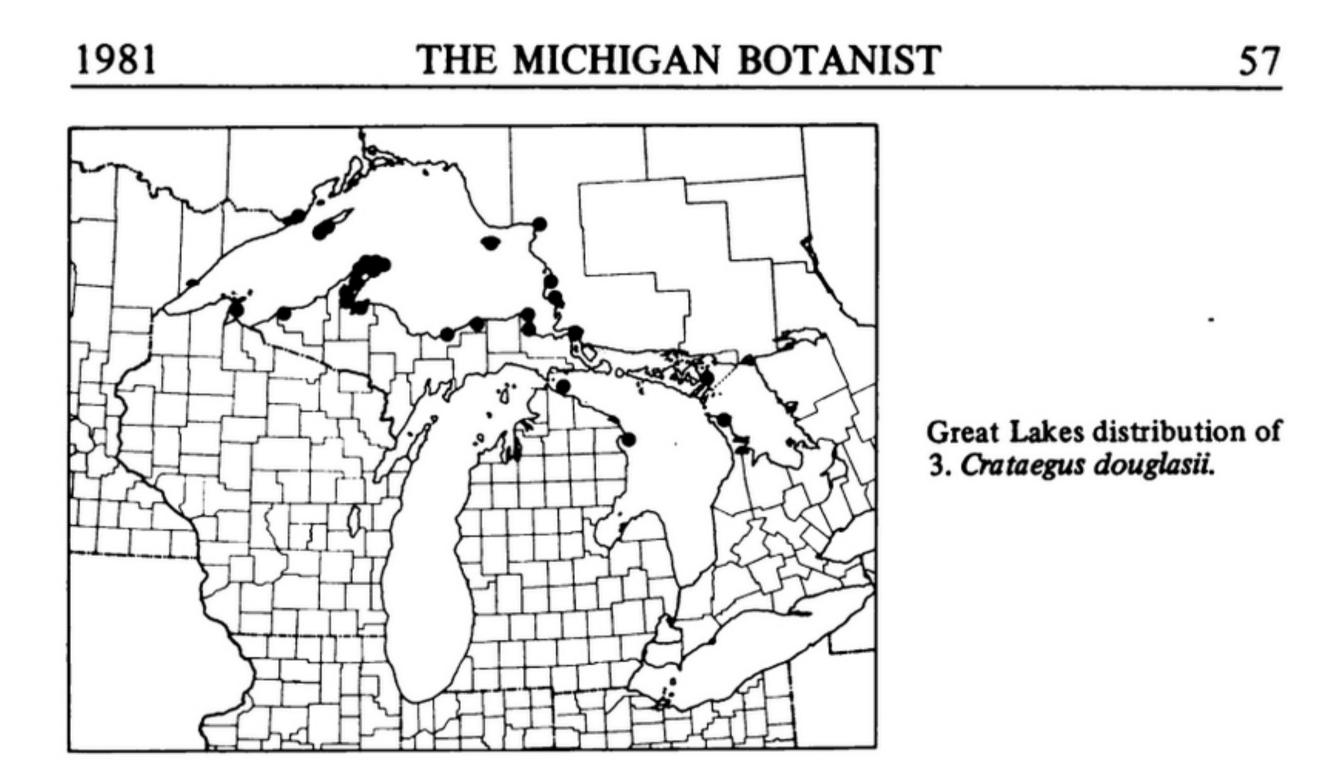
Can Crataegus douglasii be found in Québec?



Crataegus douglasii, Cottonwood I., Prince George BC. Photo © 2010 M. Zarrei.

