mountains.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

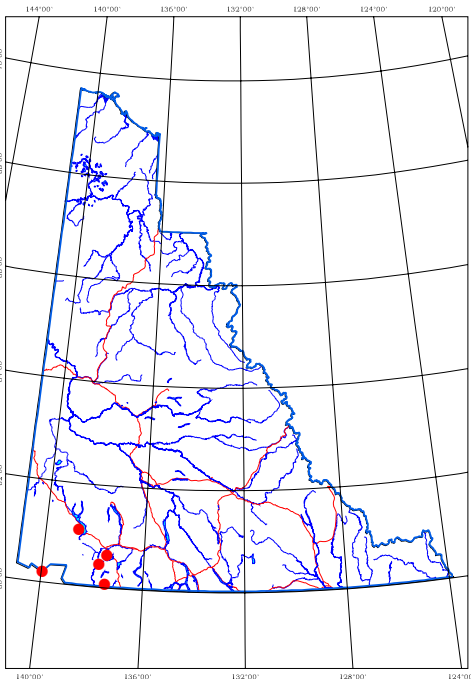
Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Draba ventosa* is separated from *D. ruaxes* by long-stalked stellate hairs on both leaf surfaces and by fruits with simple and star-shaped hairs. Styles 1.0-1.25 mm.



For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

YUKON DRABA

Draba yukonensis

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Open stony ridges and grassy areas

Distribution

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from west of Haines Junction and the Aishihik Lake area

World: Endemic to Yukon

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (G2G3)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: (assessed) Special Concern

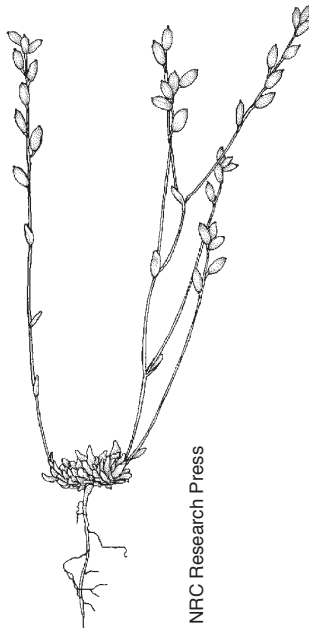
Distinguishing features: This species can be distinguished by having stellate hairs on pods and leaf surfaces with simple and forked hairs only.



G. Mussnug



YG photo



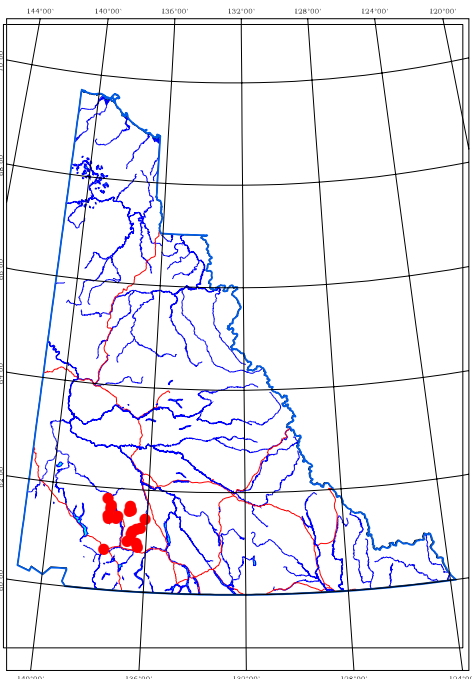
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G. Mussnug



J. Line - YG



J. Line - YG

MUIR'S FLEABANE

Erigeron muirii

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Erigeron grandiflorus* ssp. *muirii*

Habitat: Exposed rocky slopes and ridges, tundra, gravel barrens and sandstone outcrops

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northern Yukon; known only from Herschel Island

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (G2G3)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1) Last reported in 1979

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Similar to Porsild's Fleabane but with densely hairy (lanate) leaves. Muir's Fleabane has no glandular hairs but bears very thin, curly and intermingled hairs that are totally different than the stiffer and straighter hairs of Porsild's Fleabane which also has glandular hairs. Muir's Fleabane has stem leaves that are not clasping. Porsild's Fleabane has stems leaves that are subclasping.



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B. Bennett

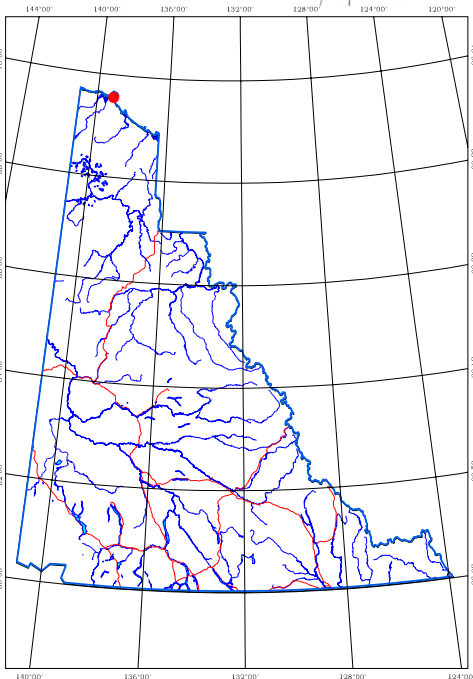


F. Baldwin



B. Bennett

Porsild's Fleabane (*Erigeron porsildii*) *see distinguishing features.



BUFF FLEABANE

Erigeron ochroleucus

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Grassy south-facing slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northern Yukon; known only from Rampart House and Ivavik National Park

North America: Great Plains, British Columbia, disjunct to Yukon and Alaska

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Not Ranked (GNR)

Canadian rank: Imperilled (N2)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Resembles Cut-leaf Fleabane, *E. compositus*, by having linear leaves that are much narrower than those of the Tufted Fleabane, *E. caespitosus*. Tufted Fleabane also has a flowering base (caudice) that is branched, and is usually unbranched in Buff Fleabane.



Illustration L. Mennell - YG



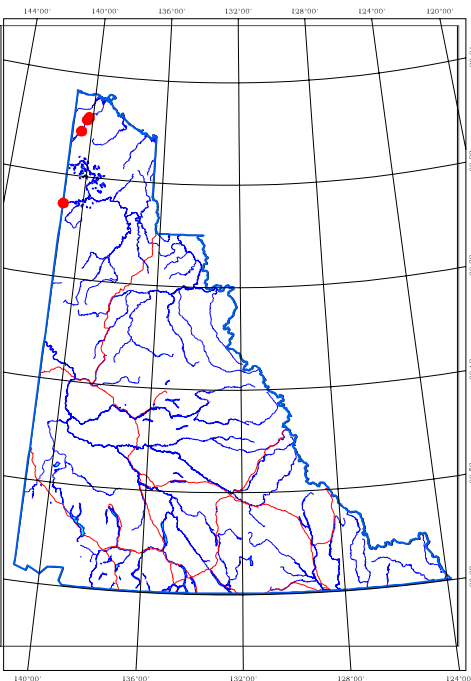
Buff Fleabane, *Erigeron ochroleucus*

J. Pojar



Cut-leaved Fleabane (*Erigeron compositus*)
*see distinguishing features.

B. Bennett



B. Bennett

YUKON WILD BUCKWHEAT

Eriogonum flavum var. *aquilinum*

Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)

Habitat: Sandy and gravelly slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from Aishihik and Sekulmun lakes

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled (G5T2)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (N1N2)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Special Concern (assessed)

Distinguishing features: This species is distinctive with a stout, woody, orange-coloured branched caudex. The flowers are bright yellow. Basal leaves covered with a white tomentum that is especially thick and felt-like on the undersurfaces.



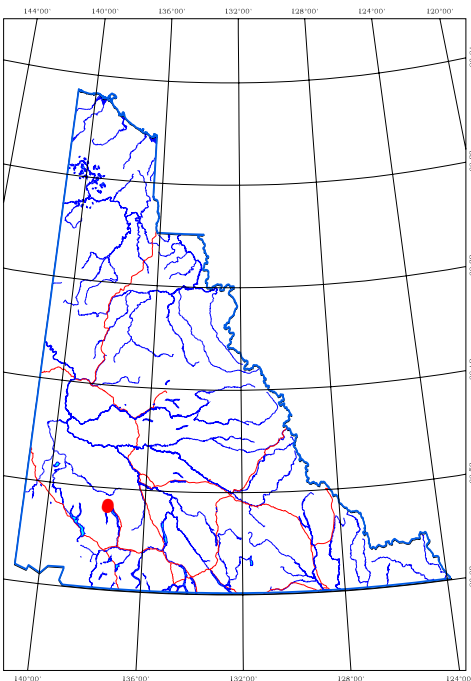
A. Ceska



© NRC Research Press



A. Ceska



A. Ceska

SHOWY FORGET-ME-NOT

Eritrichium boreale

Borage Family (Boraginaceae)

Habitat: Rocky alpine slopes and barrens

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: North of 65° and the St. Elias Mountains

World: Endemic to Yukon, Alaska and Northwest Territories

CONSERVATION RANK

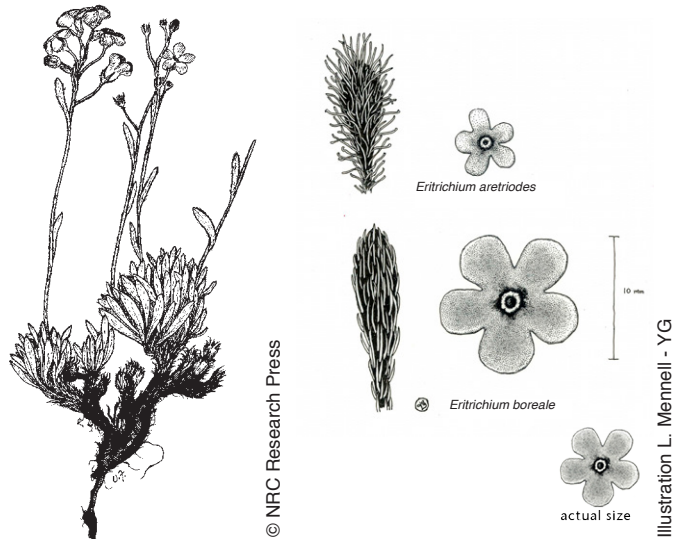
Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

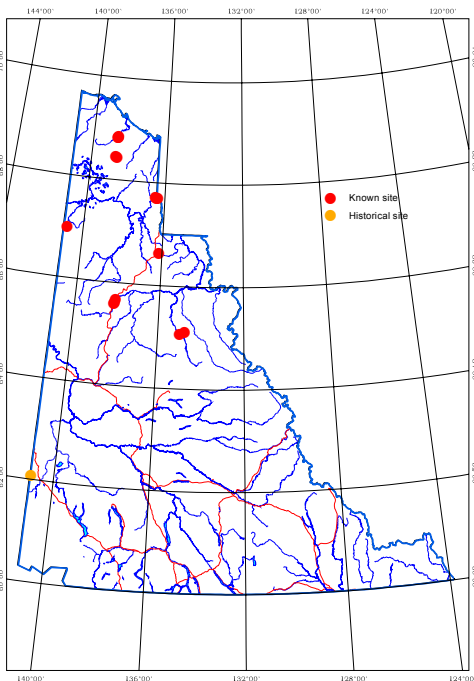
Distinguishing features: *Eritrichium splendens* can be distinguished from *E. aretioides* by its leaves with appressed hairs and larger corollas (10mm). *E. aretioides* has spreading hairs and smaller flowers (to 6mm). Note: this species has recently been split into 2 species *E. boreale*, and *E. grandiflorum*.



J. Line - YG



J. Line - YG



B. Bennett - YG

DAWSON WALLFLOWER

Erysimum angustatum

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonym: *E. capitatum* var. *purshii*

Habitat: Steep, dry, south-facing rubble slopes; rocky outcrops on steep, open-wooded slopes; dry grasslands

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central and southwest Yukon

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Not At Risk (1993)

Distinguishing features: *Erysimum angustatum* is separated from other *Erysimum* species by its small stature (≤ 30 cm), bright yellow colour, large petals (≥ 12 mm), and by being densely covered in malpighiaceous hairs (hairs attached to a surface by their centres). Leaves are clustered at the base.

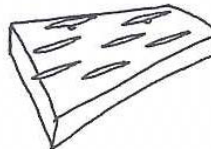
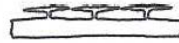


Illustration J.G. Harris

Malpighiaceous hairs



B. Bennett



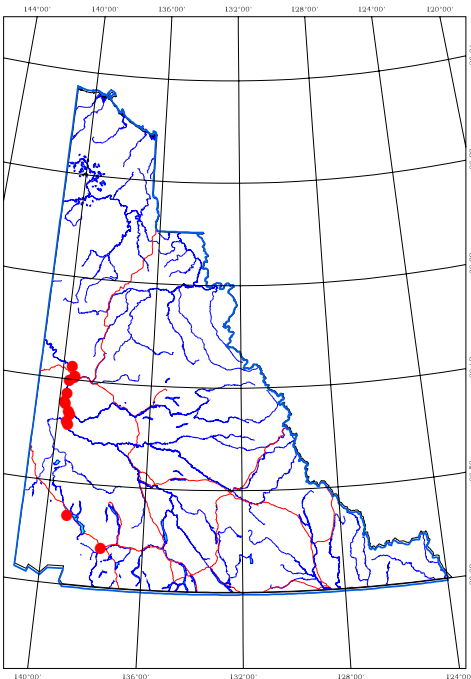
Illustration courtesy of NRC Research Press



Small-flower Prairie Wallflower (*E. coarctatum*) note leaves are not clustered



Dawson Wallflower



B. Bennett

SALTWATER CRESS

Eutrema salsuginea

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Arabidopsis salsugineum*, *Thellungiella salsuginea*,

Habitat: Alkaline flats and at the edges of saline pools

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon south of 61°N

North America: Yukon to Saskatchewan

World: North America

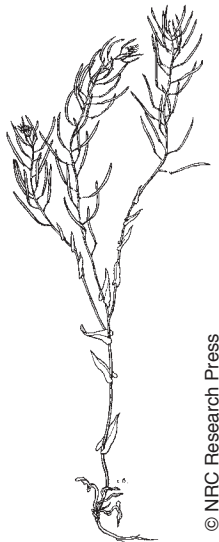
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Possibly Secure (G5?)

Canadian rank: Possibly Secure (N5?)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

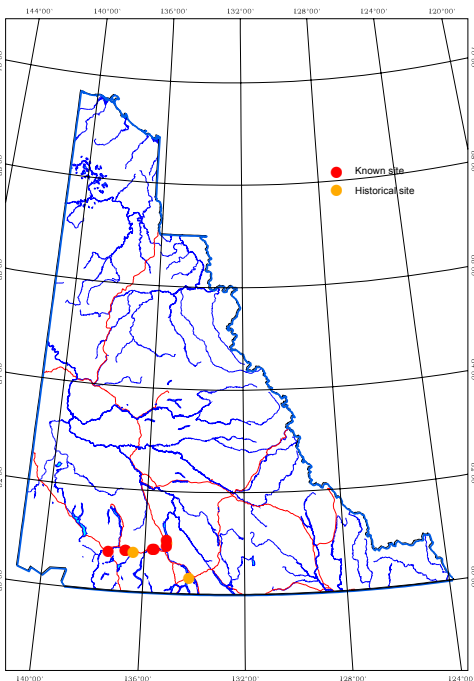
Distinguishing features: Can be separated from other mustards by the following combination of features: annual, fruit long (1-1.5 cm) and thin, flowers white, stem leaves clasping, plants hairless.



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F. Baldwin



B. Bennett

KAMCHATKA FRITILLARY, NORTHERN RICEROOT

Fritillaria camschatcensis

Lily Family (Liliaceae)

Synonym: *Lilium camschatcense*

Habitat: Rich, moist subalpine meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Only known from Kluane National Park and Alsek River area.

North America: Coast Mountains from Alaska to Oregon.

World: Japan to Russia and North America.

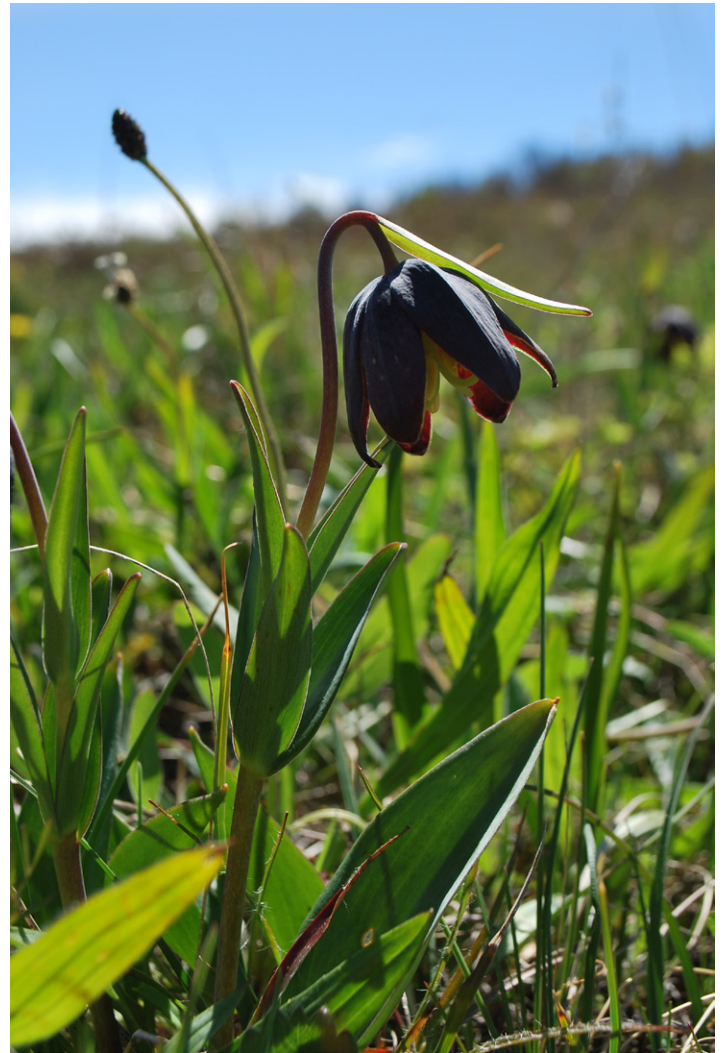
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

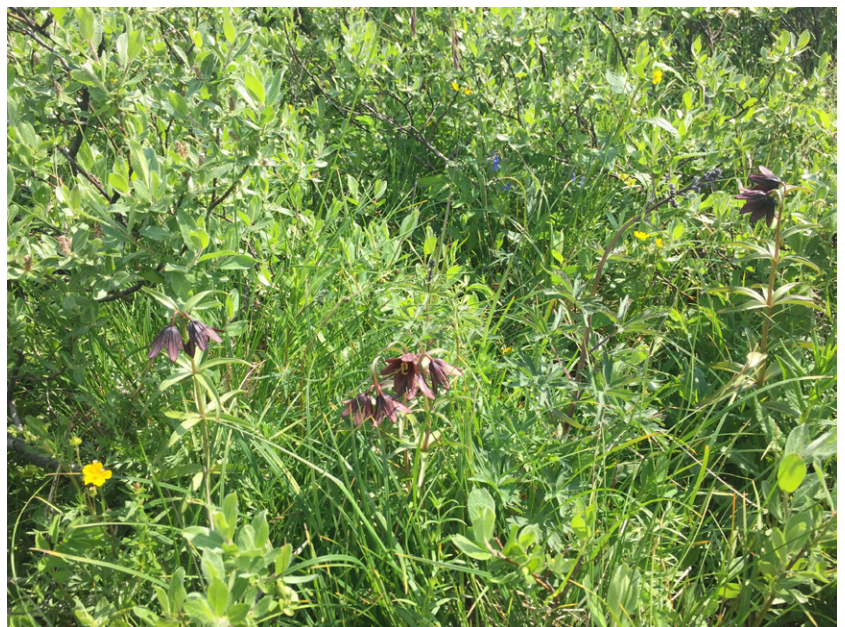
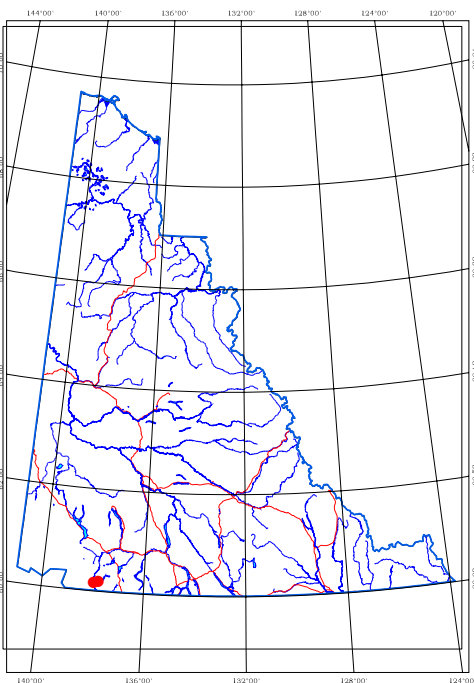
Distinguishing features: Very distinctive. 20 to 50 cm tall from a bulb composed of fleshy scales and small bulblets. Leaves mainly in whorls around stem, whorls becoming reduced towards apex. Flowers 1 to 6, purplish black to brown.



