Ramsar Information Sheet
Published on 15 July 2019
Update version, previously published on: 1 January 2002

Denmark (Greenland)
Kuannersuit Kuussuat

Designation date 27 January 1988
Site number 383
Coordinates 69°38’30”N 53°17’18”W
Area 3 800.00 ha

https://rsis.ramsar.org/ris/383
Created by RSIS V.1.6 on - 20 July 2020
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
A wide valley with a braiding river. Barren moraines and small lakes (many with turbid water) dominate the landscape. A delta with extensive sand flats at the mouth of the fjord. Several homeothermic springs are found within the site. At the head of the valley, above Sorte Hak, a glacier surge in 1995-1999 covered the upper 2 km (14%) of the Ramsar site.
2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>David Boertmann</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Institution/agency</td>
<td>Aarhus University, Institute for Bioscience</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postal address</td>
<td>Frederiksbergvej 399 DK-4000 Roskilde Denmark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail</td>
<td><a href="mailto:dmb@bios.au.dk">dmb@bios.au.dk</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>+45 25580687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) Kuannersuit Kuussuat

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

A. Changes to Site boundary

- The boundary has been delineated more accurately
- The boundary has been extended
- The boundary has been restricted

B. Changes to Site area

- The area has decreased
- The Site area has been calculated more accurately
- The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension
- The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS? No

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps 0

Boundaries description

The borders follow generally the 500 m contour along the sides of the valley from the low tide mark in the delta and to where marshes no longer occur in the upper part of the valley (before the glacier surge).

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, 40 km away in straight line, 93 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): 3800
   Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 3820.75

2.2.5 - Biogeography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biogeographic regions</th>
<th>Biogeographic region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Other scheme (provide name below)</td>
<td>Low Arctic oceanic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WWF Terrestrial Ecoregions</td>
<td>Kalallit Nunaat low Arctic tundra</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Low Arctic oceanic according to Bay 1997.
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
  
  *The site has a rich diversity of wetlands types and several homeothermic springs. The latter are unique in a Greenland context, being extremely lush with willow copses and high stand of *Archangelica*.*

- **Criterion 2**: Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- **Criterion 4**: Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

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

*At the homeothermic spring there is a rich and lush vegetation. Three endemics for Greenland are known from this site: *Antennaria affinis*, *Antennaris intermedia* and *Antennaria hansii*.*

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Species qualifies under criterion</th>
<th>Species contributes under criterion</th>
<th>Pop. Size</th>
<th>Period of pop. Est.</th>
<th>% occurrence</th>
<th>IUON Red List</th>
<th>CITES Appendix</th>
<th>CMS Appendix</th>
<th>Other Status</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Anas platyrhynchos conboschas</em></td>
<td>Greenland Mallard</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 4 6 9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Anas albifrons flavirostris</em></td>
<td>Greenland White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td>0 2015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>very few occur today, see optional text below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Branta canadensis</em></td>
<td>Canada Goose</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Clangula hyemalis</em></td>
<td>Oldsquaw, Long-tailed Duck</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Falco rusticolus</em></td>
<td>Gyrfalcon</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Gavia stellata</em></td>
<td>Red-throated Loon, Red-throated Diver</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Gavia stellata</em></td>
<td>Red-breasted Merganser</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Phalaropus lobatus</em></td>
<td>Red-necked Phalarope</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHORDATA</strong>/AVES</td>
<td><em>Somateria mollissima</em></td>
<td>Common Eider</td>
<td>☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑ ☑</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>☐ ☐</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Why is the Site important?, S3 - Page 1
Criterion 6: The site was originally (in 1987) designated due to the occurrence of internationally important numbers of Greenland White-fronted Geese (Anser albirostris flavirostris). Such high numbers have not been confirmed during later visits and surveys (1992, 1995, 2001, 2015). As the source for the original information remains obscure, the quoted numbers may be an error, perhaps caused by confusion with other sites on Disko Island. See discussion in Egevang and Boertmann 2001b.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of ecological community</th>
<th>Community qualifies under Criterion 2?</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Justification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Homeothermic spring</td>
<td>☑</td>
<td>several such springs within site</td>
<td>Rare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The site is located within the low Arctic climatic zone with continuous permafrost. The average tidal amplitude is c. 2 meters. The fjord usually is ice covered in winter.

The u-shape valley is dominated by a braiding melt water river. The sides are steep basaltic (Tertiary) mountains (up to 1200 m asl.). The river delta in the fjord is as wide as the riverbed, and during low tide extensive mudflats become exposed. The riverbed is very wide and covers almost completely the entire valley floor in the outermost 7 km of the Ramsar site. The following 2.5 km towards north in the valley, is dominated by recently de-iced moraines and there are many ponds and lakes here. The northernmost 2 km of the Ramsar site is now covered by a glacier, which in the years 1995-1999 surged more than 10 km. The glacier covers about 14% of the Ramsar site.