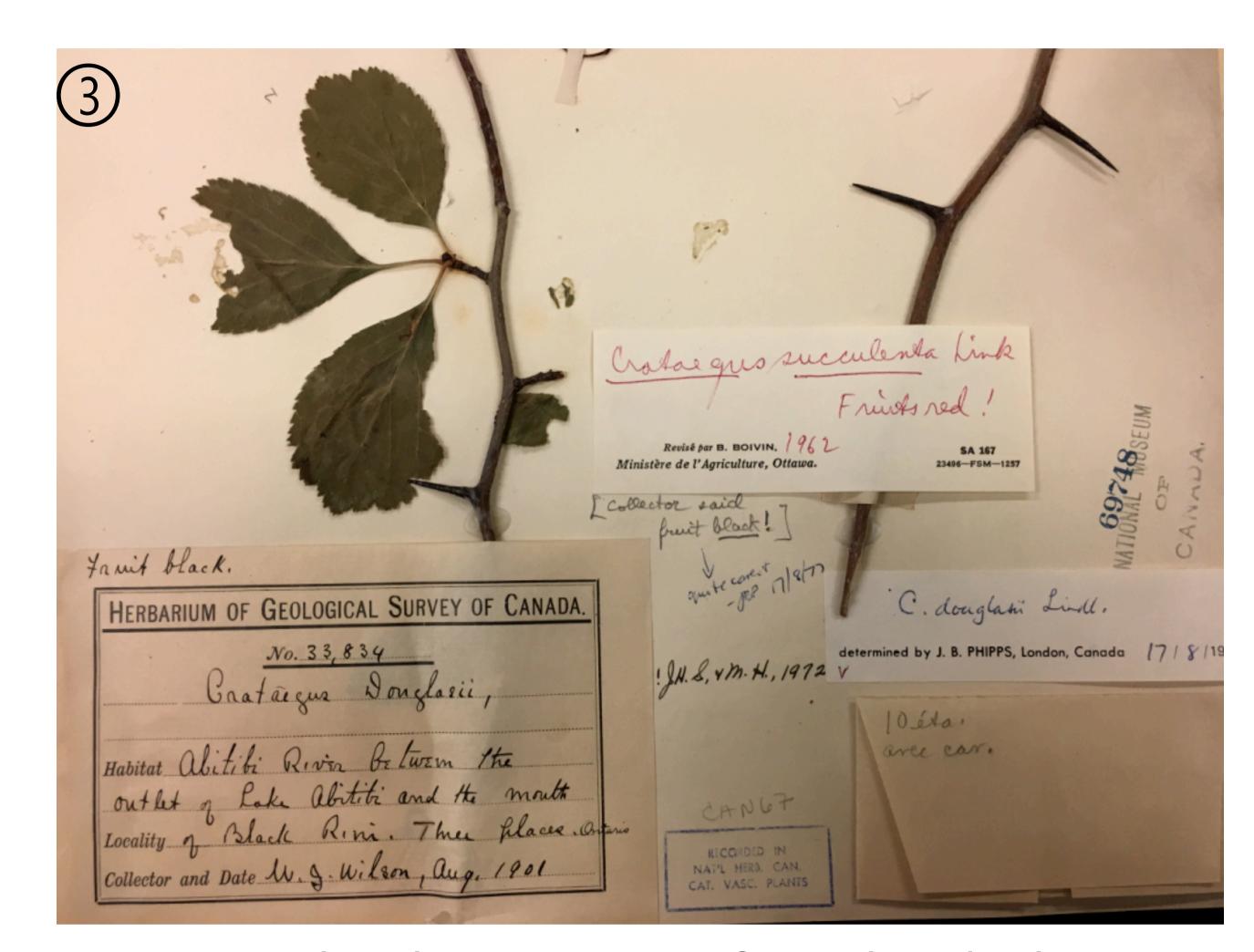
Marquis & Voss (1981)





Marquis and Voss reviewed western North American plants with disjunct distributions in the Great Lakes basin. These included Crataegus douglasii Lindl. (Douglas hawthorn; Fig. 1, 2), a species also known from near Lake Abitibi in Ontario (Fig. 3, 4). Unlike other Ontario hawthorn species (and many Ontario tree species generally) C. douglasii in eastern North America appears to be confined almost entirely to areas in close proximity to shorelines of the upper Great Lakes (Fig. 2). Its distribution in Ontario bears little resemblance to that of other plant species that

