



Ramsar Information Sheet

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Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

Denmark (Greenland) Qinnquata Marraa and Kuussuaq



Designation date	27 January 1988
Site number	382
Coordinates	69°56'16"N 54°13'45"W
Area	7 000,00 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

This area consists of the outer parts of two broad glacial valleys, both with braiding rivers. The rivers reach the fjord in a common delta with large mudflats exposed at low tides. In the valleys there are wetlands of small pools and extensive moss-sedge marshes. The coasts - other than the delta - are low and rocky with narrow sedimentary beaches. The delta is situated at the head of a fjord and the inner part of this fjord is also included in the Ramsar Site. The fjord is an important moulting area for King Eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*), and internationally important numbers (> 2 %) of the Greenland White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*) population has been recorded during the summer at this site.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	David Boertmann
Institution/agency	Aarhus University, Institute for Bioscience
Postal address	Frederiksborgvej 399 DK-4000 Roskilde Denmark
E-mail	dmb@bios.au.dk
Phone	+45 25580687

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	1979
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Qinnquata Marraa and Kuussuaq
Unofficial name (optional)	Nordfjord and Stordal

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	No
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2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The boundaries follow the 200 m contour line along the sides of the valleys and as far as marshes are found into the valleys.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Kommune Qeqertalik
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Qeqertarsuaq, 73 away in straight line, 132 km by boat

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	Middle Arctic, oceanic
WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions	Kalallit Nunaat low Arctic tundra

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

- Criterion 1: Representative, rare or unique natural or near-natural wetland types

Other reasons

The combination of shallow fjord, extensive delta, extensive freshwater wetlands and remoteness is rare in Greenland.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities
- Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions
- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence ¹⁾	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
			2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Birds																		
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos canboschas</i>	Greenland Mallard	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	endemic subspecies	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	293	2015	1.6		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN on national red list	breeding and moulting
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Branta bernicla hrota</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		stageing areas for migrants
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding and moulting
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Clangula hyemalis</i>	Oldsquaw; Long-tailed Duck	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	VU on global red list	moulting
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Gavia stellata</i>	Red-throated Loon; Red-throated Diver	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2001		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	Red-breasted Merganser	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	65			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	probably isolated population	moulting
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	2001		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	Common Eider West Greenland population	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Somateria spectabilis</i>	King Eider	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7000	1994		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		moulting

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The numbers of King Eiders in 2001 apply to the entire fjord, i.e. also outside the Ramsar site.
 Light-bellied Brent Geese of the East Canadian flyway population use the salt marshes as stop-over during autumn migration.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

<no data available>

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

This area consists of the outer parts of two broad glacial valleys, both with braiding rivers. The rivers reach the fjord in a common delta with large mudflats exposed at low tides. In the valleys, there are wetlands of small pools and extensive moss-sedge marshes. The coasts - other than the delta - are low and rocky with narrow sedimentary beaches. The delta is situated at the head of a fjord, and the inner part of this fjord is also included in the Ramsar site.

The entire fjord (the Ramsar Site covers only the interior part) is the single most important moulting area for King Eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*) in Greenland.

Internationally important numbers (> 2%) of the Greenland White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*) population have been recorded during the summer at this site.

The delta consists of extensive mudflats, and salt marshes which become covered by seawater during high tide. Further up the valleys extensive marshes and many ponds are found along the riverbed. The vegetation on the valley sides exposed towards south, south-west and south-east are dominated by dense dwarf scrub heath, usually rather moist and in some places with hummocks. Dwarf scrub species like *Betula*, *Salix*, *Vaccinium*, *Cassiope*, *Dryas* and *Ledum* are common. More active solifluction soils have an open and low vegetation also with *Tofieldia*, *Pedicularis* ssp. and *Pyrola*. The salt marsh areas have *Puccinellia phryganodes*, *Carex ursina* and *C. rariflora*, *Mertensia*, *Honckenya* and *Koenigia*.