B. Bennett - YG



Kluane National Park Herbarium



B. Bennett - YG

THREE-FLOWERED AVENS

Geum triflorum

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Habitat: Dry prairie and grassland; grassy flats in openings in dry forest; dry gravel and sandy soils

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast and south-central Yukon; known only from the Takhini Valley, Beaver River and near Minto

North America: Western and central North America

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: *Geum triflorum* is separated from other *Geum* species by flower colour (straw to pale purple) and **habitat** (grasslands).



B. Bennett

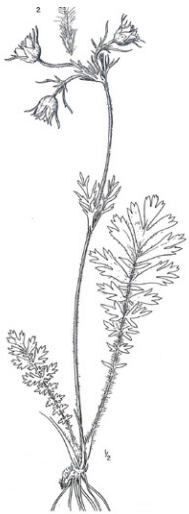
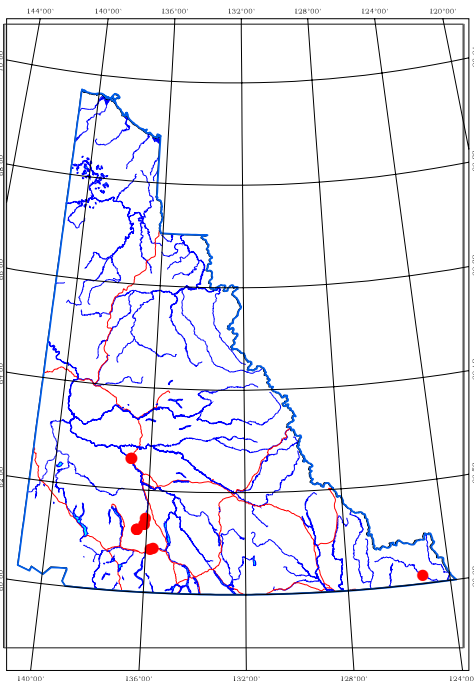


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

FOUR-LEAVED MARE'S-TAIL

Hippuris tetraphylla

Plantain Family (*Plantaginaceae*)

Habitat: Saline or brackish lagoons and pools of maritime coastlines.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Along the north coast

North America: Along coasts south to BC and east to Newfoundland and Eurasia.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Leaves are in whorls of 3-5, usually 4, blunt-tipped, typically fleshy or leathery. Often growing with other *Hippuris* species. The whorls of leaves do not overlap with the ones above or below, except at the top.



Four-leaved Mare's-tail

B. Bennett

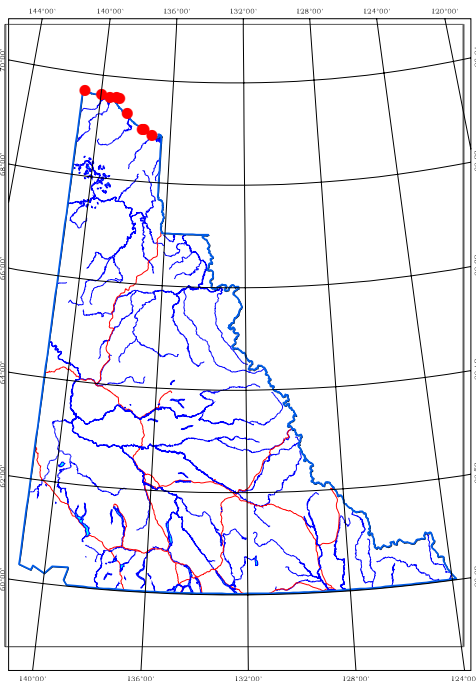


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Lance-leaved Mare's Tail (*Hippuris lanceolata*)
*see Distinguishing features

B. Bennett



B. Bennett

BEACH-HEAD IRIS

Iris setosa

Iris Family (Iridaceae)

Synonyms: *I. setosa* ssp. *interior*

Habitat: Meadows and lakeshores

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Western Yukon

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Not Ranked (GNR)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: This is the only large Iris native to Yukon. It is similar to ssp. *setosa*, but differs in having shorter, more scarious and violet coloured bracts and narrower, less arched leaves.



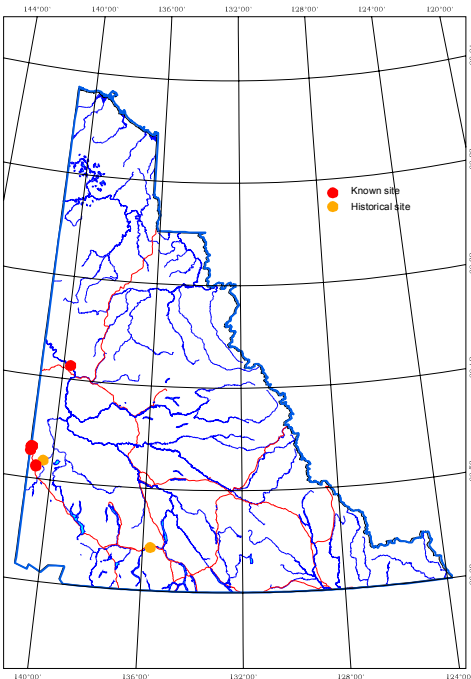
B. Bennett



B. Bennett



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L. Schroeder

SPINY-SPORED QUILLWORT

Isoetes echinospora

Quillwort Family (Isoetaceae)

Synonyms: *I. muricata* var. *braunii*

Habitat: Aquatic or emergent, maturing in late summer in non-calcareous silty or peaty-sand, often amongst cobble and fine gravel; typically with little or no associated vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southern Yukon south of 62°N

North America: Throughout Canada and Alaska, and western and northeastern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: Can be separated from Maritime Quillwort, *I. maritima*, by having megaspores <30 micrometres, bearing thin sharp spines and having an obscure girdle. Maritime Quillwort has short, blunt, stout spines.



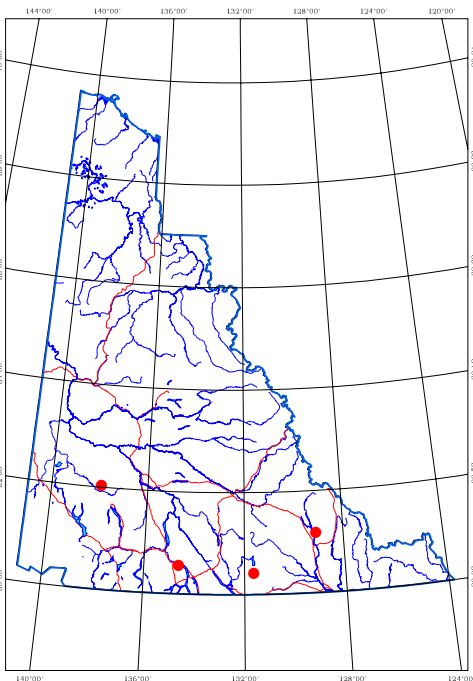
© NRC Research Press



J. Pojar



J. Line - YG



D.F. Brunton

MARITIME QUILLWORT

Isoetes maritima

Quillwort Family (Isoetaceae)

Habitat: Emergent or aquatic, maturing in late summer in non-calcareous silty or peaty-sand, often amongst cobble and fine gravel; typically with little or no associated vegetation.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Throughout Yukon from Dezadeash, Frances, Sheldon, Turner, and Trout lakes.

North America: BC, Alberta, Alaska, Washington

World: Northwestern North America

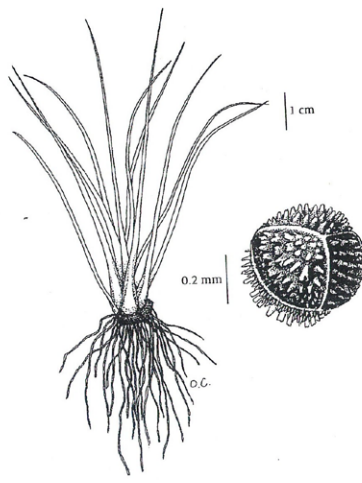
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: *Isoetes maritima* is separated from *Isoetes echinospora* by coarse pronounced spines on microspores and megaspores $> 30 \mu\text{M}$.



Isoetes maritima

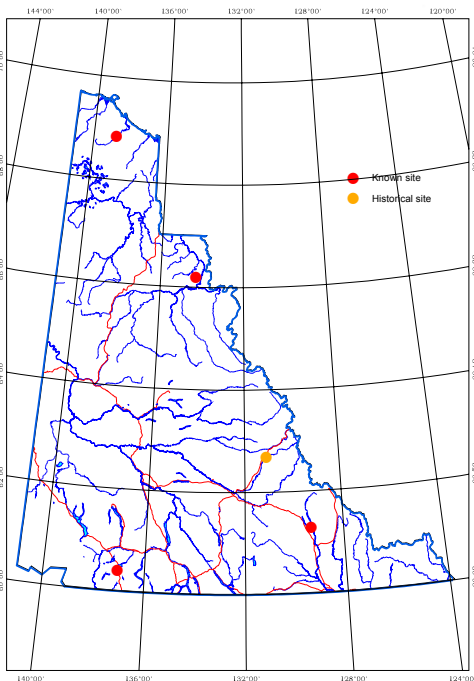
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B. Bennett



B. Bennett



YG photo

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

ORIENTAL JUNEGRASS

Koeleria asiatica

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Synonyms: *Koeleria asiatica* ssp. *atroviolacea*

Habitat: Dry to moist tundra, shale screes, Arctic Ground Squirrel burrows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest and northeast Yukon

North America: Alaska, Yukon and Northwest Territories

World: Amphi-Beringian

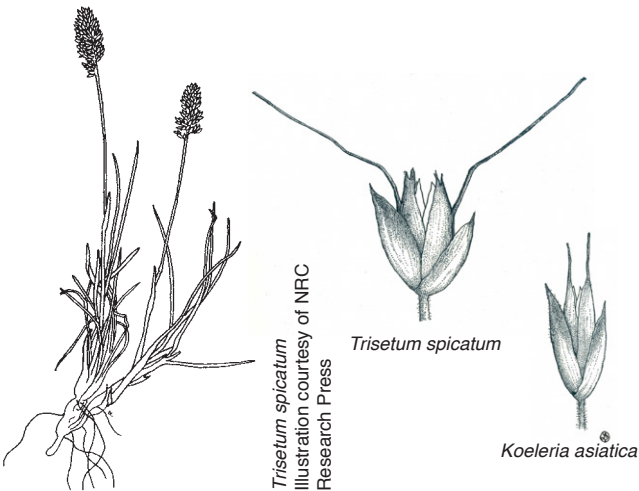
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: *Koeleria asiatica* is separated from *Trisetum spicatum* by having finely pubescent stems and straight awns (see below). Both have a crowded spike-like panicle, the spikelets with 2-4 florets. It can be separated from *K. macrantha* by having lemma that are hairy, purple, and are finely hairy throughout.



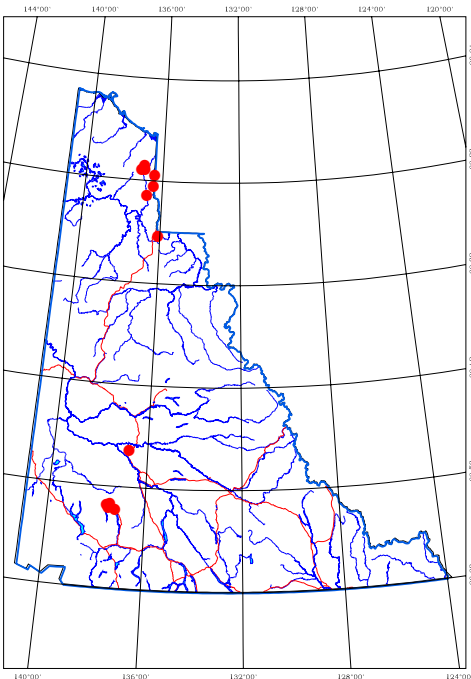
M. Oldham



Koeleria asiatica
Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett - YG



B. Bennett - YG

WINTERFAT

Krascheninnikovia lanata

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Synonyms: *Ceratoides lanata*; *Eurotia lanata*

Habitat: Dry mountain slopes; grasslands

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; Kluane National Park adjacent to Kluane Lake, lower Aishihik area and the Takhini River. Yukon plants are disjunct by 1800 km from the closest relatives in southern Alberta.

North America: Yukon, Great Plains, western and southern United States. Not known from BC or Alaska.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Resembles Pasture Sage, *Artemisia frigida*, but does not have branching leaves.



B. Bennett

Winterfat, *Krascheninnikovia lanata*



B. Bennett

Pasture Sage, *Artemisia frigida*, notice branched leaves

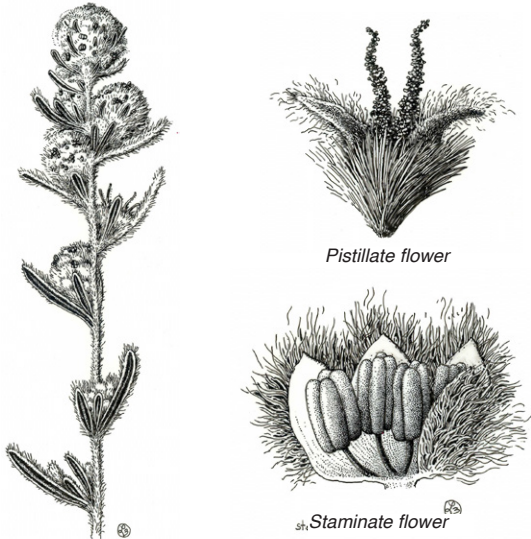
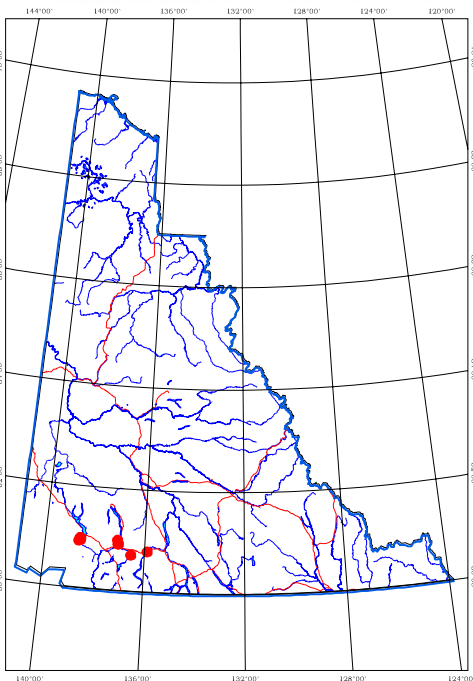


Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett

Winterfat habitat

TALL BLUE LETTUCE

Lactuca biennis

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Larsen and Beaver River hot springs.

North America: All the provinces south to New Mexico and Tennessee.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

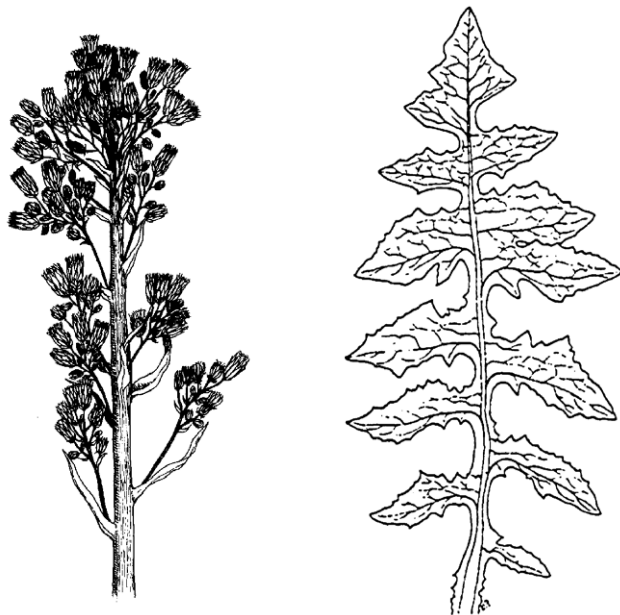
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: 20-30 bluish or whitish flowers, milky sap, pappus brown. Sap milky, leafy stems, annual or biennial.



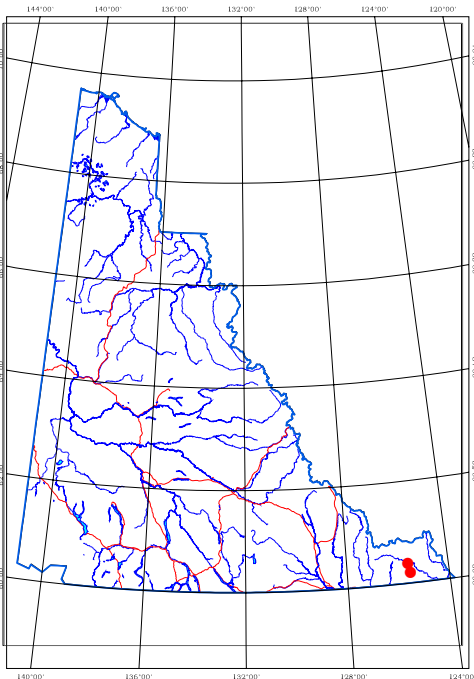
Forrest Baldwin



NRC Research Press



Forrest Baldwin



C. Eckert - YG

BEACH PEA

Lathyrus japonicus

Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Synonyms: *Lathyrus maritimus* ssp. *pubescens*

Habitat: Sheltered beaches along the Arctic coast.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from Shingle Point and the Blow River Delta

North America: Coastal areas and the Great Lakes.

World: Circumpolar

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Stipules as large as or larger than leaflets, tendrils present.



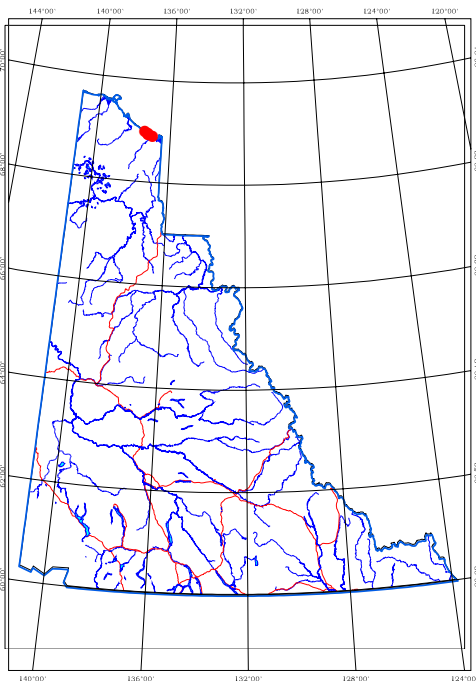
B. Bennett



NRC Research Press



T. McIntosh



T. McIntosh

ALPINE LEWISIA

Lewisia pygmaea

Purslane Family (Portulacaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park, disjunct 1400 km from SE BC.

North America: Western North America

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Historical (SH) last reported in 1965

Distinguishing features: *Lewisia pygmaea* is separated from *Claytonia* species by having solitary flowers, linear basal leaves, petals/stamen ≥ 5 , and capsule opening by a circumscissile lid.



