ARCTIC WILLOW *(Salix arctica)*

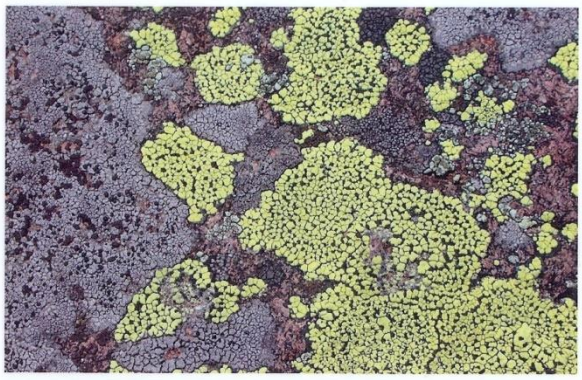
Arctic Willow

The Arctic willow is well adapted to the tundra's cold climate. It can be found in moist and rocky areas throughout Canada's Arctic region and some species have a layer of fuzzy hair that acts as insulation, as well as small stems and branches to help it escape the drying effects of wind and sun.

HULTÉN'S POPPY *(Papaver hultenii)*

Hultén's Poppy

Poppies are common in some parts of the Arctic, where they can be found in meadows, mountains and dry river beds. Their flowers are cup-shaped to trap the heat of the sun.



LICHENS

Lichens

Lichen can be found in all areas of the Arctic. Hundreds of species of lichen are well suited to the harsh conditions of the Far North. Lichen generally lie out of the wind, close to the substrate they're growing on (usually rock in the North), and they adapt well to extreme dryness, surviving for long periods of time without water. Lichen do not require soil, since they do not have a root system.

PURPLE SAXIFRAGE *(Saxifraga oppositifolia)*

Purple Saxifrage

Purple saxifrage is the territorial flower of Nunavut and grows in low, tight clumps throughout many regions in the High Arctic. It is one of the earliest plants to bloom in the Arctic, and its tiny, purple, star-shaped flowers can often be seen above the melting snow. Since the Arctic summer is so short, some Arctic plants, like the purple saxifrage, keep their leaves all year so they can take advantage of the sun both very early and very late in the growing season.