1116-05-1154 **Christopher Cox**, **Michael Ferrara**, **Ryan R Martin** and **Benjamin Reiniger*** (reiniger@ryerson.ca). *Chvátal-type results for degree sequence Ramsey numbers.*

A sequence of nonnegative integers is called *graphic* if it is the degree sequence of some simple graph; such a graph is called a *realization* of the sequence. For a graph H, a graphic sequence is called *potentially H-graphic* if some realization contains H as a subgraph. We will discuss a degree sequence analogue of the graph Ramsey number: the *potential-Ramsey number* of graphs H_1 and H_2 is the minimum integer N such that for every N-term graphic sequence π, either π is potentially H_1-graphic or the complementary sequence $\overline{\pi}$ is potentially H_2-graphic.

Chvátal found the exact value of the classical Ramsey number of a complete graph vs. a tree. We find the value of the potential-Ramsey number when the tree is large enough compared to the complete graph: if $s \geq 2$ and T is a tree with $|V(T)| \geq 9(s-2)$, then the potential-Ramsey number of K_s and T is equal to $t+s-2$. In order to prove this, we prove a sharp sufficient condition for an arbitrary graph to pack with a forest, following the lead of the classical Sauer-Spencer theorem. (Received September 17, 2015)