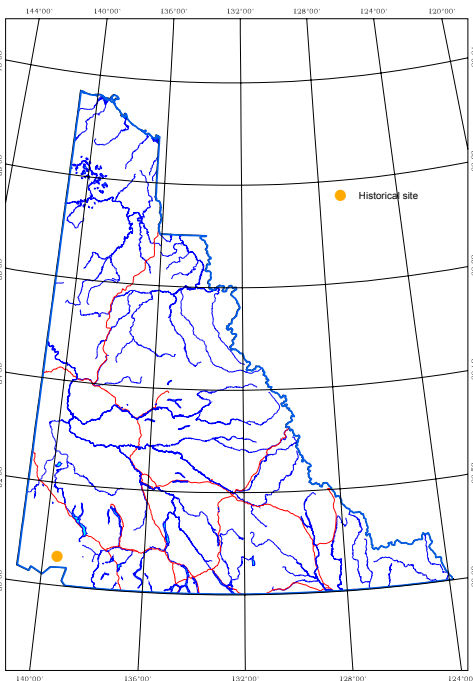
I. Gartner



Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



I. Gartner



WATER MUDWORT

Limosella aquatica

Figwort Family (Scrophulariaceae)

Habitat: Semi-aquatic, mud or wet sand next to wetlands or slow moving water

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Potentially throughout.

North America: Western North America and across Canada

World: Circumtemperate

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

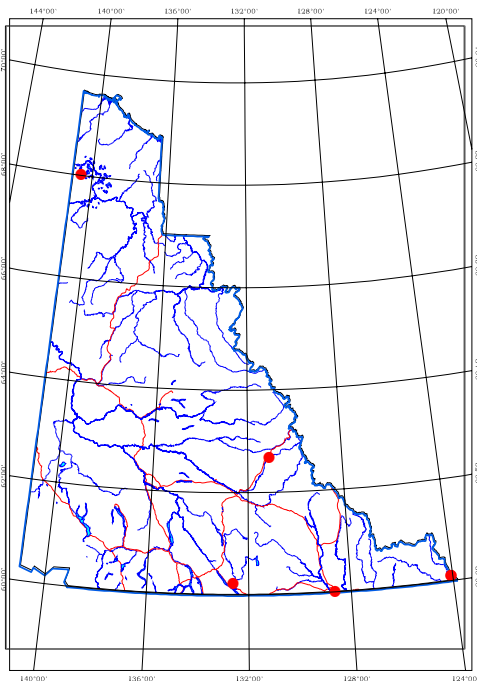
Distinguishing features: Hairless dwarf (2 cm tall) annual with creeping stolons forming rosettes. May be confused with *Subularia aquatica* which has 4 petals instead of 5.



B. Bennett



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BOG ADDER'S-MOUTH

Malaxis paludosa

Orchid Family (Orchidaceae)

Habitat: Fens, open sphagnum bogs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northeastern Yukon

North America: Yukon to Ontario, Alaska and Minnesota

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

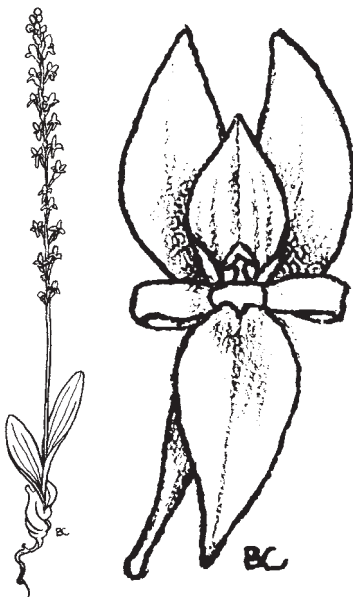
Distinguishing features: Inflorescences terminal, spike, flowers 2-55, small, petals 1-1.5 mm; leaves 2-3, <3cm long, indistinctly veined; growing from bulb-like corm with fibrous roots.



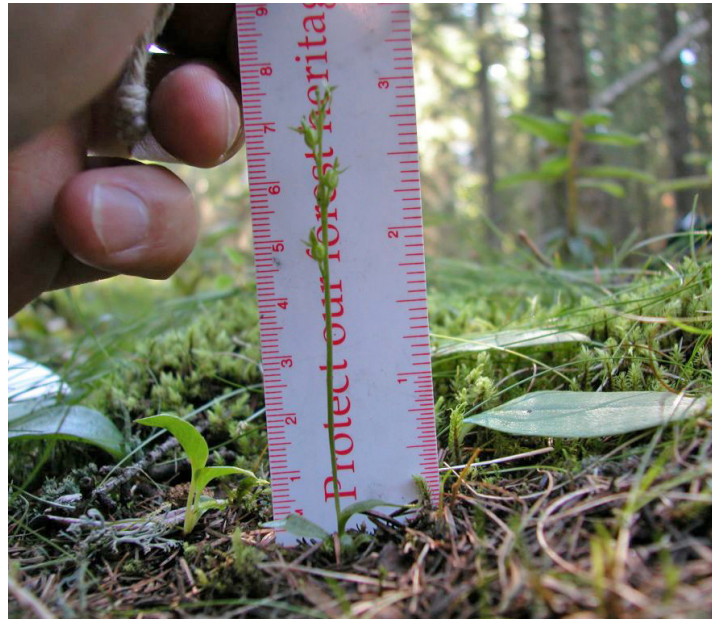
F. Baldwin



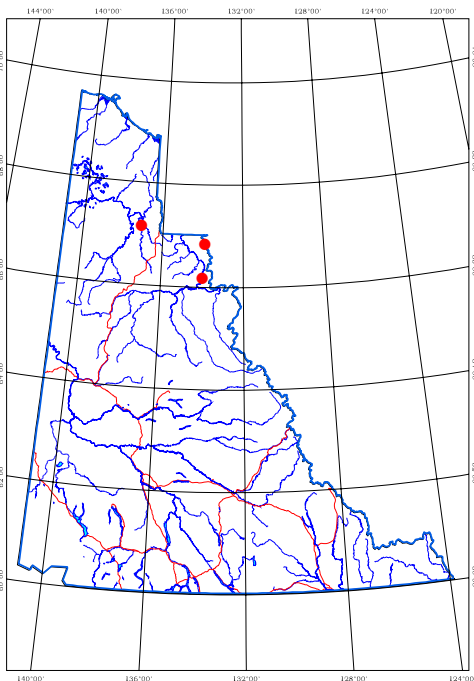
F. Baldwin



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D. Vujnovic



R. Rosie

OSTRICH FERN

Matteuccia struthiopteris

Wood Fern Family (Dryopteridaceae)

Synonyms: *Matteuccia struthiopteris* var. *pennsylvanica*

Habitat: Moist riparian mixed forests and hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeastern Yukon; known only from LaBiche and Beaver rivers

North America: Yukon to Newfoundland throughout the boreal zone, Alaska, northeastern United States

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Possibly Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Distinguishing features: The spores are not produced on the back of the leaves, but on a separate frond, only the tiny rockbrake ferns, *Cryptogramma* spp. share this feature.



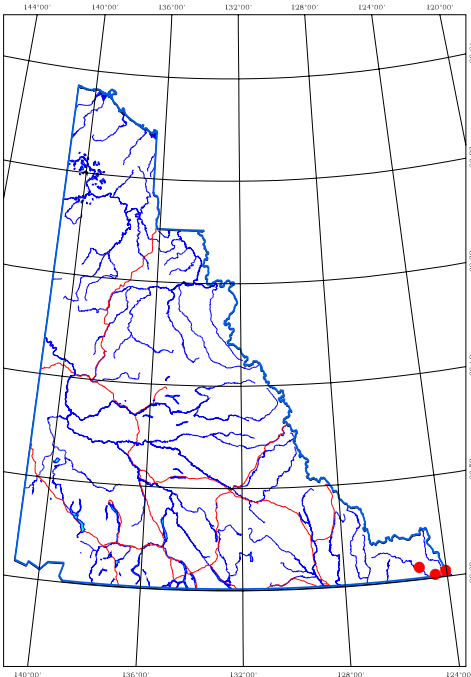
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J. Meikle



B. Bennett



L. Schroeder

SPIKED SAXIFRAGE

Micranthes spicata

Saxifrage Family (Saxifragaceae)

Synonyms: *Micranthes galacifolia*; *Saxifraga galacifolia*; *S. spicata*

Habitat: Shady cool creek sides usually under birch and alder. Often associated with late season overflow ice. Moist alpine areas.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central and southwest Yukon; known only from tributaries of the White and Yukon rivers

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (S3S4)

Species at Risk Act status: Special Concern

Distinguishing features: Leaves round or kidney shaped as broad as long with a long leaf-stalk. Flowers yellow in a narrow spikelike panicle. 50-70 cm tall; up to 15 cm broad.



F. Baldwin



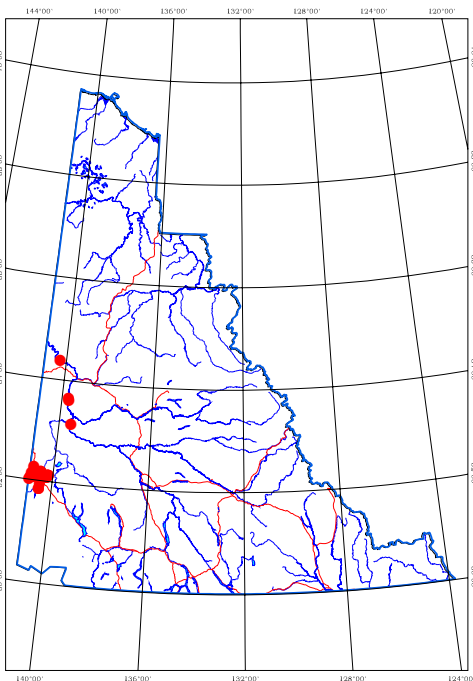
S. Dar



Shannon Stotyn



S. Cannings



S. Cannings

WATER BLINKS

Montia fontana

Purslane Family (Portulacaceae)

Synonyms: *Montia lamprosperma*

Habitat: Pools, springs, meadows, other wet or moist places.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: North coast; Marsh Lake and Lewes Marsh.

North America: Scattered throughout the arctic regions, along the Pacific Coast to South America, along the Atlantic Coast to northeastern USA. Widespread inland in the Pacific Northwest. Scattered inland in Alaska.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

Distinguishing features: A small aquatic annual that is separated taxonomically from terrestrial *Claytonia/Montia* by being annual. It is sometimes confused with *Crassula aquatica* (see photo), which has flowers that are erect.



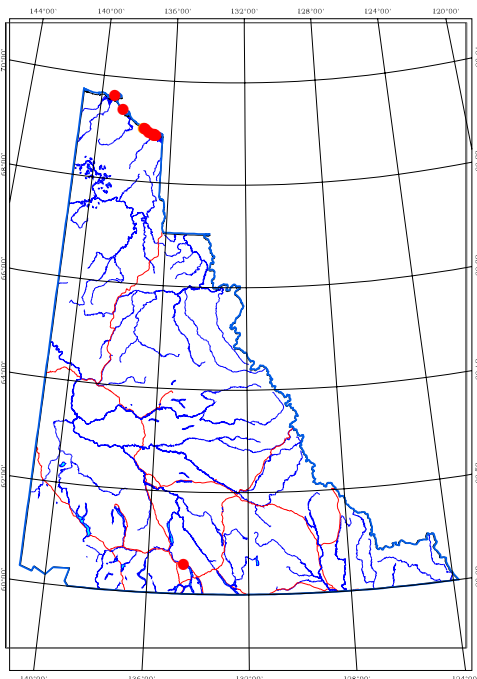
B. Bennett

Water Blinks *see Distinguishing features



Mireille Delisle-Oldham

Pygmyweed (*Crassula aquatica*)



B. Bennett

SPIKE MUHLY

Muhlenbergia glomerata

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Habitat: Wet, rocky or peaty places along sheltered lakeshores

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon

North America: North America, except southern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

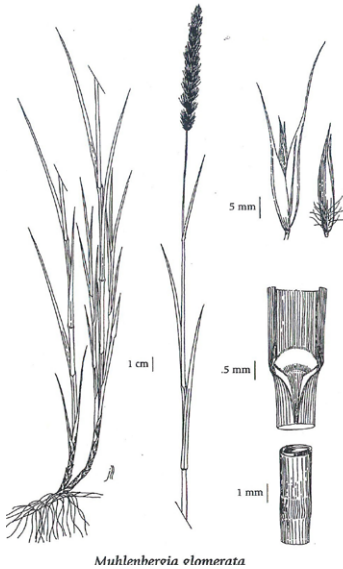
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Muhlenbergia glomerata* is separated from *M. mexicana* by having culm internodes with bristle-like hairs directed downward throughout, and from *M. richardsonis* by having flat leaves.



A. Ceska



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B. Bennett - YG

MEXICAN MUHLY

Muhlenbergia mexicana

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Habitat: Gravel bars in vicinity of hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Larsen Hotsprings

North America: North America, except the Prairies and northern Canada, mainly in midwest and NE US.

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

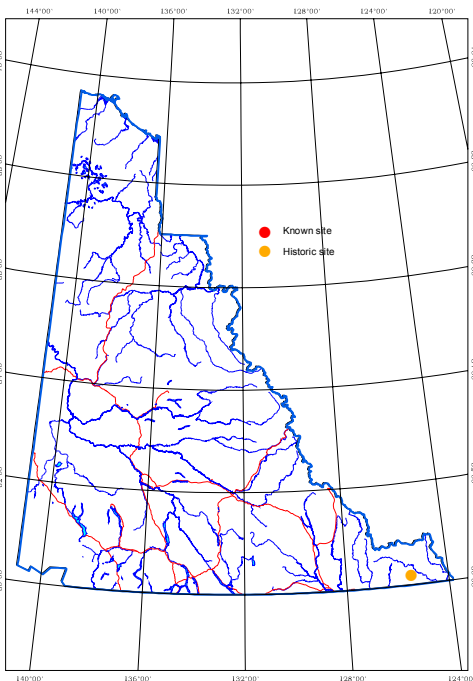
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Possibly Extirpated (SH) (Last reported in 1977)

Distinguishing features: *Muhlenbergia mexicana* is separated from *M. glomerata* by having stem internodes hispidulous (with bristle-like hairs) only below the nodes or hairless and from *M. richardsonis* by having flat leaves.



Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

SLENDER NAIAD

Najas flexilis

Water-lily Family (Nymphaeaceae)

Synonyms: *Caulinia flexilis*; *N. canadensis*

Habitat: Shallows of ponds and lakes; aquatic

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southern Yukon; known only from Wye Lake in Watson Lake

North America: Widely scattered throughout North America

World: Circumboreal

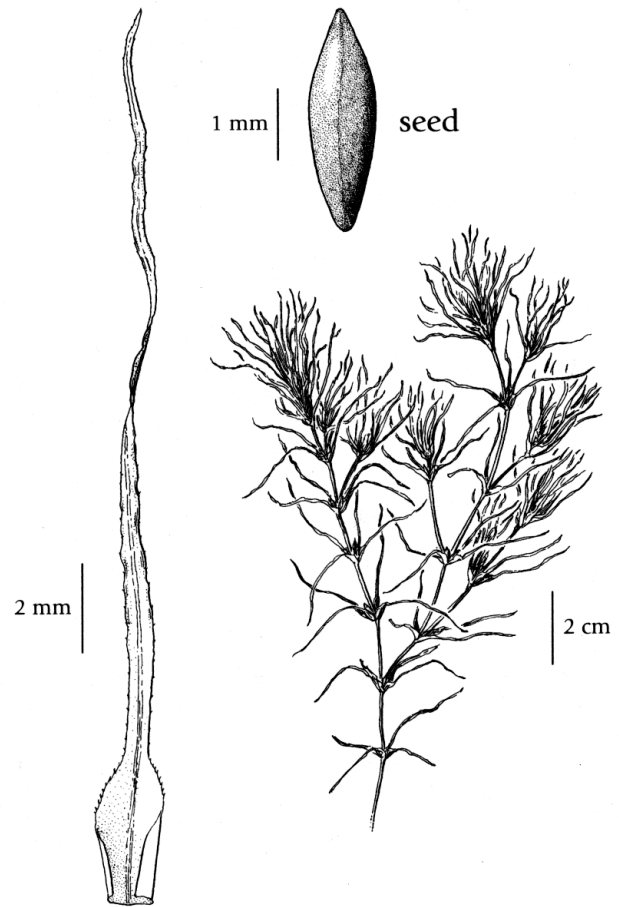
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

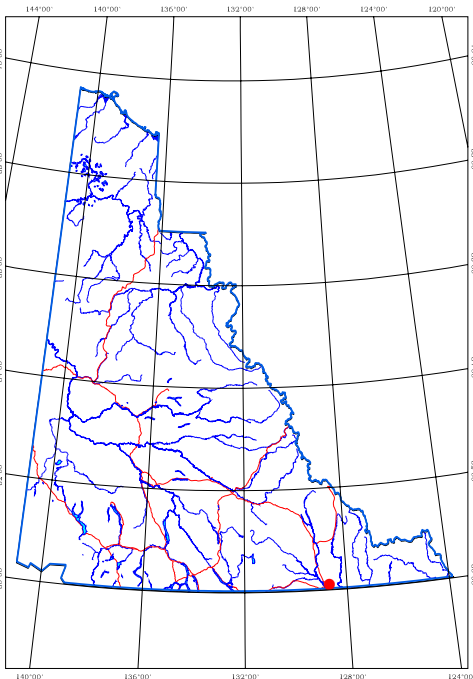
Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Separated from *Potamogeton* by having flowers in the axils of the leaves and *Zannichellia* by having leaf margins finely serrate.



Najas flexilis

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

YUKON GOLDENWEED

Nestotus macleanii

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Haplopappus macleanii*; *Stenotus borealis*; *Stenotus macleanii*

Habitat: Calcareous, dry stony and shaley slopes

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to south-central Yukon

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Not At Risk (1997)

Distinguishing features: Densely caespitose to matted perennial from a multiheaded woody stem; leaves linear, acute, rigid, keeled, 0.5-1.0 cm long, hairy along the edges, forming whorls, mostly all basal. Flowers golden yellow, pappus tawny.



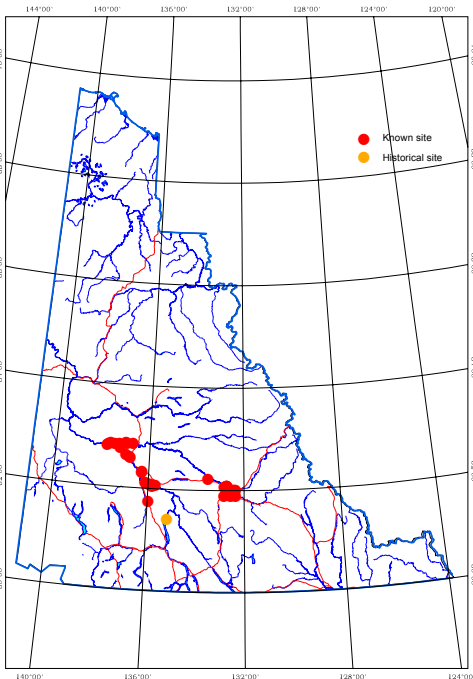
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B. Bennett



B. Bennett



S. Cannings

Pygmy Water-Lily

Nymphaea tetragona

Water-lily Family (Nymphaeaceae)

Habitat: Ponds, lakes and quiet streams

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Western Yukon; known only from Snag Junction

North America: Western Canada including Yukon and Northwest Territories, Alaska and northwestern United States

World: North America, Eurasia

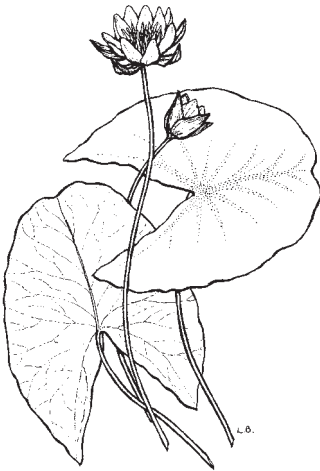
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

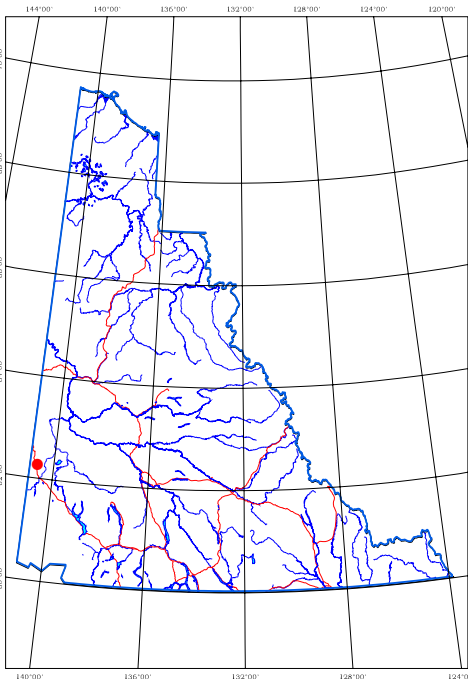
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Distinguishing features: Flowers white and broadly expanding, with 4 green or purplish sepals, distinguish *Nymphaea* from Yellow Pondweed, *Nuphar* spp., that have nearly round flowers with 5 or more yellow sepals the resemble petals. Leaves of *Nymphaea* are much smaller.



