



# Circumpolar Arctic Vegetation Map

## Floristic Provinces

### Canada

- Central Canada
- West Hudsonian
- Ellesmere-North Greenland

### North Atlantic

- Baffin - Labrador
- Western Greenland
- Eastern Greenland
- N. Iceland - Jan Mayen
- N. Fennoscandia
- Svalbard - Franz-Josef

### European Russia West Siberia

- Kanin - Pechora
- Polar Ural - Novaya Zemlya
- Yamal - Gydan

### East Siberia

- Taimyr
- Anabar - Olenyok
- Kharaulakh
- Yana - Kolyma

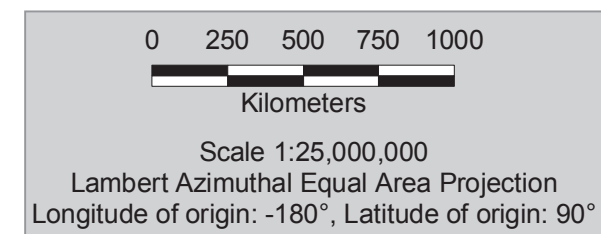
### Beringia

- Wrangell Island
- West Chukotka
- East Chukotka
- South Chukotka
- Beringian Alaska
- North Beringian Islands
- Northern Alaska

### Floristic Variation

The Arctic has a relatively consistent core of plant species that occur around the circumpolar region, but there is also considerable east to west variation in the regional floras, particularly in subzones □, D, and E. This variation is due to a number of factors, including different histories related to glaciations, land bridges, and north-south trending mountain ranges, primarily in Asia. These influences have restricted the exchange of species between parts of the Arctic. Russian geobotanists have described subdivisions based primarily on these floristic differences. The map shown here was adapted from the Panarctic Flora Initiative [Elvebakk et al. 1999] based largely on Yurtsev [1999].

\*Elvebakk, A., Elven, R. and Razzhivin, V.Y. 1999. Delimitation, zonal and sectorial subdivision of the Arctic for the Panarctic Flora Project. In *The Species Concept in the High North - A Panarctic Floral Initiative*, Nordal, I. and V.Y. Razzhivin eds, Oslo: The Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters, pp.375-386.



<http://www.geobotany/uaf.edu/cavm/>

Map is designed to print at full scale on both B (11x17") and A3 (297x420 mm) sized paper. The outer most neat line measures 249 x 390 mm when the map is plotted at full size.