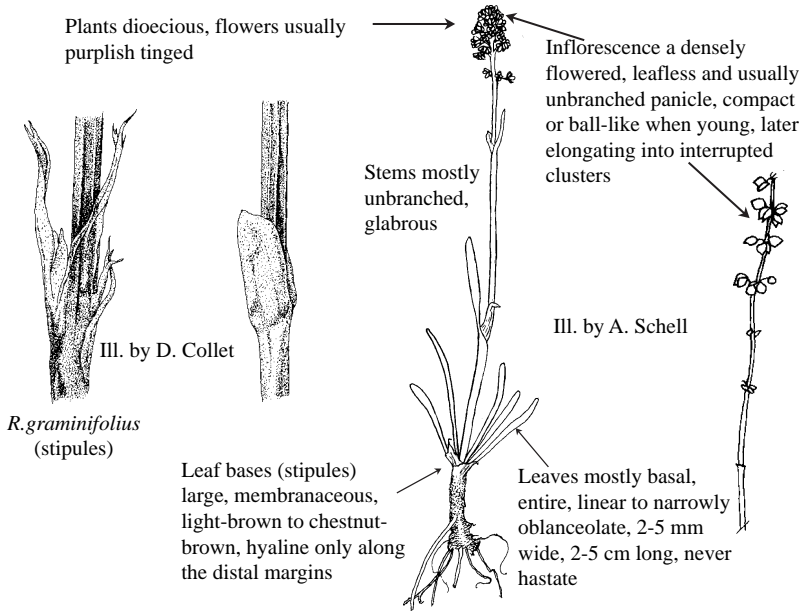


Cape Krause sorrel

Rumex krausei
Jurtz. & Petrovsky



Polygonaceae

Distribution: Endemic to northwestern Alaska (western Seward Peninsula, capes Dyer and Thompson, and the Squirrel River) and easternmost Chukotka in Russia.

Habitat: Moist to wet gravels and solifluction soil, from 60 - 1,000 ft. elevation. Usually on calcareous gravels, silty sands, or argillaceous soils, often in frost disturbed or solifluction areas with dryas stripe or terrace communities. Also in moist to wet sedge-herb meadows and sedge-dryas tundra on gravel river terraces and bluffs. Sites may appear dry but are almost always at least seasonally saturated.

Similar Species: *R. graminifolius* Lamb. differs from both *R. krausei* and *R. beringensis* in having persistent, white-hyaline leaf bases that typically become tattered into narrow segments, and in usually having at least some hastate leaves. The closely related *R. beringensis* Jurtz & Petrovsky differs in having a much more branched inflorescence with flowers never forming ball-like clusters.

Notes: Flowering in late June and July.

References: Kharkeveich and Kachura 1981; Lipkin 1993; Murray and Lipkin 1987; Yurtsev et al. 1973.



Closeup of Rumex krausei
photo by R. Lipkin



Rumex krausei habitat

photo by R. Lipkin