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L. Schroeder



L. Schroeder



R. Rosie

Compare the size of *Nymphaea* (center) with *Nuphar* (upper left).

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

YELLOW OWL'S-CLOVER

Orthocarpus luteus

Broom-rape Family (Orobanchaceae)

Habitat: Alkaline flats and open grassy slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon, Faro and north of Whitehorse

North America: Yukon to Great Plains, western US

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Plant annual, flowering in July.
10-40 cm tall.



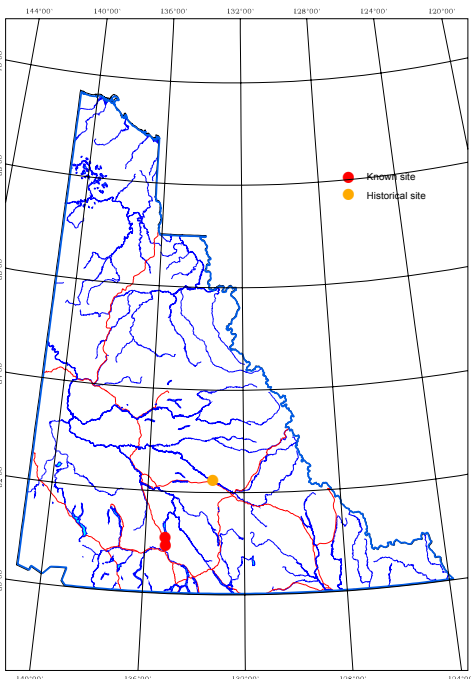
F. Baldwin



B. Bennett



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B. Bennett

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

MURRAY'S ARCTIC LOCOWEED

Oxytropis arctica var. *murrayii*

Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Habitat: Alpine slopes and gravel bars

DISTRIBUTION

World: Endemic to Kluane National Park

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (G4T2T3)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: The only locoweed with the combination of flowers blue 25 mm, 2-5 per stalk, bearing verticillate (whorled) leaves.



B. Bennett

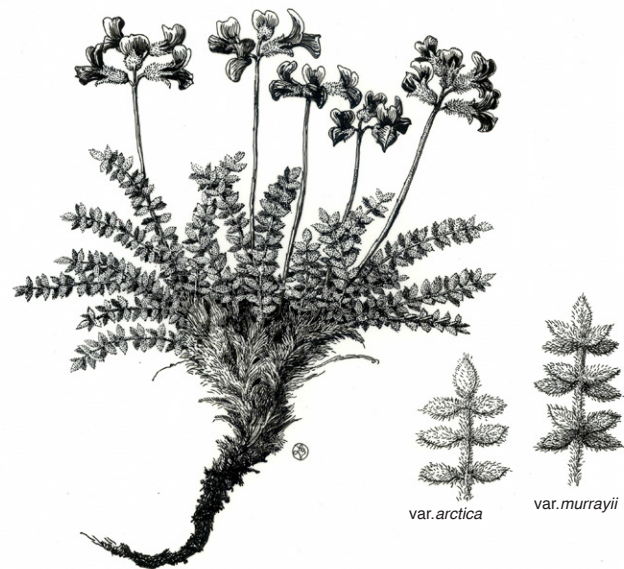
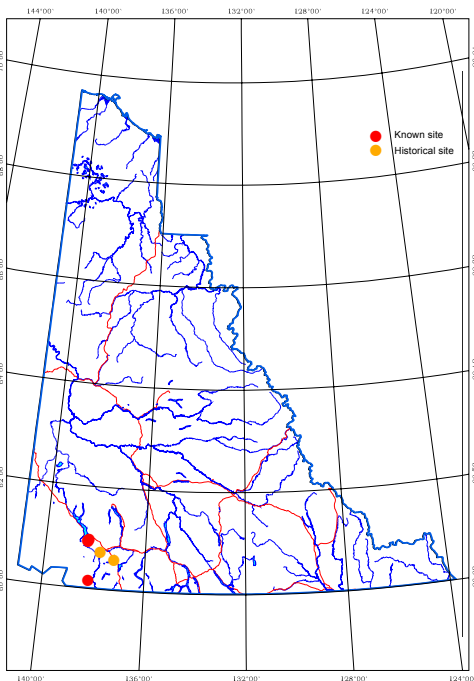


Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

MERTEN'S LOCOWEED

Oxytropis mertensiana

Pea Family (Fabaceae)

Habitat: Moist alpine slopes and gravel bars

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northeastern Yukon; known only from the southern Richardson and Ogilvie mountains

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled (N2)

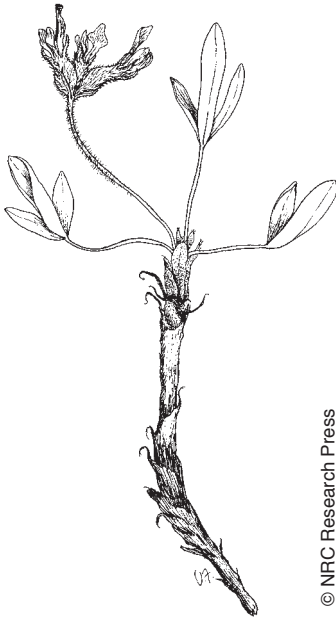
Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

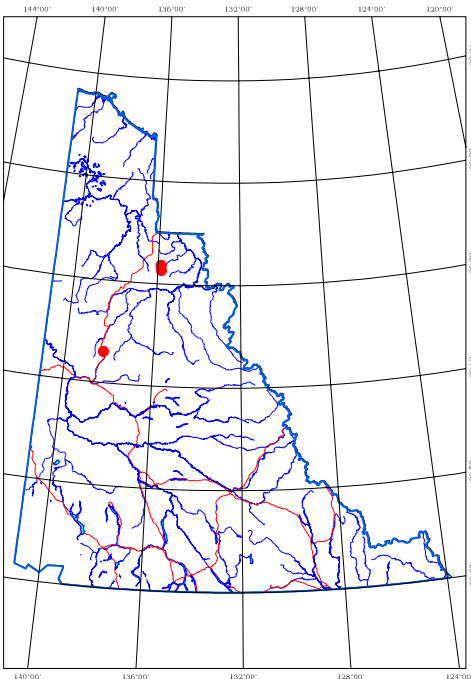
Distinguishing features: Leaves 1-3 (5) foliate, ciliate, hairless above; petals reddish violet.



B. Bennett



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WALPOLE'S POPPY

Papaver walpolei

Poppy Family (Papaveraceae)

Habitat: Dry calcareous alpine tundra and rocky outcrops

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central Yukon; known only from the Ogilvie and Wernecke mountains

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

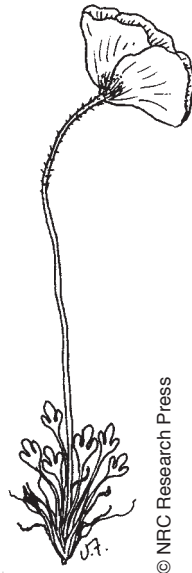
Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: Plant low growing, densely clump-forming. Leaves: hairless, leathery with revolute (edges curling underneath) margins, entire, mostly bearing three lobes at the tip.



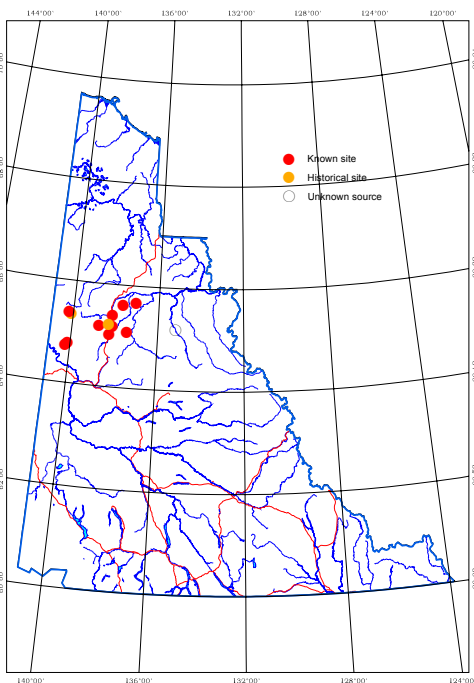
L. Schroeder



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B. Bennett



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PENNSYLVANIA PELLITORY

Parietaria pensylvanica

Nettle Family (Urticaceae)

Synonyms: *Parietaria pensylvanica* var. *pensylvanica*

Habitat: Moist, shaded areas by hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon; known only from Beaver River and Larsen hot springs

North America: North America, except northern Canada

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

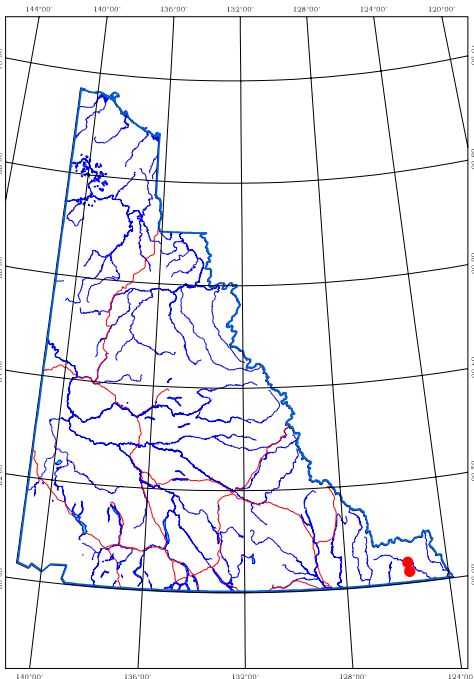
Distinguishing features: *Parietaria pensylvanica* is separated from Stinging Nettle (*Urtica dioica*) by having alternate (not opposite leaves) and no stinging hairs.



Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

NORTHERN BEECH FERN

Phegopteris connectilis

Marsh Fern Family (Thelypteridaceae)

Synonyms: *P. polypodioides*; *Dryopteris phegopteris*; *Polypodium connectile*; *Polypodium phegopteris*; *Thelypteris phegopteris*

Habitat: Moist alpine cliff ledges and rocky slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon and expected in southeast and southwest.

North America: Widespread throughout North America excluding southern United States

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

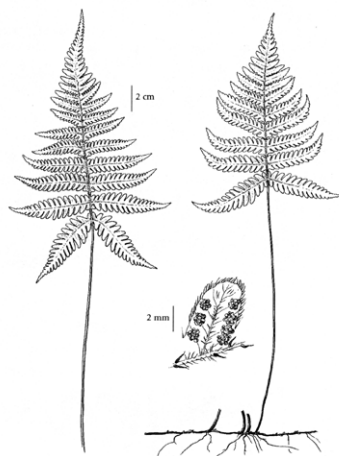
Distinguishing features: Indusia absent; fronds borne singly along a cordlike rhizome, fronds pinnate-pinnatifid; blades triangular, longer than broad.



J. Pojar

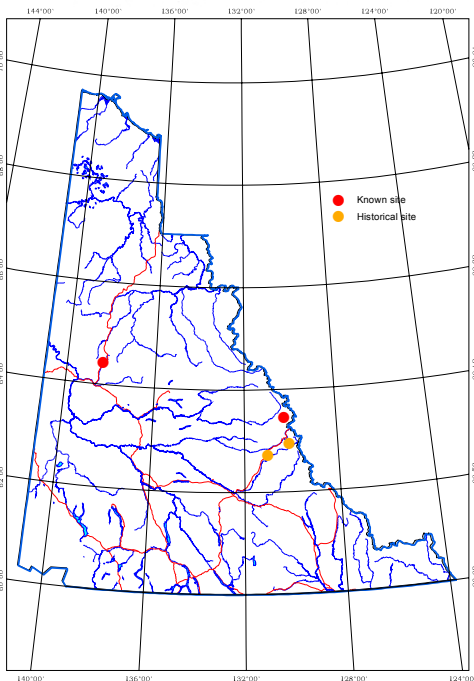


Greg Brunner



Phegopteris connectilis

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For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

SEASIDE PLANTAIN

Plantago maritima

Plantain Family (Plantaginaceae)

Synonyms: *P. maritima* var. *juncooides*; *P. juncooides* Lam.;
P. j. var. *glauca*

Habitat: Alkaline flats

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from the Slims River delta

North America: Yukon to Newfoundland in Canada, Alaska, west and east coast of United States

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Resembles the Hoary Plantain, (see photo) however has leaves that are linear to narrowly oblong; seeds flat on the inner surface and hairs that curve upwards.



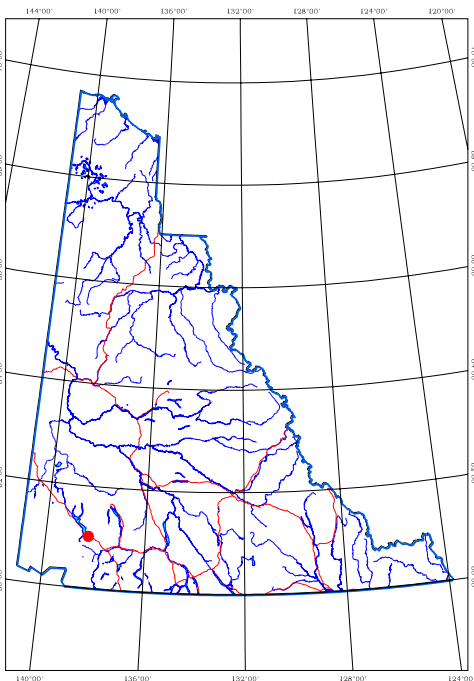
Sea Plantain (*Plantago maritima*)

J. Riley



Hoary Plantain (*Plantago canescens*) *see distinguishing features

B. Bennett



B. Bennett

POLAR BLUEGRASS

Poa pseudoabbreviata

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Synonyms: *P. brachyanthera*

Habitat: Open, well-drained, alpine slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only known from Ivavik National Park

North America: Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

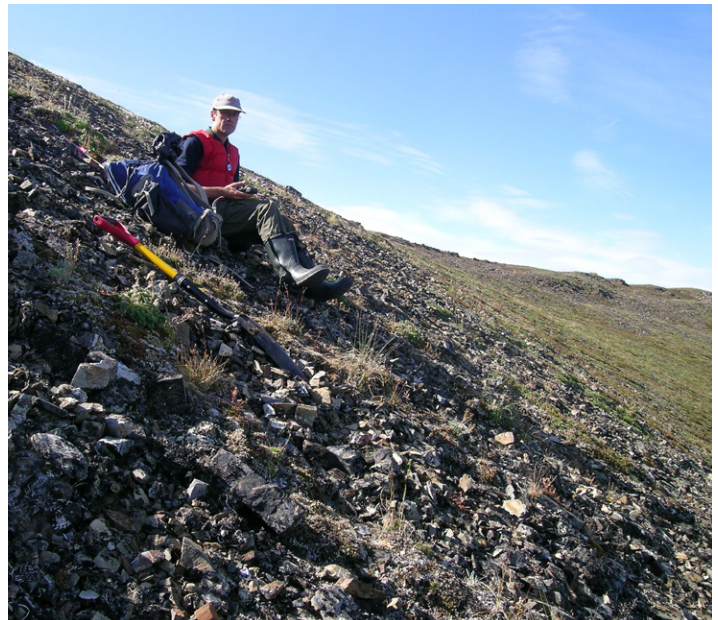
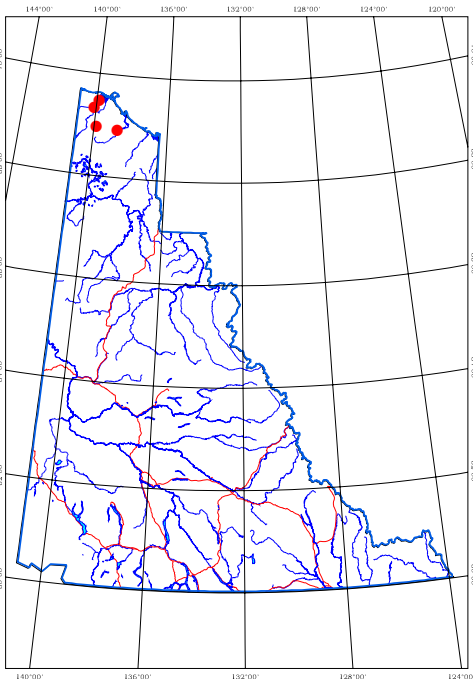
Distinguishing features: Can be separated from all other species in the genus by the combination of the following characters: tufted habit, anthers <1mm, lemmas not distinctly webbed, panicle open and expanding.



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YUKON PODISTERA

Podistera yukonensis

Parsley Family (Apiaceae)

Habitat: Talus slopes and cliff crevices in sites that become snow-free early in the season. Typically volcanic or sedimentary. Not associated with limestone.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central Yukon

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (S3S4)

Species at Risk Act status: Special Concern

Distinguishing features: Differing from *Podistera macounii* by having a many-headed caudex. Leaflets entire or with basal ones pinnate or deeply cleft. Leaves blue-green.



B. Bennett

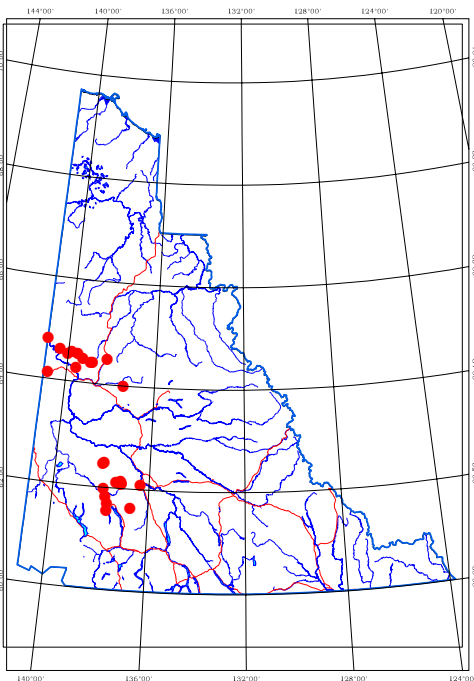


S. Cannings



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Illustration L. Wernicke - 19



B. Bennett

DOUGLAS' KNOTWEED

Polygonum douglasii

Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)

Habitat: South-facing slopes near hotsprings

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from Crow River Hot Spring in southeast Yukon and Kluane National Park in the southwest

North America: North America, except northern Canada and southeastern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Polygonum douglasii* is separated from similar *Polygonum* species by having a 4-angled stem without obvious ribs, narrow linear leaves with parallel veins, and closed flowers.



J. Fenneman

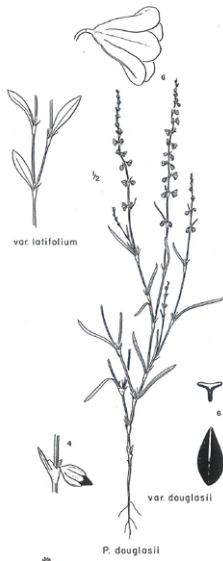
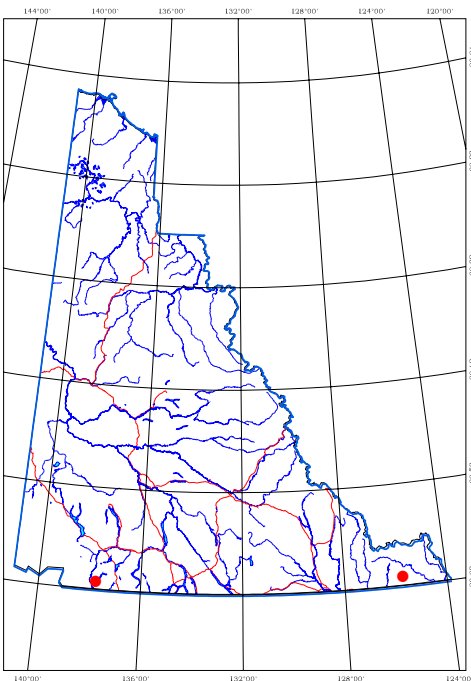


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



B. Bennett - YG

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

SIBERIAN POLYPODY

Polypodium sibiricum

Polypody Family (Polypodiaceae)

Habitat: Shaded moist cracks and ledges on rock outcrops; on a variety of substrates including granite and dolomite.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Historically reported from the Yukon River; also Tom Creek and the La Biche River.

North America: Boreal Canada and Alaska

World: Amphi-beringian across northern North America

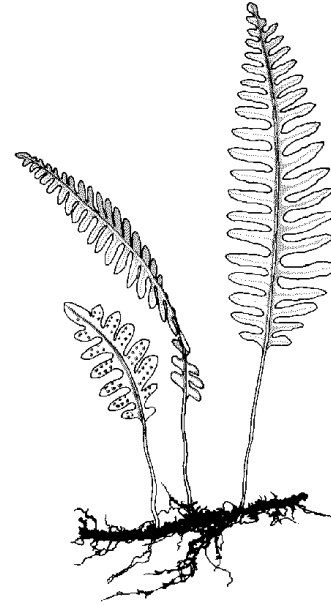
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

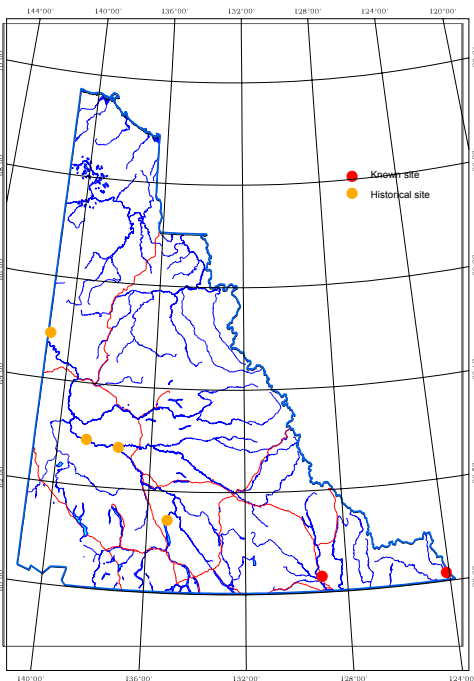
Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Leaves evergreen from a creeping rhizome, lacking indusia.



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For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

BLUNT-LEAVED PONDWEED

Potamogeton obtusifolius

Pondweed Family (Potamogetonaceae)

Habitat: Small shallow lakes and ponds

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South and central Yukon; known only from Sheldon Lake and the Dezadeash River

North America: Alaska, Canada, northern States.

World: Amphi-Atlantic

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

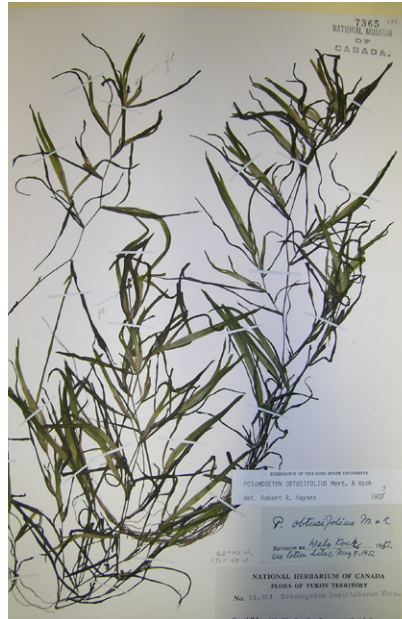
Distinguishing features: *Potamogeton obtusifolius* is separated from similar *P. friesii* by distinctive rounded leaf tip, slightly zigzag stem, and stipules not connate.



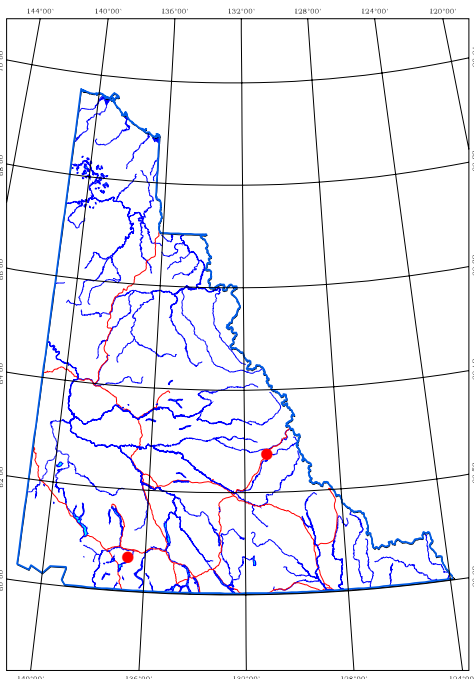
J. Fenneman



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J. Fenneman



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

STRAIGHT-LEAVED PONDWEED

Potamogeton strictifolius

Pondweed Family (Potamogetonaceae)

Habitat: Wetland lacking flowing water, characterized by Pond Lily and Water Arum

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from northeast of McQuesten Lake

North America: Canada, Great Plains and eastern United States.

World: North America

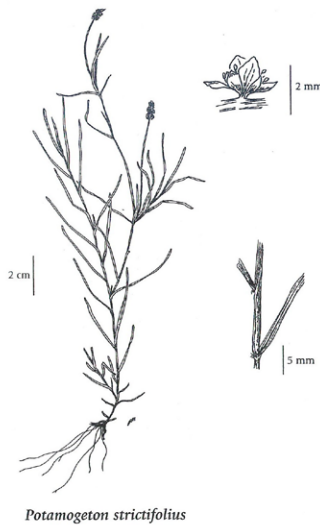
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

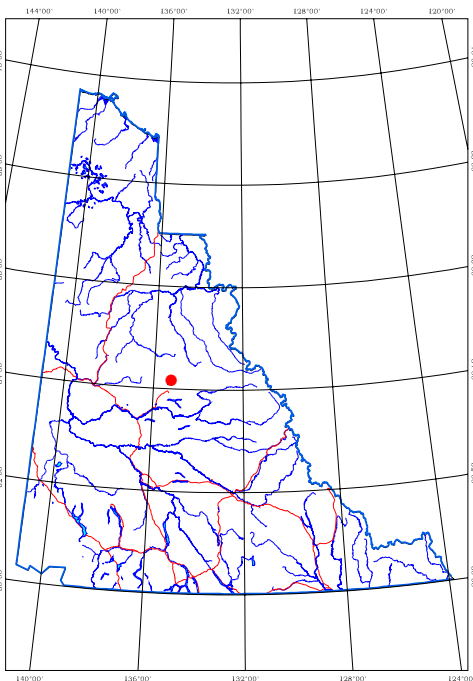
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Is distinguished from *P. friesii* by leaf characters — leaf tip bristle tipped, 3-13 veins, turions flattened with inner and outer leaves in same plane, and leaf bases not corrugated.



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For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

YENISEI RIVER PONDWEED

Potamogeton subsibiricus

Pondweed Family (Potamogetonaceae)

Synonyms: *P. porsildiorum*

Habitat: Shallow water

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: East-central and northwestern Yukon. Known only from the Canol Road, Mile 65 Dempster Highway and Stokes Point

North America: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Alaska, and Quebec. Historical in Ontario.

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

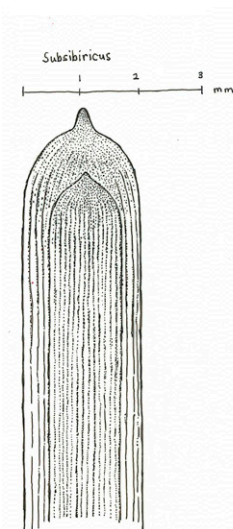
Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Leaves all linear, 1.5-2 mm wide, 9-17 veined. Tips with a small projection (mucronate).

P. subsibiricus



P. friesii (not always mucronate tipped)

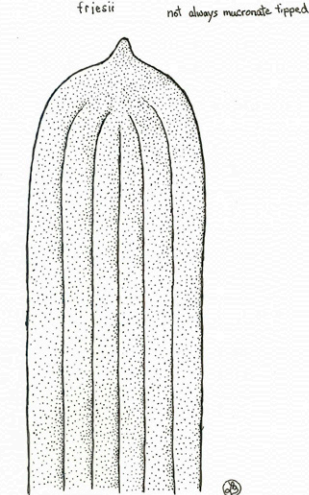


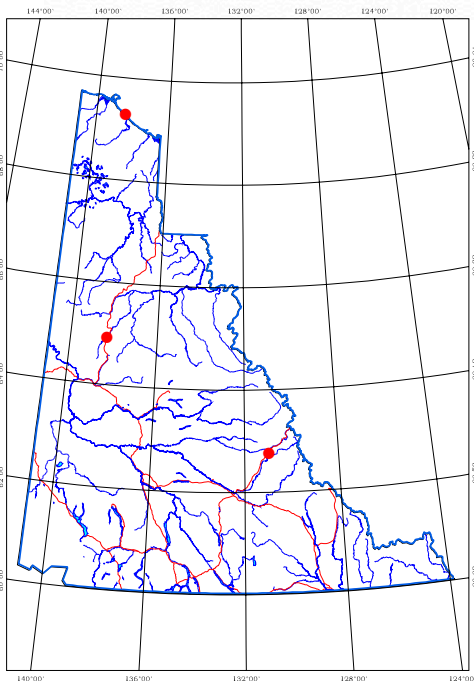
Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

JEPSON'S CINQUEFOIL

Potentilla jepsonii

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra

Synonyms: *Potentilla pensylvanica* var. *ovium*

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from Kluane National Park and the Takhini River Valley

North America: Cordilleran from Colorado and California north to Yukon

World: Western North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G5T4T5)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Unrankable (SU)

Distinguishing features: Stems 5 – 20 cm tall, more or less hairy/wooly. Leaves mostly basal, with 3 leaflets, or sometimes 5. Leaflets deeply divided, wooly on the bottom and with silky hairs on the upper surface. 3 – 12 flowers crowded at the top of the stems, often branching into multiple inflorescences. Flowers yellow, with conspicuous green bracts.

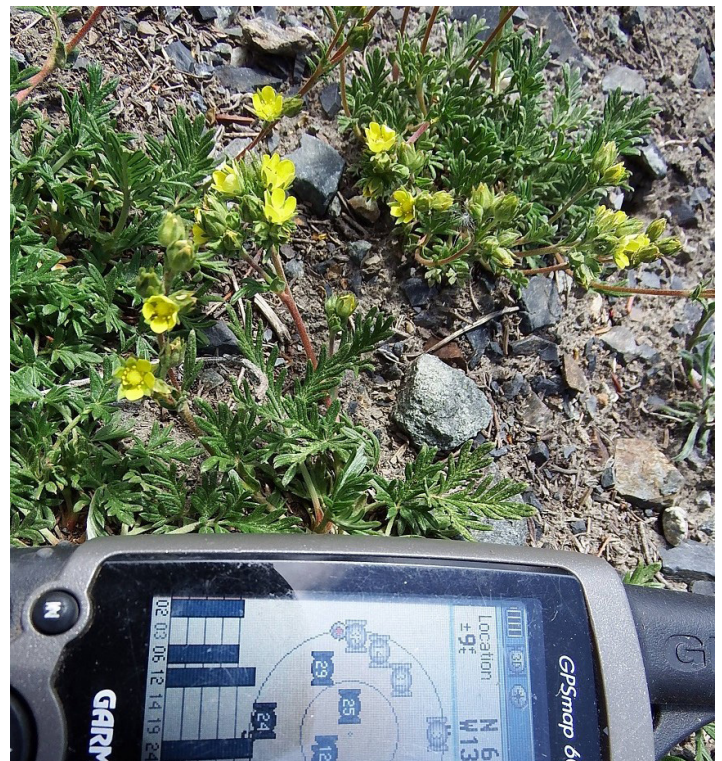
Notes: Part of a group of *Potentilla* species that is under ongoing taxonomic review. Only two collections recently confirmed from Yukon.



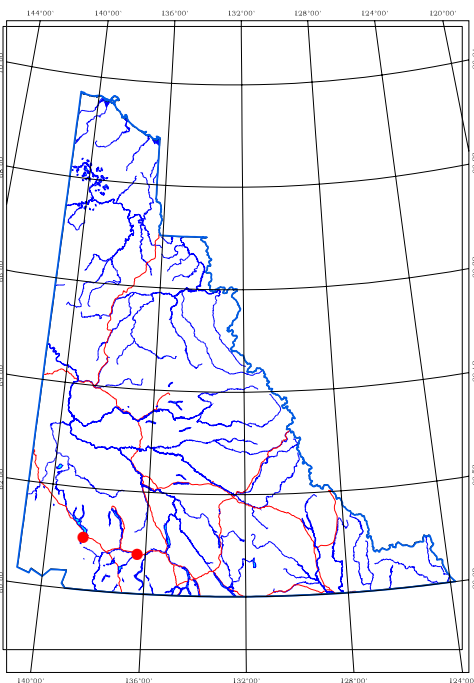
E. Ertter



E. Ertter



E. Ertter



For more information, contact the Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

SHEEP CINQUEFOIL

Potentilla ovina

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park

North America: Western North America

World: North America

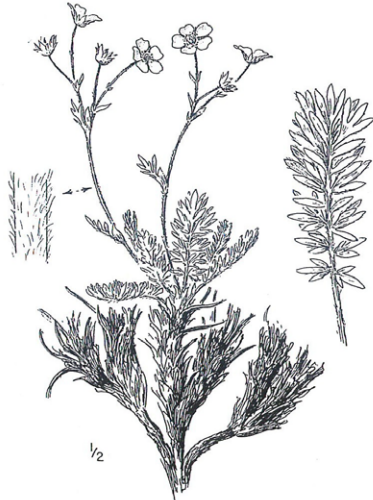
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Possibly Secure (G5?)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

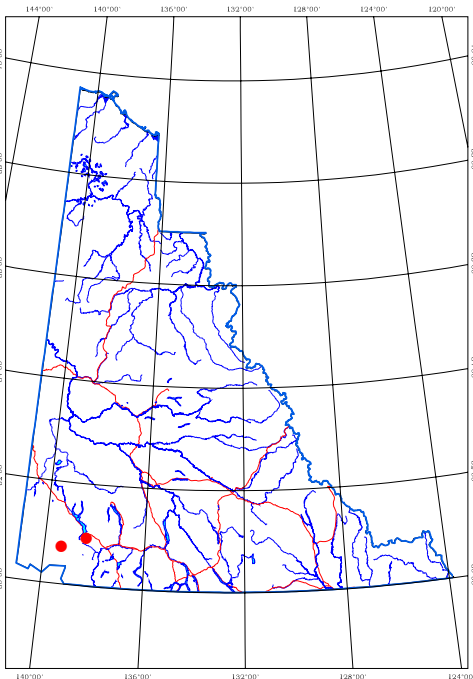
Yukon rank: Possibly Critically Imperilled (S1?)

Distinguishing features: *Potentilla ovina* is separated from similar *Potentilla* species by its short stature (5-15 cm) and pinnate (mostly basal) leaves with 9-12 crowded ascending segments deeply divided into 3-5 linear segments.



P. ovina

Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



VAHL'S ALKALI GRASS

Puccinellia vahliana

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Synonyms: *Colpodium vahlianum*

Habitat: Wet, calcareous seepage areas on mountain slopes, and open soils on coastal tundra.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest and northwest Yukon; known only from Mount Decoeli and Clarence Lagoon

North America: Arctic Coast; disjunct to St. Elias Mountains

World: Amphi-Atlantic

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (G4G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Puccinellia vahliana* has crinkly roots and foliage that is yellowish green with metallic lustre. It is separated from other *Puccinellia* species in having glumes similar in size to the lower floret.



B. Bennett -YG



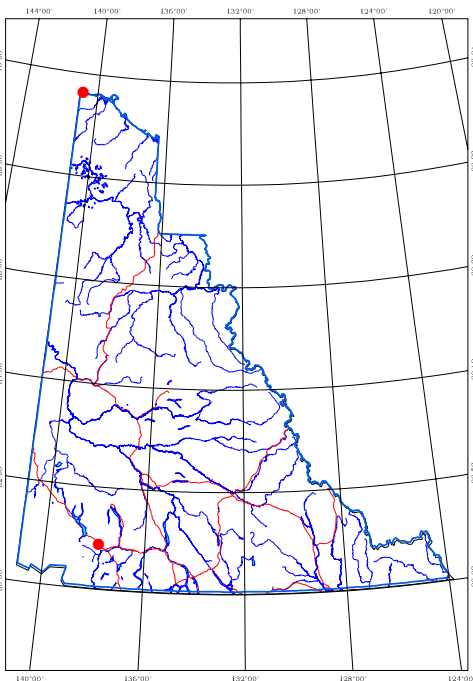
B. Bennett -YG



B. Bennett -YG



Courtesy of NRC Research Press



FIVE-LEAVED DWARF BRAMBLE

Rubus pedatus

Rose Family (Rosaceae)

Habitat: Subalpine Fir dominated open forests

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeastern Yukon; known only from Crescent Lake

North America: Cordilleran south to Oregon and Idaho

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

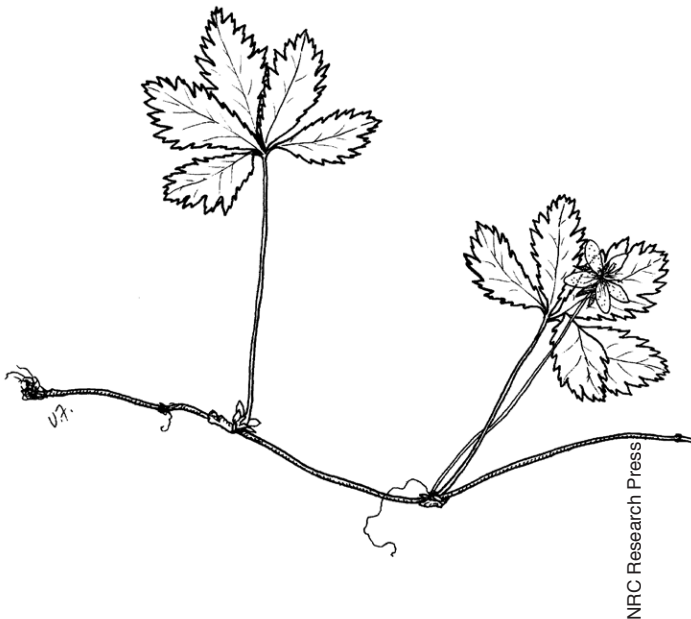
Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: creeping unarmed perennial with 5 leaflets per leaf. Flowers white.