In the marshes along the riverbed *Carex* stands and the two species of *Eriophorum* predominate, and the marshes transform gradually into a more grassland-like flora with decreasing moisture. Along streams on the valley sides, there are small marshes, with species such as *Saxifraga aizoides*. On the higher gravel and mud banks of the riverbeds, low and open *Salix* scrubs are found.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		4		Representative
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		2		Rare
H: Intertidal marshes		3		Rare

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Vt: Tundra wetlands		2		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Dwarf scrub heath	
Gravel flats	
Fell fields	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

Details on the flora have probably been published, but to find and extract information will require a more thorough study.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Common name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	%occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Calcarius lapponicus</i>	Lapland Longspur	24			breeder
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Clossiana chariclea</i>					common
ARTHROPODA/INSECTA	<i>Colias hecla</i>	Northern Clouded Yellow;Greenland Sulphur;Hecla Orange				common
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon				breeds nearby
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Lagopus muta</i>	Rock Ptarmigan				breeder
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus glaucooides</i>	Iceland Gull				colony close to the site
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Lepus arcticus</i>	Arctic Hare				breeder
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Northern Wheatear	12			breeder
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Pagophilus groenlandicus</i>	Harp Seal				visitor
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Plectrophenax nivalis</i>	Snow Bunting	18			breeder
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	Arctic Skua				visitor

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
E: Polar climate with extremely cold winters and summers	ET: Tundra (Polar tundra, no true summer)

The Köppen-Gieger Climate Classification System do not really apply to this site. The site is within the low Arctic climate zone.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Baffin Bay

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Organic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

The major part of the water inputs are melt water from the glaciers. Rainfall also includes snow.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Sediment regime is highly variable, either seasonally or inter-annually

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Mxohaline (brackish)/Mxosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Mesotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Oligotrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Dystrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The surrounding areas are high mountains.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Low

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The site is remote and far from human settlements, and only occasional hunting takes place. Scallop fishing took place at the mouth of Kangersooq, but have ceased now.

There are probably archaeological sites within this Ramsar site (cf. The National Museum of Greenland).

Within the site: 10s

Outside the site: 10s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Public land (unspecified)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

Pinngortitamut Avatangjiisinullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik
 Departementet for Natur og Miljø
 Ministry of Nature and Environment

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Karen Motzfeldt, Head of Department for Nature, Climate and Research

Postal address:

Pinngortitamut Avatangjiisinullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik
 Departementet for Natur og Miljø
 Ministry of Nature and Environment
 Postboks 1015
 3900 Nuuk

E-mail address:

pan@nanoq.gl

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

There is a mineral exploration license area to the north of Ramsar site, covering the valley Kuugannguaq and surroundings.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Area important to wildlife (Anon. 2000)		https://www.govmin.gl/images/stories/minerals/rules_for_fieldwork.pdf	whole
Ramsar site	Qinnquata Marraa and Kuussuaq	http://lovgivning.gl/lov/?rid={15 CBC689-E3AD-470D-B32A-947A250D70 62}	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Other:

Flying over the site is regulated.

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal community	Proposed

Monitoring proposed by Egevang & Boertmann 2001a.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Anonymous 2000. Rules for fieldwork and reporting regarding mineral resources (excluding hydrocarbons) in Greenland. – Government of Greenland, Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum.

Bay, C. 1997. Floristic division and vegetation zonation of Greenland in relevance to a circumpolar arctic vegetation map: 27-31. In: Proceedings of the second circumpolar arctic vegetation mapping workshop, Arendal, Norway, 19.-24. May 1996. Walker, S. & A.C. Lillie, eds.). – Occasional Paper No. 52, 1997. Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado.

Boertmann, D. & Petersen, I.K. 2016. Aerial surveys of geese, seaducks and other wildlife in the Disko Bay area, West Greenland, July 2015. - DCE Technical Report, 78, 25 pp.

Egevang, C. & Boertmann, D. 2001a. The Greenland Ramsar Sites, a status report. – National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), Technical Report No. 346, 96 pp.

Egevang, C. & Boertmann, D. 2001b. The Ramsar sites of Disko, West Greenland. A survey in July 2001. – National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), Technical Report No. 368, 68 pp.

Fox, A.D. & Glahder, C.M. 2010. Post-moult distribution and abundance of white-fronted geese and Canada geese in West Greenland in 2007. – Polar Research 29: 413-420.

Greenland Red List 2007. (Boertmann, D., 2008). Rødtliste 2007 over planter og dyr i Grønland. – Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Grønlands Hjemmestyre.

Mosbech, A. & D. Boertmann 1999. Distribution, abundance and reaction to aerial surveys of post-breeding king eiders (*Somateria spectabilis*) in western Greenland. – Arctic 52: 188-203.

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<2 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<1 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Kuussuaq/Stordalen view towards the fjord. (David Boertmann, 20-07-2001)



Kuussuaq/Stordalen, view towards north. Note the pingos on the valley floor. (David Boertmann, 20-07-2001)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation