1112-05-357 **Michael Ferrara**‘* (michael.ferrara@ucdenver.edu), **Christopher Cox**, **Ryan Martin** and **Benjamin Reiniger**. *Chvátal-type results for degree sequence Ramsey numbers.*

A sequence of nonnegative integers $\pi = (d_1, d_2, ..., d_n)$ is *graphic* if there is a (simple) graph G of order n having degree sequence π. In this case, G is said to *realize* or be a *realization of* π. Given a graph H, a graphic sequence π is *potentially H-graphic* if there is some realization of π that contains H as a subgraph.

In this paper, we consider a degree sequence analogue to classical graph Ramsey numbers. For graphs H_1 and H_2, the *potential-Ramsey number* $r_{pot}(H_1, H_2)$ is the minimum integer N such that for any N-term graphic sequence π, either π is potentially H_1-graphic or the complementary sequence $\overline{\pi} = (N-1-d_N, \ldots, N-1-d_1)$ is potentially H_2-graphic.

We prove that if $s \geq 2$ is an integer and T_t is a tree of order $t \geq 9(s-2)$, then

$$r_{pot}(K_s, T_t) = t + s - 2.$$

This result, which is best possible up to the coefficient on the bound on t, is a degree sequence analogue to a classical 1977 result of Chvátal on the graph Ramsey number of trees vs. cliques. To obtain this theorem, we prove a sharp condition that ensures an arbitrary graph packs with a forest, which may be of independent interest. (Received August 08, 2015)