B. Bennett

Five-leaved Dwarf Bramble (*Rubus pedatus*)

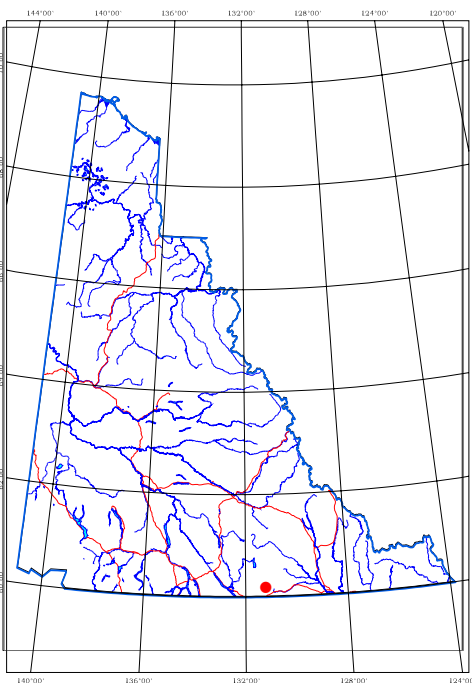


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B. Bennett

Similar species Stemless Raspberry (*Rubus arcticus*)



B. Bennett

Habitat

BERING SEA DOCK

Rumex beringensis

Buckwheat Family (Polygonaceae)

Synonym: *Acetosella beringensis*

Habitat: Wet ash and sand along lakeshores and slow streams

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from Asi Keyi

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Male and female flowers on different plants; flowers mainly unisexual; leaves linear; with thick, densely tufted underground stolons; inflorescence erect and interrupted, at least at base.



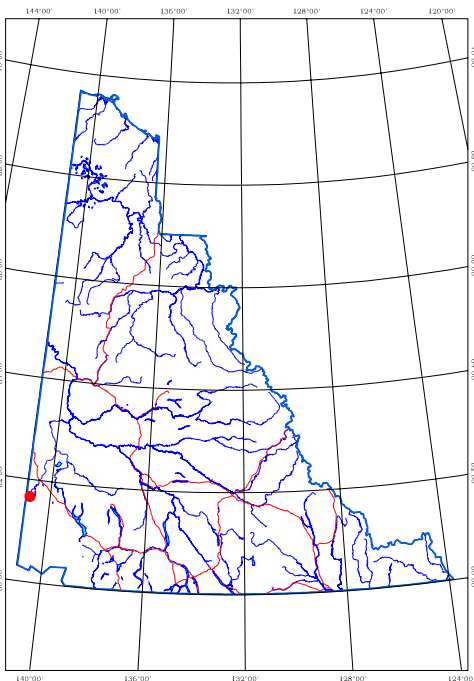
J. Meikle - YG



J. Meikle - YG



Illustration L. Mennell - YG



J. Meikle - YG

LAPLAND SORREL

Rumex lapponicus

Buckwheat Family (*Polygonaceae*)

Synonyms: *Rumex acetosa* ssp. *alpestris*; *Acetosa alpestris* ssp. *lapponica*; *Rumex alpestris* ssp. *lapponicus*

Habitat: Meadows, rock outcrops, fine soils along rivers and streams in tundra and montane and subalpine zones.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from Quill Creek, northern Richardson Mountains, and Crescent Lake (Cassiar Mountains)

North America: Western North America from Yukon and Alaska, south to Montana and Wyoming

World: Circumboreal including northern Eurasia and Greenland.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

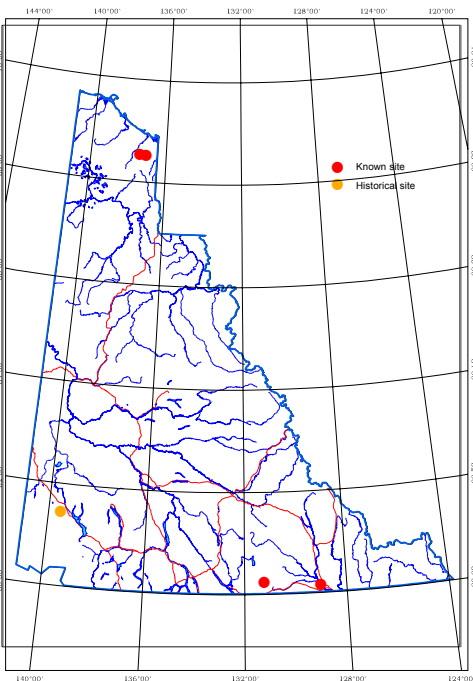
Distinguishing features: Male and female flowers are on separate plants. Lowest leaves arrowhead shaped, triangular with two lower lobes.



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Amelie Rousseau



Cathy Koot

SPIRAL DITCHGRASS, WIDGEON-GRASS

Ruppia cirrhosa

Ditch-Grass Family (Ruppiaceae)

Synonyms: *Ruppia spiralis*; *Ruppia maritima* var. *occidentalis*; *Ruppia maritima* var. *spiralis*; *Ruppia occidentalis*; *Ruppia cirrhosa* ssp. *occidentalis*

Habitat: Shallow, alkaline waters; marshes, ponds, sloughs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Central Yukon; known only from Needlerock Creek and a site south of Braeburn

North America: Western and central Canada, sporadically in United States

World: Circumpolar

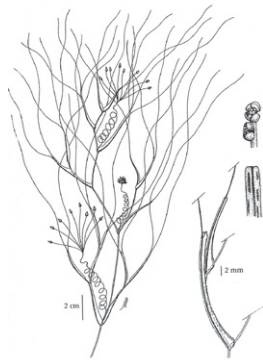
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

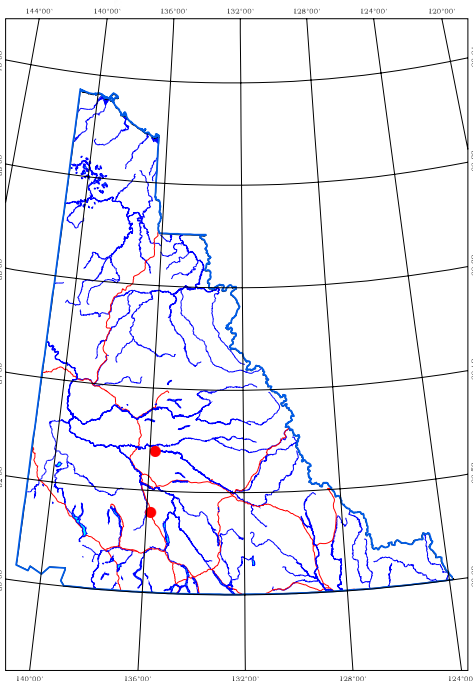
Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: *Ruppia cirrhosa* is a submerged, freely branched aquatic bearing alternate linear leaves. It is separated from *Ruppia spiralis* by having a peduncle with more than 5 coils, longer than 30 mm in fruit.



Ruppia cirrhosa

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For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

ARCTIC GLASSWORT

Salicornia borealis

Goosefoot Family (Chenopodiaceae)

Synonyms: *S. rubra* ssp. *borealis*

Habitat: Alkaline flats

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from north and west of Whitehorse

North America: Yukon, Ontario and Manitoba

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

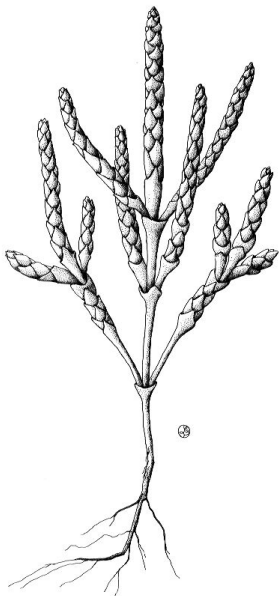
Global rank: Imperilled (G2)

Canadian rank: Imperilled (N2)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: No visible flowers. Plants annual, succulent and turn bright red at maturity.



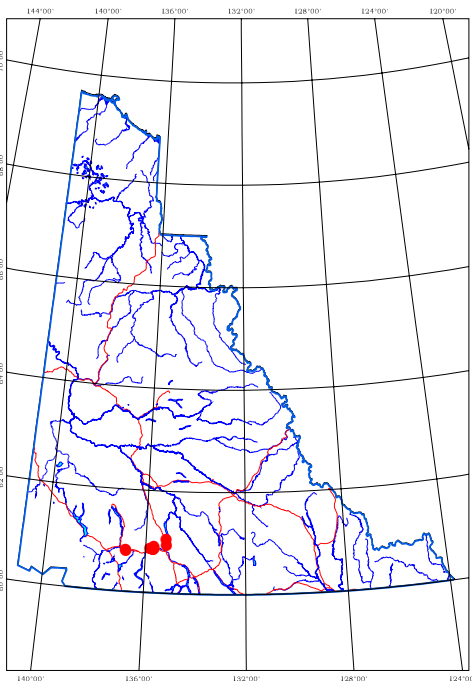
© NRC Research Press



B. Bennett



B. Bennett



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MACCALLA'S WILLOW

Salix maccalliana

Willow Family (Salicaceae)

Habitat: Peat bogs, fens, road and river margins

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon

North America: Boreal regions of Canada east to Quebec and south to Washington and Minnesota.

World: Endemic to North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Distinguishing features: Shrub 1-5 m, catkins expanding at the same time or after the leaves. Stem, reddish, hairless. Lower surface of leaves not glaucous, margins toothed. Female catkins pubescent.



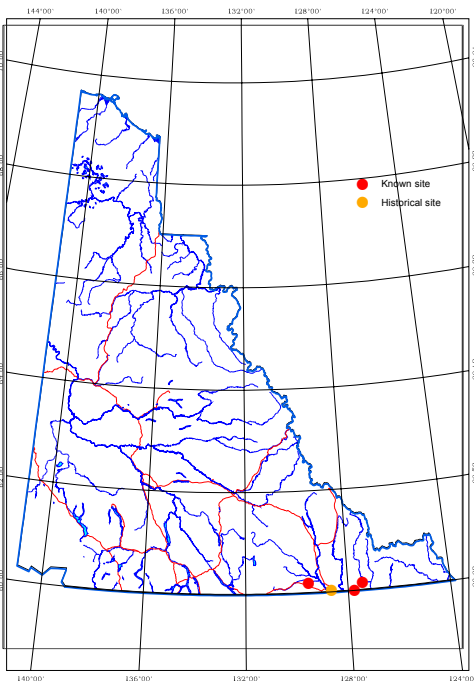
B. Bennett



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RAUP'S WILLOW

Salix raupii

Willow Family (Salicaceae)

Habitat: Thickets in moist open White Spruce and Trembling Aspen woods, gravel floodplains, treed bogs, sphagnum woodlands

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon

North America: Yukon, Northwest Territories, Alberta, BC

World: Endemic to western Canada

CONSERVATION RANK

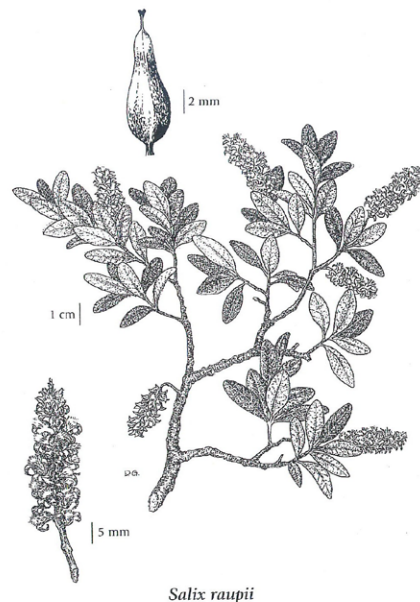
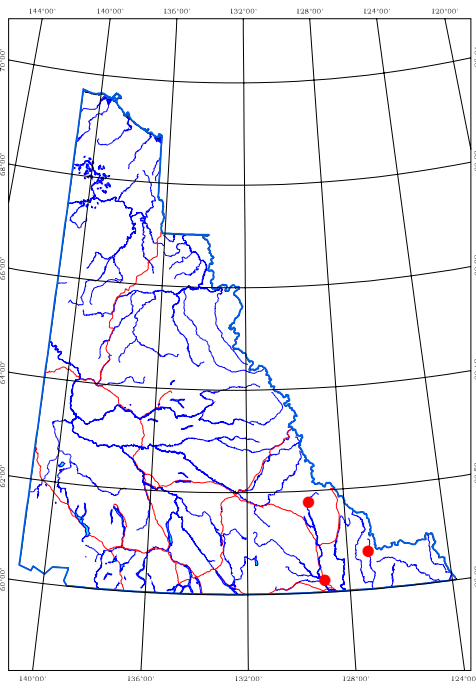
Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Salix raupii* resembles a hairless *S. glauca* and *S. athabascensis*. It is separated from *S. barclayi* by having leaves entire or glandular crenate; yellowish leaf-stalks; lemon yellow or bicolour glabrous bracts, branchlets glabrous; nectary half as long as stipe; and styles 0.6 - 0.8 mm long.



© Province of British Columbia

WEDGE-LEAVED WILLOW

Salix sphenophylla

Willow Family (Salicaceae)

Habitat: Polygonal tundra

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: North Yukon; known only from Ivvavik National Park

North America: Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories.

World: Amphi-Beringian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled (N2)

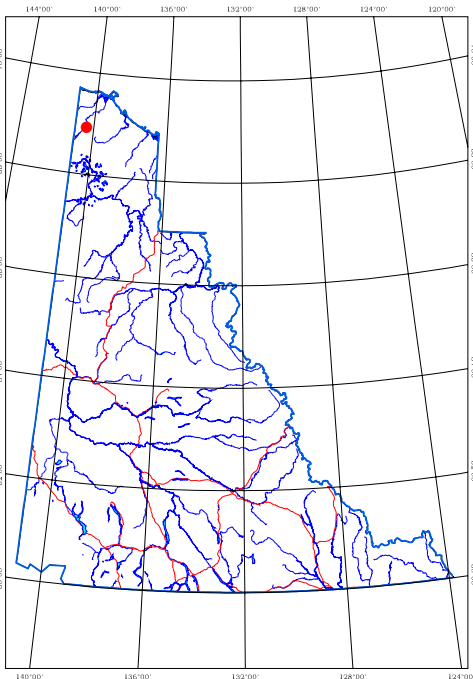
Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Salix sphenophylla* is separated from *Salix arctica* by having pistils glabrous or sparsely pubescent on the beak, leaves dull above (not dark and glossy), branchlets trailing and rooting.



Illustration courtesy of NRC
Research Press



ARCTIC SEASHORE SAXIFRAGE

Saxifraga rivularis ssp. *arctolitoralis*

Saxifrage Family (Saxifragaceae)

Habitat: Arctic seashores, soil banks, on silt or clay; 0-10m.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Arctic coast

North America: Alaska to Nunavut on Arctic seashores

World: Eastern Russia to Greenland (ssp. *rivularis* is Amphi-atlantic)

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (G5T2T3)

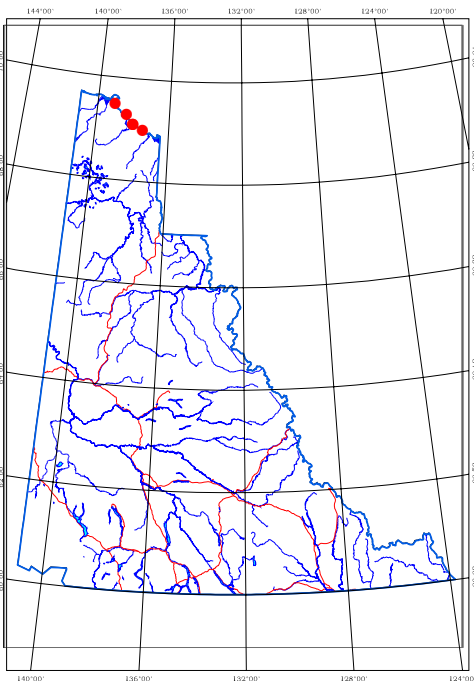
Canadian rank: Not Ranked (NNR)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Imperilled (S1S2)

Distinguishing features: *Saxifraga rivularis* ssp. *arctolitoralis* is mat-forming with rhizomes often present petals 2 to 3 times longer than sepals; 2 to 6 mm long compared to *Saxifraga hyperborea* which is tufted, not mat-forming, rhizomes and stolons absent, petals 1.5 times longer than sepals; 2 to 3.4 mm long.



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

LEATHERY GRAPEFERN

Sceptridium multifidum

Adder's Tongue Family (Ophioglossaceae)

Synonyms: *Osmunda multifida*, *Botrychium multifidum*

Habitat: Gravel roadbeds

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central Yukon; known only from southeast of Dawson and the Top of the World Highway

North America: From Yukon to Newfoundland, southwestern and northeastern United States

World: Circumboreal

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Sterile blade deltoid, tripinnate, attached near the base of the stem.



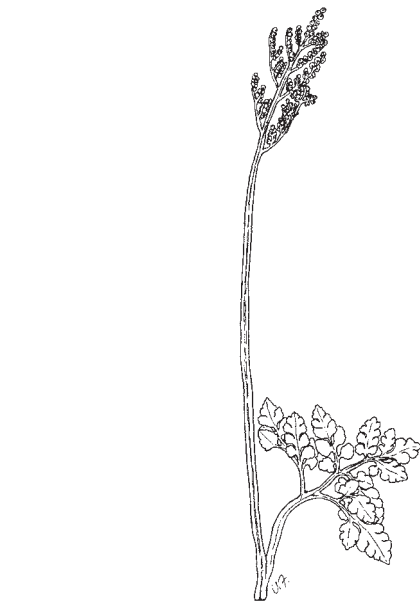
YG photo



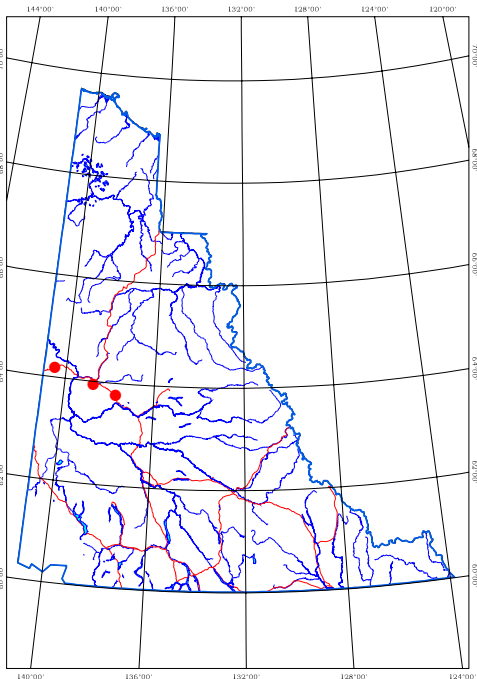
G. Brunner



G. Brunner



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MOUNT SHELTON RAGWORT

Senecio sheldonensis

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Turfy places in subalpine meadows. Wet to moist meadows and forest openings in montane to alpine zones

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South and central Yukon

North America: Yukon, Northwest Territories, British Columbia

World: Endemic to mountains in NW Canada.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: It is separated from *S. triangularis* by its smaller stature (30-60cm tall), broadly lanceolate leaves (not triangular-hastate) and margins that are shallowly sinuate or wavy denticulate (not denticulate). Lacks basal leaves.



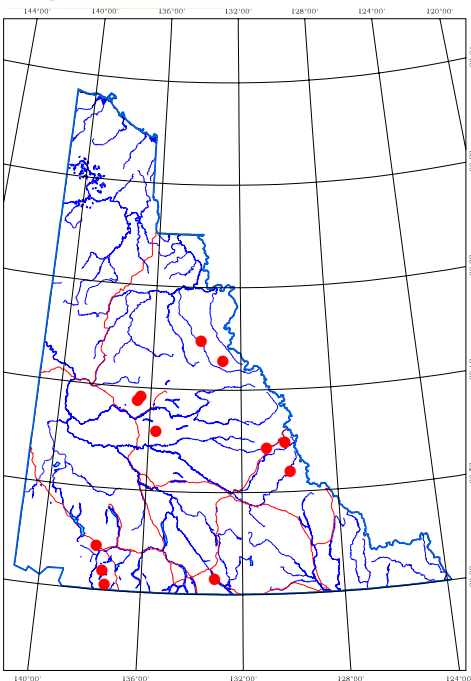
B. Bennett



B. Bennett



Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett

WILLIAMS' CATCHFLY

Silene williamsii

Pink Family (Caryophyllaceae)

Synonyms: *S. menziesii* ssp. *williamsii*; *S. menziesii* var. *williamsii*

Habitat: South-facing rocky slopes, disturbed ground, river gravel and bluffs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central Yukon

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Probably Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Distinguishing features: Similar to *S. menziesii* but has leaves broadest below the middle, longer calyx (12 mm vs 5-7 mm) and reddish brown seeds. Plants sticky, often lying flat on scree slopes.



