



### Asteraceae (Compositae)

**Distribution:** Endemic to the Seward Peninsula and to easternmost Chukotka in Russia.

**Habitat:** Found on calcareous sites, usually dry gravels, screes, and outcrops, from 75 - 2,300 ft. elevation. Less commonly found in more mesic herbaceous-shrub tundra.

**Similar Species:** *A. glomerata* Ledeb. differs in having pubescent corollas and a more open growth form. The basal leaves do not form compact, ball-like rosettes, and, though pubescent, lack the dense, distinctive shiny-white hairs of *A. senjavinensis*.

**Notes:** Flowering in June and July. Russian authors (Korobkov 1981 and in Tolmatchev and Yurtsev 1960-1987) apply this name to the Chukotkan populations only. They treat the Alaskan plants as a distinct species, *A. androsacea* Seem., having a more open growth form, although our experience has shown that there are plants in Alaska that are equally pulvinate to those from Chukotka. Dawe and Murray (1981) found two chromosome races on the Seward Peninsula ( $2n=36$ , 54) and suggested that they may be ecologically separated. Chukotkan plants are all  $2n=54$ . Further study is needed to determine if there are two taxa: a compact form confined to lowland settings (*A. senjavinensis*,  $2n=54$ ) and a more open form from alpine settings (*A. androsacea*,  $2n=36$ ).

**References:** Dawe and Murray 1981; Hultén 1968; Korobkov 1981; Murray 1980; Welsh 1974.



*Closeup of Artemisia senjavinensis*  
*Photo by R. Lipkin*



*Artemisia senjavinensis habitat*      *photo by R.Lipkin*