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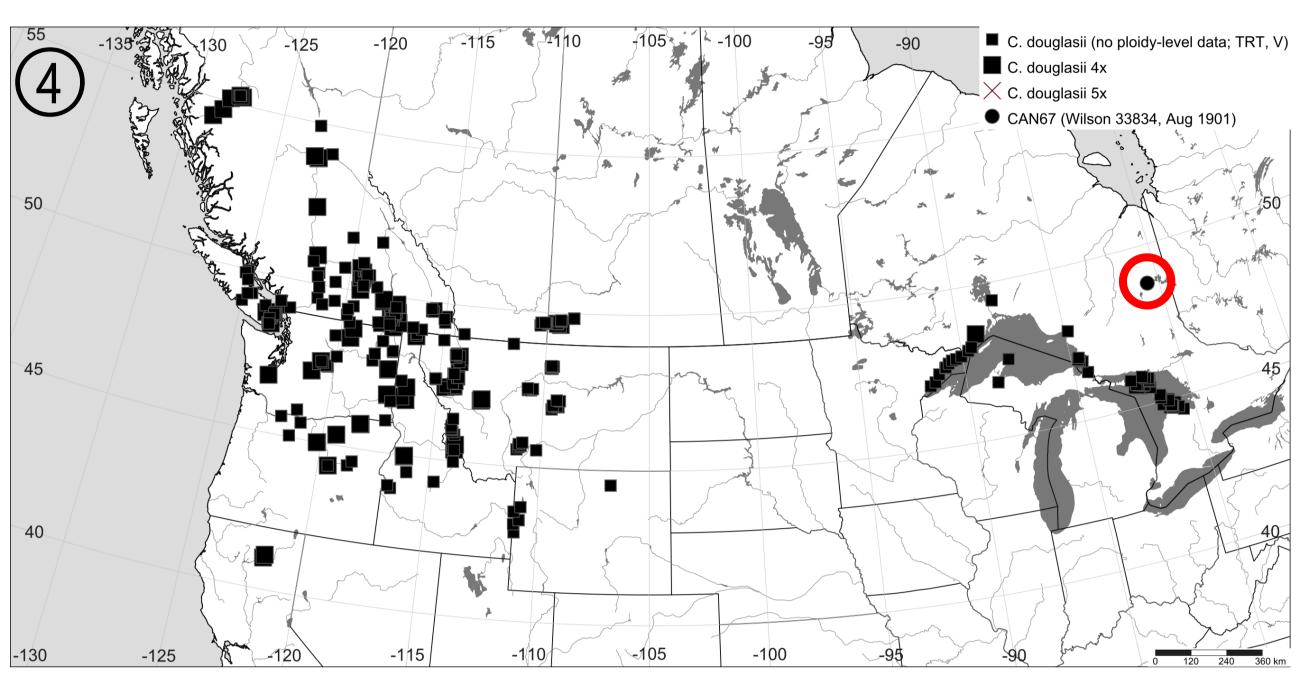
Crataegus douglasii specimen from the Abitibi River, W. G. Wilson 33,834, collected August 1901. See red-circled location on maps at the right.

together give rise to the climate- and substrate-controlled ecozones and forest regions in this part of the continent. One hypothesis that has been advanced to explain this difference is the role of periglacial lakes (Fig. 5; compare biomes in Fig. 6) as migration routes from west to east, and the limited ability of black-fruited *C. douglasii* to expand into the hinterland at present occupied by redfruited hawthorns that, together with many other woody species now dominant, most likely recolonized the Great Lakes basin from refugia in southeastern North America.

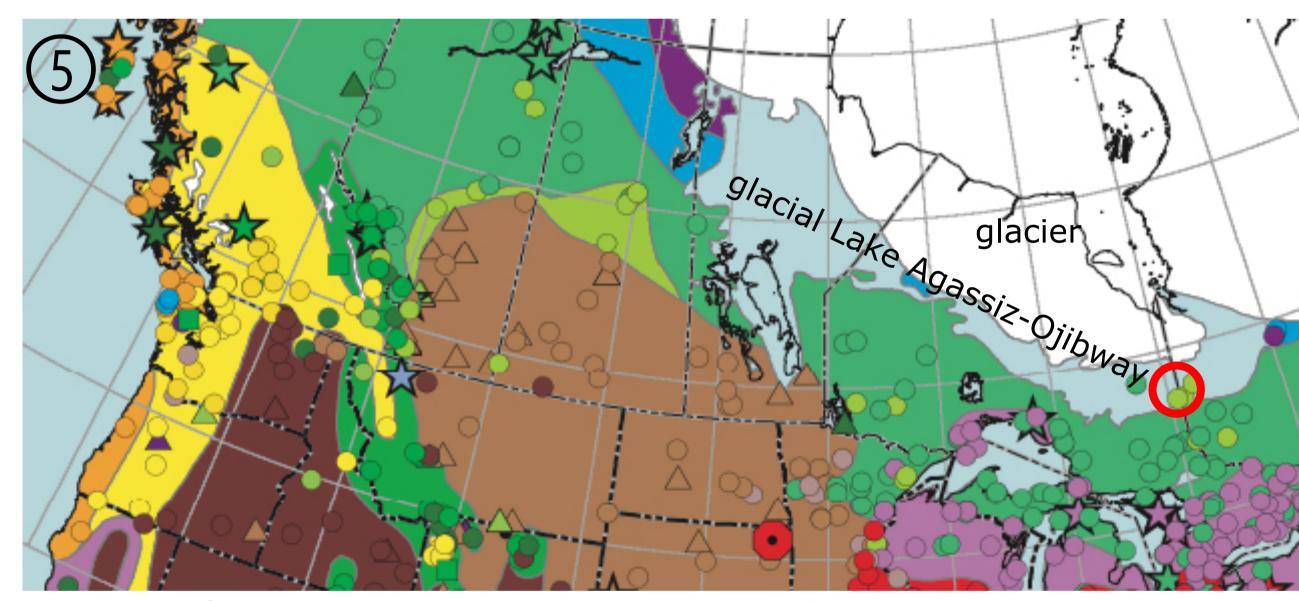
Québec botanists!