F. Baldwin

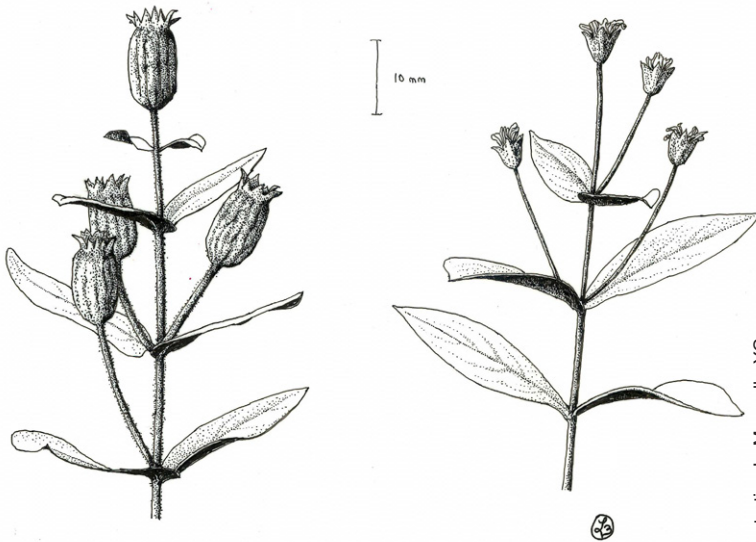
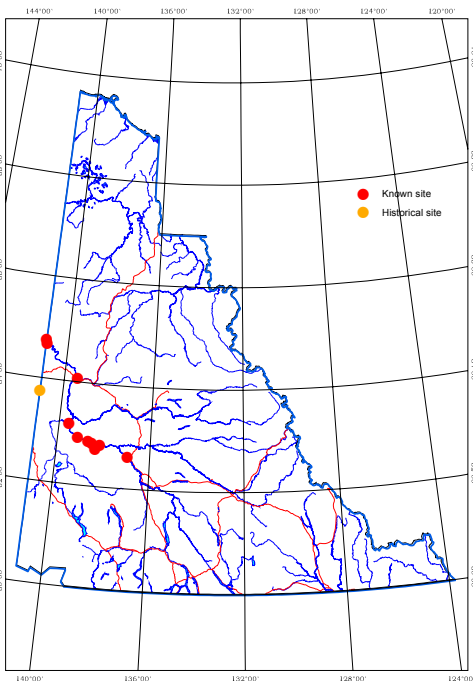


Illustration L. Mennell - YG



Alaska Natural Heritage Program



B. Bennett

PORSILD'S SMELOWSKIA

Smelowskia porsildii

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Synonyms: *Smelowskia calycina* var. *integrifolia*; *Smelowskia calycina* var. *porsildii*; *Smelowskia calycina* ssp. *integrifolia*; *Smelowskia jurtzevii*; *Smelowskia spathulatifolia*

Habitat: Alpine ridges or scree slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Unglaciaded areas of western Yukon

North America: Alaska, Yukon

World: Amphi-Beringian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (G3G4)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: *Smelowskia porsildii* is separated from *S. borealis* by having flowers that are creamy white vs purple to lavender and having a single base vs multiple branches. *Smelowskia porsildii* can be separated from *S. media* by leaf shape; *S. porsildii* being apically 3 or 5-lobed.

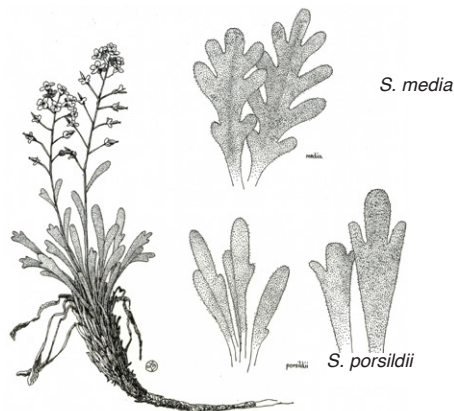


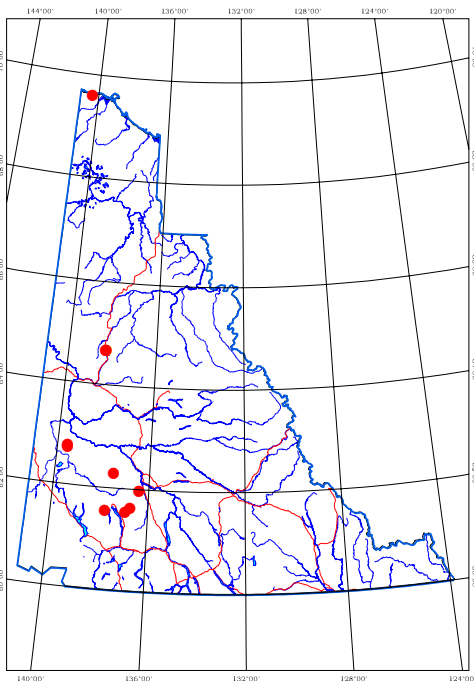
Illustration L. Mennell - YG



Porsild's Smelowskia



Alpine Smelowskia (*Smelowskia media*) *see distinguishing features



Porsild's Smelowskia habitat



Boreal Smelowskia (*Smelowskia borealis*)

ALASKA STARWORT

Stellaria alaskana

Pink Family (Caryophyllaceae)

Habitat: Alpine tundra and scree slopes. Rock outcrops, talus slopes and moraines

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwest Yukon; known only from Kluane National Park and vicinity

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

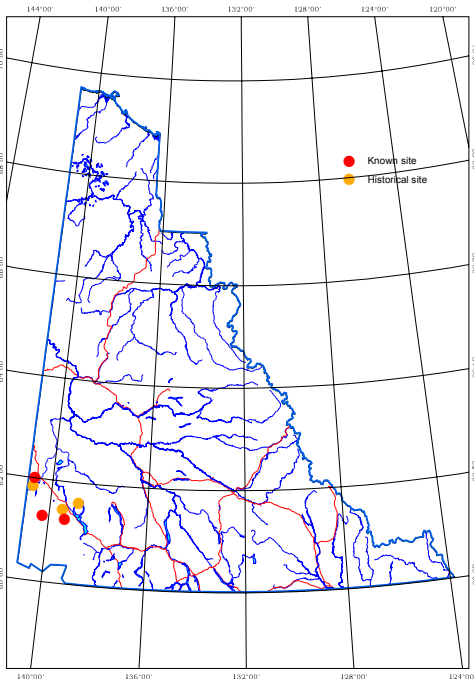
Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Stellaria alaskana* is separated from other *Stellaria* sp. by having exceptionally long narrow prominently veined sepals 6.5 - 9.0mm, flowers larger than *S. longipes* (usually single), petals shorter than sepals, and deeply lobed. Leaves broad resembling *Wilhelmsia physodes*.



MATTED STARWORT

Stellaria dicranoides

Pink Family (Caryophyllaceae)

Synonyms: *Arenaria dicranoides*; *A. chamissonis*;
Cherleria dicranoides

Habitat: Calcareous scree slopes at high altitudes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northwestern Yukon; known only from the Ogilvie Mountains

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Amphiberingian, endemic to Alaska, Yukon, and Russia

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Apparently Secure (G4)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

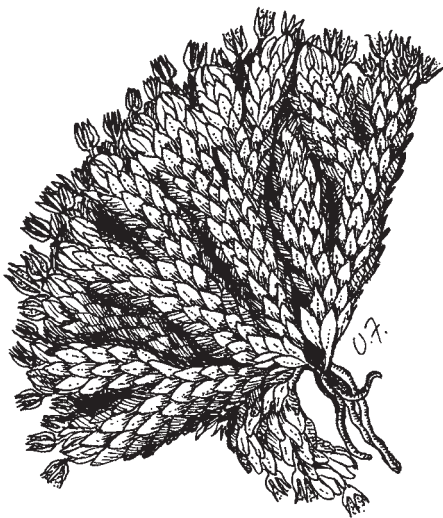
Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: Plants densely cushion-forming; with a central taproot more closely resembling a *Saxifraga* than a *Stellaria*.



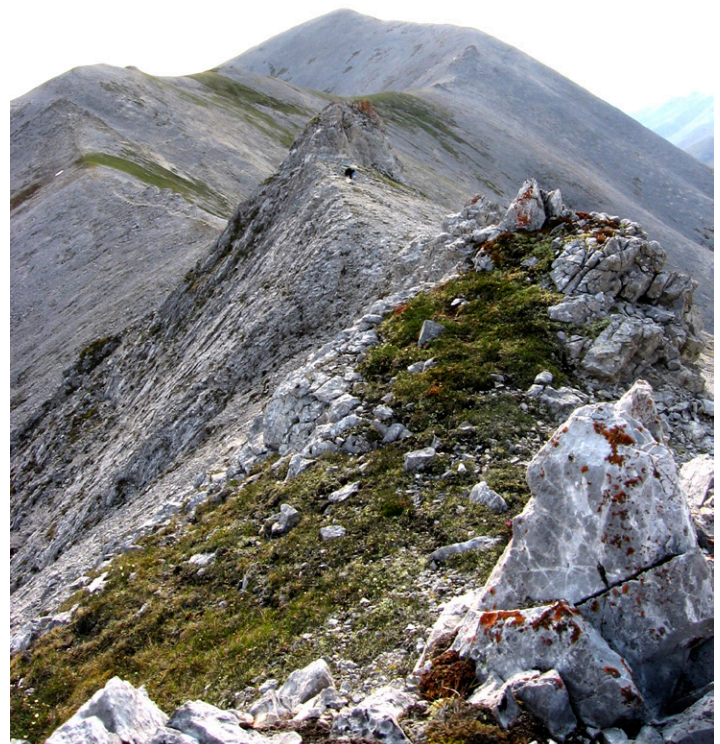
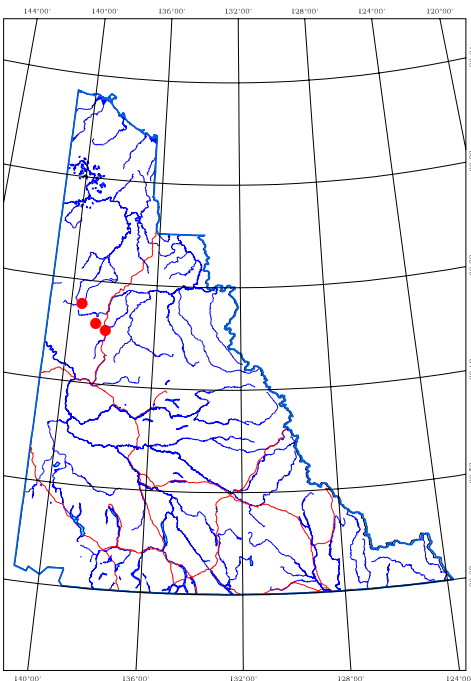
B. Bennett



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Illustration L. Mennell - YG



YG photo

WATER AWLWORT

Subularia aquatica ssp. *americana*

Mustard Family (Brassicaceae)

Habitat: Muddy pool margins, rocky gravelly bottoms, shallow stream pools, shallow sandy water flats, gravelly lake beaches, stream and lake shorelines to 1.5 m deep.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Scattered throughout southern Yukon to 63°N. Disjunct in the Eagle River drainage.

North America: Throughout Canada except Nunavut and Alberta and northern USA. Scattered inland in southern Alaska.

World: A separate subspecies is restricted to northern Europe and Russia.

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: A small aquatic annual with four white petals. Hairless.



F. Azemar



F. Azemar

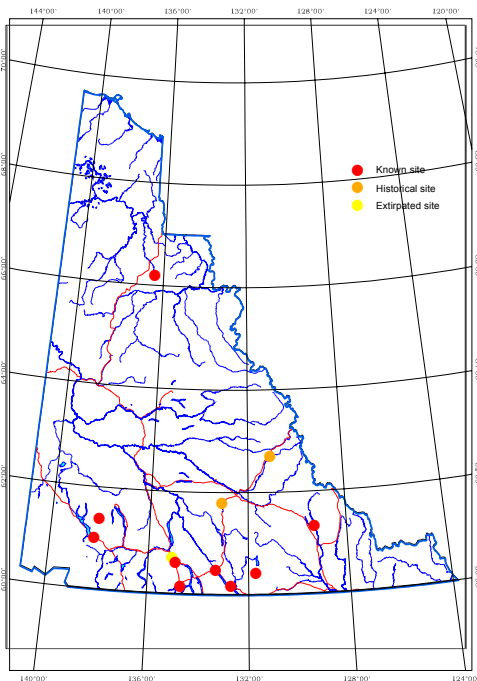
Water Awlwort (right) *Isoetes* sp. (left)



© NRC Research Press



M. Burrus



M. Burrus

ALPINE BOG SWERTIA

Swertia perennis

Gentian Family (Gentianaceae)

Habitat: Wet subalpine meadows, streamsides, and bogs.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from the Haines Road

North America: Cordilleran from Alaska to northern California

World: Northern Eurasia

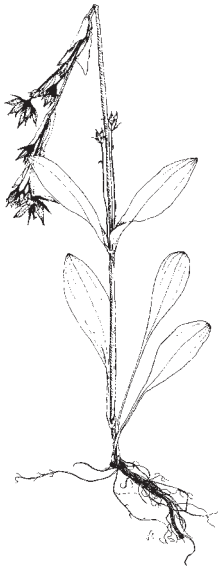
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Vulnerable to Apparently Secure (N3N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

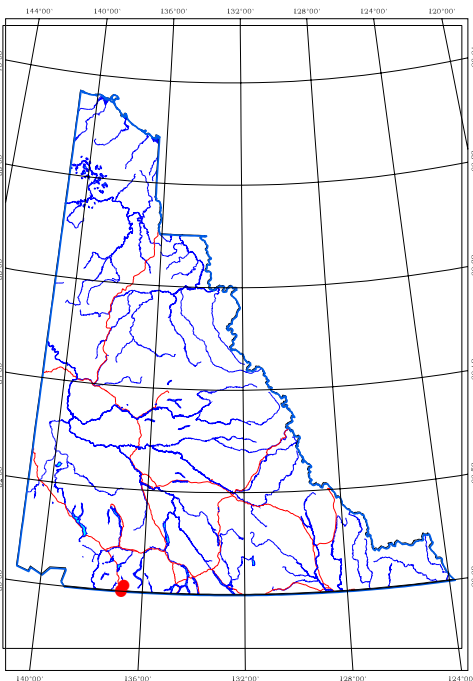
Distinguishing features: Perennial from a fleshy rhizome, hairless, 5-petalled violet-blue to white, 20-60 cm tall.



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For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

RAYLESS ALKALI ASTER

Symphyotrichum ciliatum

Composite Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Aster brachyactis*, *Aster angustus*; *Aster laurentianus*; *Brachyactis ciliata*; *Tripolium angustum*

Habitat: Alkaline meadows near ponds

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon

North America: From Yukon to southern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: This is Yukon's only annual species of Aster growing from a weak taproot.



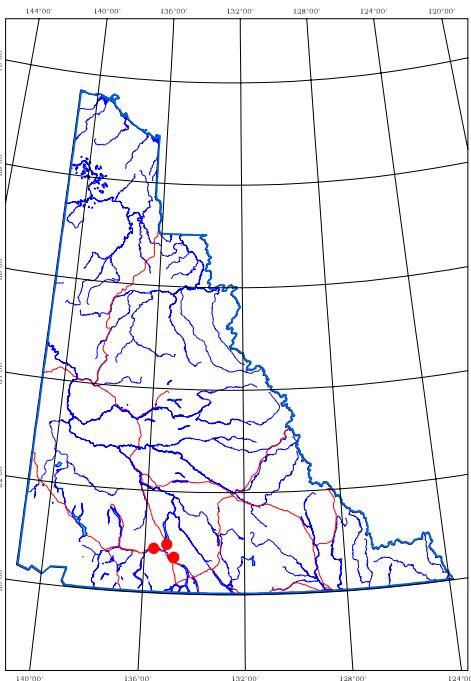
P. Long



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P. Long



B. Bennett

LEAFY ASTER

Symphyotrichum foliaceum

Synonyms: *Aster foliaceum*

Habitat: Openings in montane woods in wet subalpine meadows, streamsides, and bogs.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Known only from the Haines Road

North America: From Yukon to southern United States

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

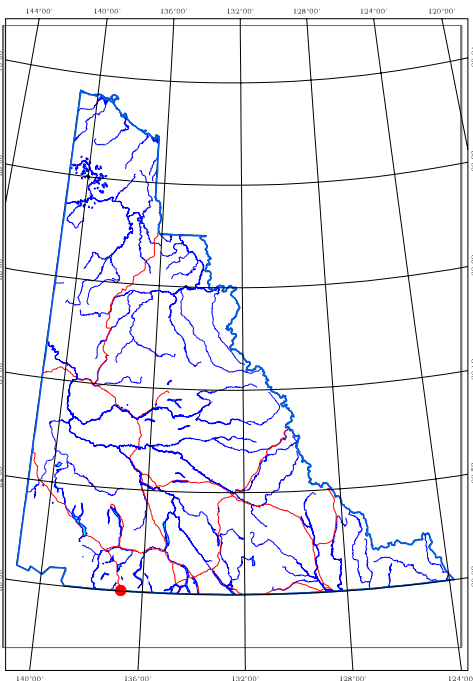
Canadian rank: Apparently Secure to Secure (N4N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Violet or purple flowers about 2 cm in diameter, standing erect 10-60 cm, fibrous-rooted rhizome, being several to many enlarged, leaf-like, phyllaries that often exceed the length of the involucre.



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

YUKON ASTER

Symphyotrichum yukonense

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Synonyms: *Aster yukonensis*

Habitat: Mud flats, lakeshores, and gravelly slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southwestern Yukon; known only from the Kluane region

World: Endemic to Yukon, Alaska, and Northwest Territories

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (N2N3)

Yukon rank: Imperilled to Vulnerable (S2S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Not At Risk (1996)

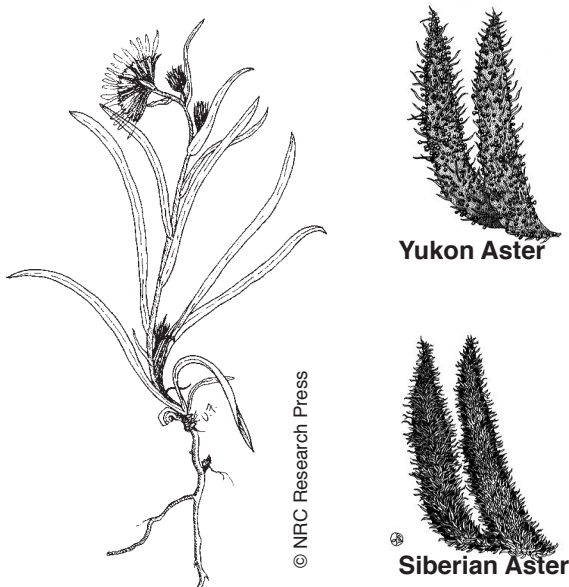
Distinguishing features: Differing from other species of Aster by having linear leaves clasping stems and phyllaries that are densely glandular and pubescent.



B. Bennett

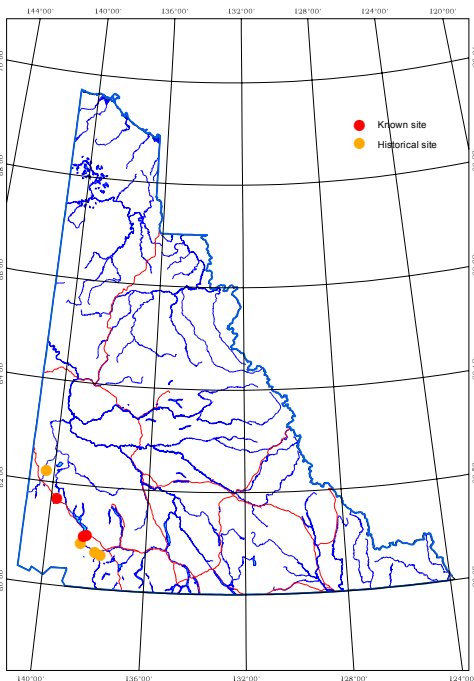


B. Bennett



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Illustration L. Mennell - YG



B. Bennett

PINK DANDELION

Taraxacum carneocoloratum

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Alpine ridges

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Unglaciated areas of western Yukon; known only from North Fork Pass in the Ogilvie Mountains and Ivvavik National Park

World: Endemic to Yukon and Alaska

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Vulnerable (G3)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (N1N3)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled to Vulnerable (S1S3)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

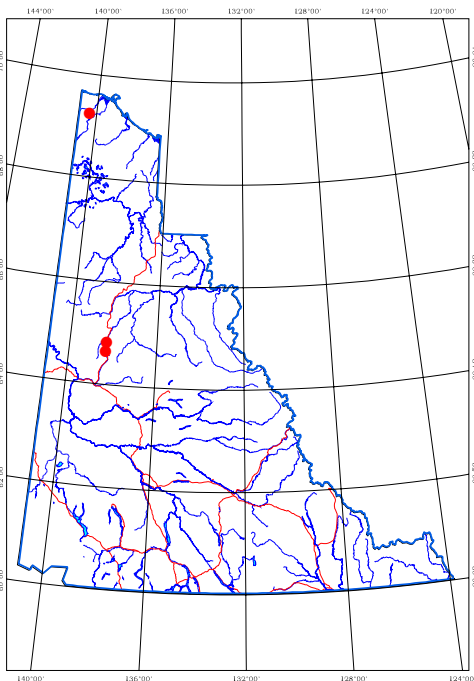
Distinguishing features: Involucral bracts without horns or tubercles on the tips, plants small usually <9 cm tall, petals pink or flesh coloured, pappus yellowish.



S. Wolfe



B. Bennett



B. Bennett

HIGH-ARCTIC DANDELION, NORTHERN DANDELION

Taraxacum hyparcticum

Aster Family (Asteraceae)

Habitat: Gravelly, sandy silt; north-facing slopes, marine/ lacustrine deposits

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: North coast Yukon; known only from Ptarmigan Bay

North America: Arctic areas, Alaska, Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

World: Arctic North America, Greenland, Eurasia

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Not Yet Ranked (GNR)

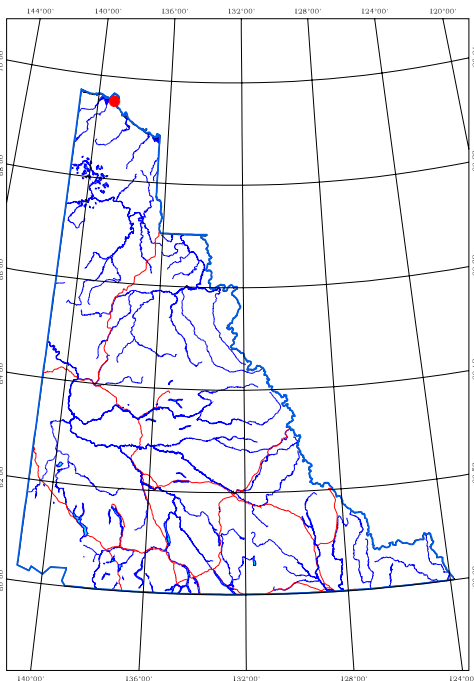
Canadian rank: Probably Secure (N4)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: This high arctic native dandelion is separated from other *Taraxacum* species by having large and broadly open, cream-coloured to white or pink flowers with outer, abiaxal, pinkish stripes. It is a low-growing plant (5-12 cm tall). Hornless or with very small horns.



C.L. Parker



B. Bennett - YG

WESTERN POISON IVY

Toxicodendron rydbergii

Sumac Family (Anacardiaceae)

Synonyms: *Rhus radicans*; *Rhus radicans* var. *rydbergii*

Habitat: Dry southerly slopes around hot springs

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeastern Yukon; known only from Larsen Hotsprings

North America: Widespread throughout North America, excluding southwestern and southeastern United States and northern Canada

World: North America

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Distinguishing features: Resembles Wild Sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*, but can be separated by having leaves in 3's that are glossy with no teeth, vs leaves 3-5 with leaves saw-toothed.

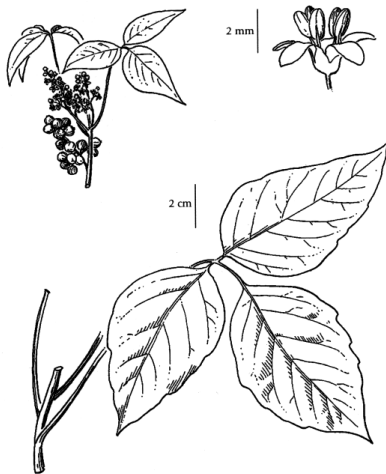
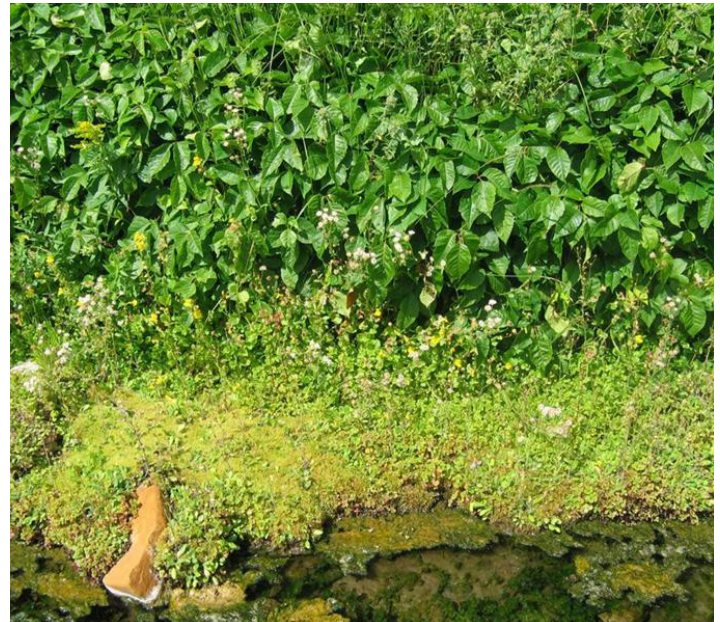


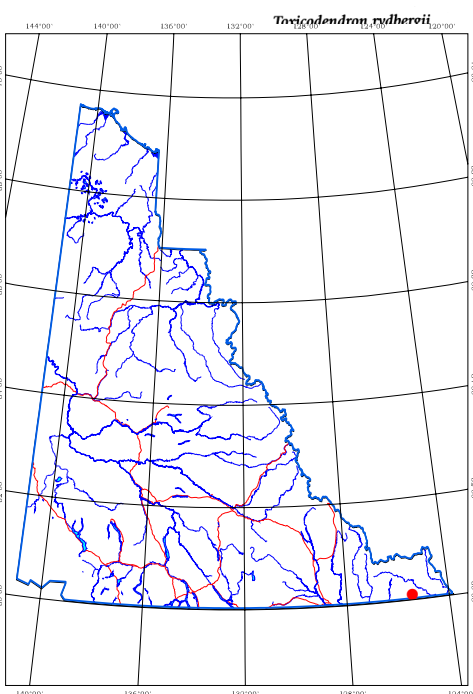
Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



R. Rosie



R. Rosie



R. Rosie

SIBERIAN FALSE OATS

Trisetum sibiricum

Grass Family (Poaceae)

Synonyms: *T. flavescens* var. *sibiricum*; *T. litorale*;
T. sibiricum ssp. *litorale*

Habitat: Moist grassy slopes

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Northern Yukon; known historically from the arctic coast between King and Kay points; two subspecies are known from the territory: ssp. *sibiricum* from the Babbage River on the arctic coast and ssp. *litorale* from Coffee Creek and the Porcupine River

North America: Yukon and Alaska

World: Circumpolar

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Critically Imperilled (N1)

Yukon rank: Critically Imperilled (S1)

Species at Risk Act status: Candidate

Distinguishing features: *Trisetum sibiricum* can be separated from *T. spicatum* by being rhizomatous as opposed to cespitose and by having smooth culms and leaves, and its broad, less dense panicles. Anthers of *T. sibiricum* usually >1.5 mm, *T. spicatum* usually <1.2 mm.



B. Bennett

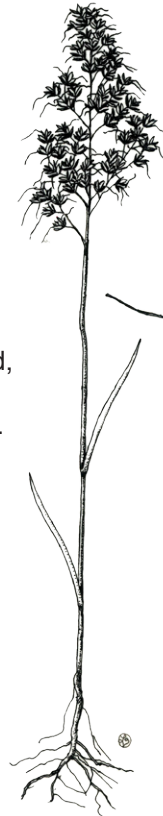
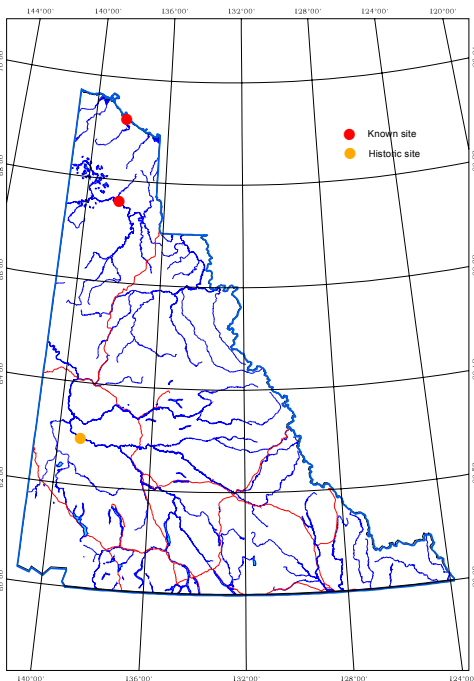


Illustration L. Mennell - YG

Trisetum spicatum



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B. Bennett

TWIN-FLOWERED VIOLET

Viola biflora ssp biflora

Violet Family (Violaceae)

Habitat: Alpine meadows

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: West-central Yukon

North America: Yukon, Alaska, and Colorado

World: Amhiberingian

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

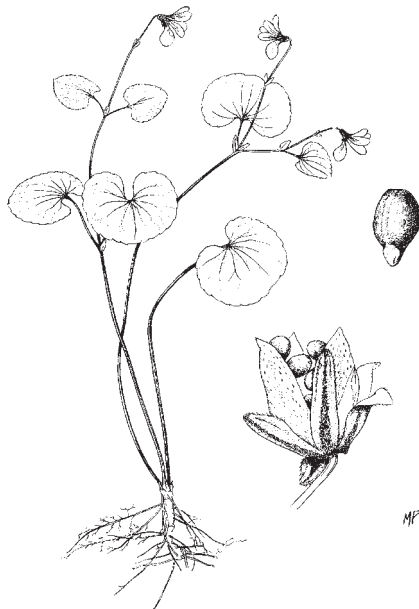
Canadian rank: Vulnerable (N3)

Yukon rank: Vulnerable (S3)

Distinguishing features: The only violet with the combination of yellow flowers and leafy stems. *Viola canadensis* of the southeast Yukon has white flowers that are yellow at the base.



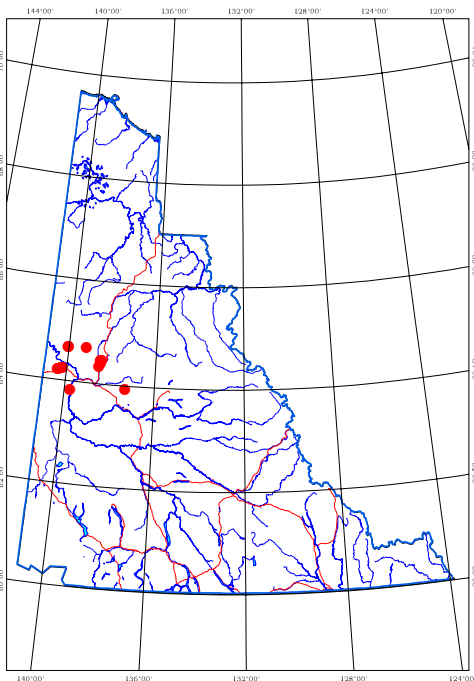
F. Baldwin



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B. Bennett



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NORTHERN BOG VIOLET

Viola nephrophylla

Violet Family (Violaceae)

Habitat: Wet ground, in open forest, wet depressions, marl pond shores, rocky shores; usually in areas with calcareous bedrock.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Forests and springs of southeastern Yukon

North America: Boreal and forests, throughout Canada except Nunavut and Labrador. Not known in Alaska or southeastern United States

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

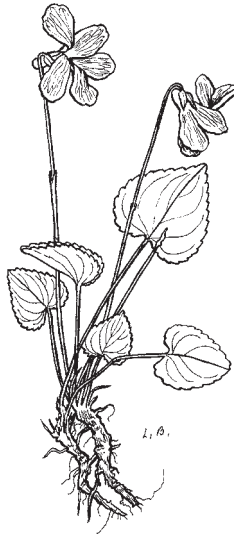
Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

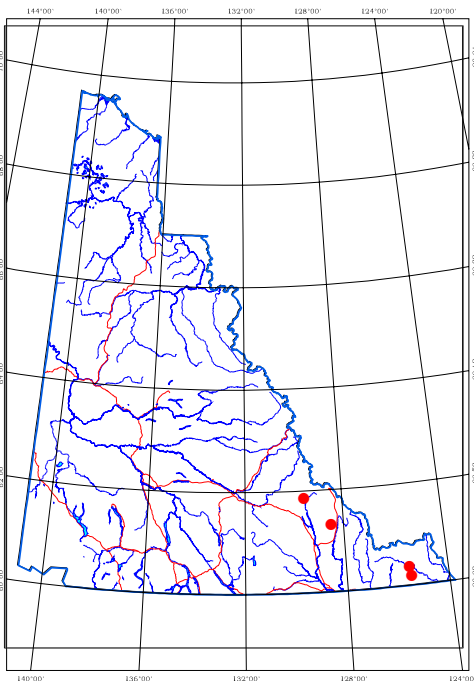
Distinguishing features: Flowers purple violet, side petals bearded; stems not bearing leaves; rhizome thick without stolons (long shoots); stipules separate from the leaf stalks (see Selkirk's Violet)



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SELKIRK'S VIOLET

Viola selkirkii

Violet Family (Violaceae)

Habitat: Cool, rich, shady woods and thickets, rocky calcareous slopes and moist ravines; usually in areas with basic soils or over limestone bedrock.

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: Southeast Yukon

North America: Boreal forest from Alaska to Newfoundland south to northern USA.

World: Circumboreal with large gaps.

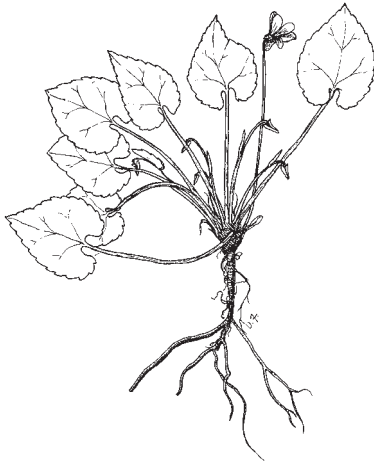
CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: Flowers pale violet, petals not bearded; stems not bearing leaves; leaves hairy above, hairless below; stipules joined to the leaf stalks (see Northern Bog Violet). Lacks stolons. Basal lobes often touching or overlapping even when the leaves are flattened.



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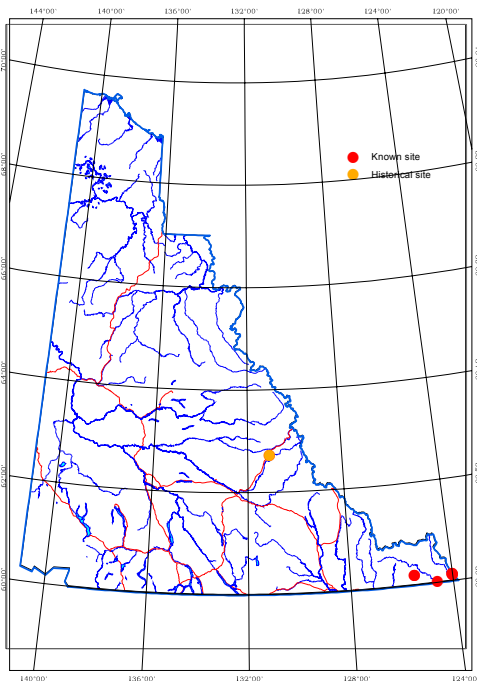
Note the petals do not have hairs (not bearded).



Curtis Bjork



B. Bennett



For more information, contact the
Yukon Conservation Data Centre at 867-667-3684 or yukoncdc@gov.yk.ca.

Yukon

HORNED PONDWEED

Zannichellia palustris

Horned Pondweed Family (Zannichelliaceae)

Habitat: Shallow water along pond edges

DISTRIBUTION

Yukon: South-central Yukon; known only from salt flats in the Takhini and Dezadeash valleys

North America: throughout North America

World: Circumpolar

CONSERVATION RANK

Global rank: Secure (G5)

Canadian rank: Secure (N5)

Yukon rank: Imperilled (S2)

Distinguishing features: *Zannichellia palustris* is separated from other, fully submersed, freely branching aquatic plants by having slender stems bearing whorls of thread-like leaves. The flowers are in flat-topped inflorescence (see figure) or solitary in axils and the axils of the leaves and are either male or female.

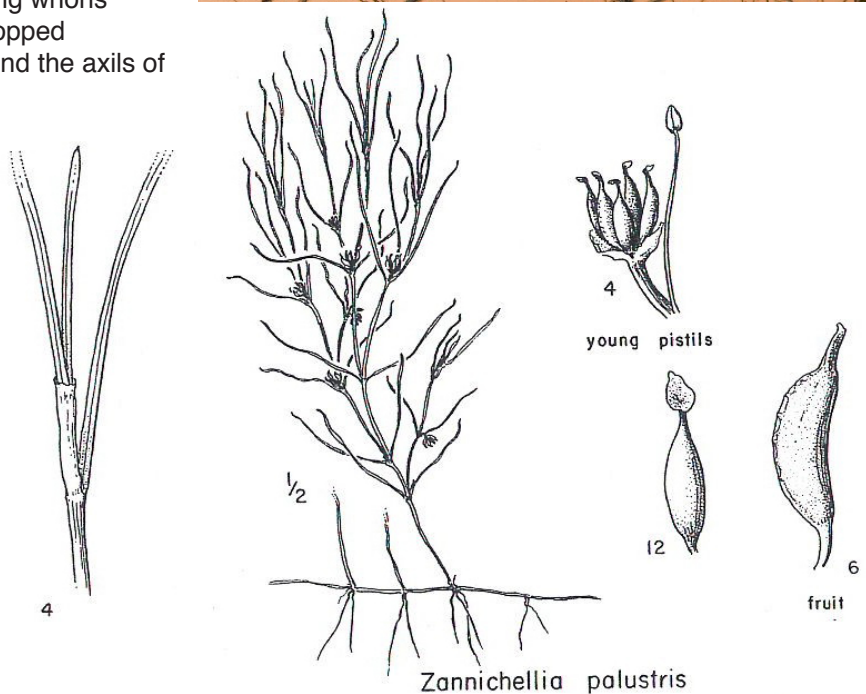
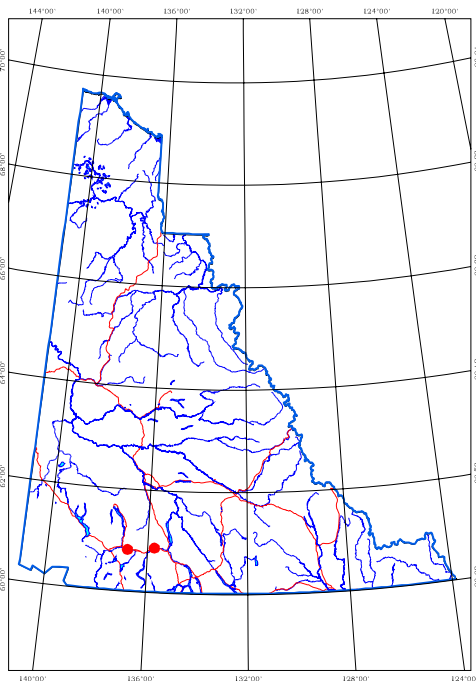


Illustration by J.R. Janish courtesy of the University of Washington Press



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Yukon