This poster aims to renew awareness of these biogeographic questions and stimulate botanists to look for hitherto ignored or undiscovered occurrences of Douglas hawthorn in northwestern Québec.

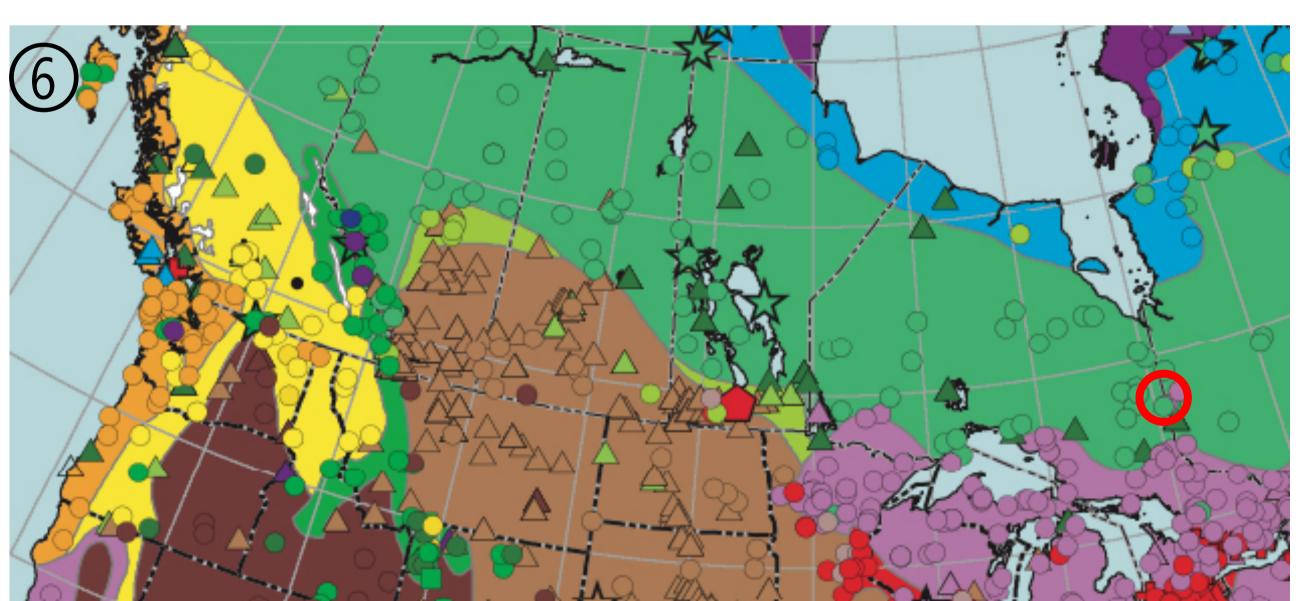




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Excerpt from Fig. 8 in Dyke (2005), biomes at 8,000 y BP.



Excerpt from Fig. 15 in Dyke (2005), biomes at 1,000 y BP.

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Marquis RJ & Voss EG (1981) Distributions of some western North American plants disjunct in the Great Lakes region. Michigan Botanist, 20:53-82.