A single small pingo is located near the south-western border of the Ramsar site.

Barren moraines and small lakes (many with turbid water) dominate the valley floor. Several "hot" (homeothermic) springs are found within the site.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland types (code and name)</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)</th>
<th>Area (ha) of wetland type</th>
<th>Justification of Criterion 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Permanent shallow marine waters</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wetland types (code and name)</th>
<th>Local name</th>
<th>Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)</th>
<th>Area (ha) of wetland type</th>
<th>Justification of Criterion 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water &gt; Flowing water &gt;&gt; M: Permanent rivers/streams/creeks</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water &gt; Lakes and pools &gt;&gt; O: Permanent freshwater lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water &gt; Lakes and pools &gt;&gt; Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/pools</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh water &gt; Flowing water &gt;&gt; Y: Permanent Freshwater springs/oeses</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>Rare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data available>

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phylum</th>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>Common name</th>
<th>Pop. size</th>
<th>Period of pop. est.</th>
<th>% occurrence</th>
<th>Position in range (endemism/other)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/AVES</td>
<td>Acanthis flammea</td>
<td>Redpoll</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/AVES</td>
<td>Calcarius lapponicus</td>
<td>Lapland Longspur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHROPODA/INSECTA</td>
<td>Glossina chariclea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARTHROPODA/INSECTA</td>
<td>Colias hecla</td>
<td>Northern Clouded Yellow/Greenland Sulphur/Hecla Orange</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/AVES</td>
<td>Falco peregrinus</td>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/AVES</td>
<td>Oenanthe oenanthe</td>
<td>Northern Wheatear</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/AVES</td>
<td>Plectrophenax rutilus</td>
<td>Snow Bunting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>breeder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHORDATA/MAMMALIA</td>
<td>Vulpes lagopus</td>
<td>Arctic Fox</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) 0

b) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres) 500

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.

Disko Fjord, 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 ✗

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?
Usually permanent water present

Changes at RIS update
No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall

Presence?
No change

Predominant water source

Changes at RIS update
No change

Water destination

Presence?
Marine

Changes at RIS update
No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)

Changes at RIS update
No change

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

Melt water from the glacier is the major freshwater source. Rainfall includes also snow here.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

Changes at RIS update
No change ✅
Increase ✗
Decrease ✗
Unknown ✗

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

Changes at RIS update
No change ✅
Increase ✗
Decrease ✗
Unknown ✗

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

Changes at RIS update
No change ✅
Increase ✗
Decrease ✗
Unknown ✗

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

Changes at RIS update
No change ✅
Increase ✗
Decrease ✗
Unknown ✗

Sediment regime unknown ✗

4.4.6 - Water pH

Add (pH<5.5) ✗

What is the Site like?, S4 - Page 2
4.4.7 - Water salinity

- Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)
- Alkaline (pH>7.4)

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

- Eutrophic
- Mesotrophic
- Oligotrophic
- Dystrophic

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

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- Surrounding area has higher human population density
- Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provisioning Services</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Importance/Extent/Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food for humans</td>
<td>Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultural Services</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Importance/Extent/Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and educational</td>
<td>Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific and educational</td>
<td>Major scientific study site</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

- Local people collect Angelica archangelica at the homeothermic springs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Within the site</th>
<th>10s</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outside the site</td>
<td>10s</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Within the Ramsar Site</th>
<th>In the surrounding area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Public land (unspecified)</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:
Pinngortitamut Avatangiisinnullu 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 Avatangiisinnullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik
Departementet for Natur og Miljø
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

### Biological resource use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors adversely affecting site</th>
<th>Actual threat</th>
<th>Potential threat</th>
<th>Within the site</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>In the surrounding area</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gathering terrestrial plants</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td></td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Human intrusions and disturbance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors adversely affecting site</th>
<th>Actual threat</th>
<th>Potential threat</th>
<th>Within the site</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>In the surrounding area</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recreational and tourism activities</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Geological events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors adversely affecting site</th>
<th>Actual threat</th>
<th>Potential threat</th>
<th>Within the site</th>
<th>Changes</th>
<th>In the surrounding area</th>
<th>Changes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unspecified</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>Low impact</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>No change</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please describe any other threats (optional):
In 1995-1999 the glacier in the head of the valley surged more than 2 km forward and finally covered the uppermost 14% of the Ramsar site. This part was dominated by gravel banks and had very little vegetation, that is why the value as a waterbird habitat was not significantly impacted.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National legal designations</th>
<th>Name of area</th>
<th>Online information url</th>
<th>Overlap with Ramsar Site</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measures</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal protection</td>
<td>Implemented</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other:

Low level flying is regulated over the site.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal community</td>
<td>Proposed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monitoring proposed by Egevang & Boertmann 2001a.
6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references


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
   <no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Central part of the valley. (David Boertmann, 23-07-2001)
The surging glacier in the head of the valley. (David Boertmann, 23-07-2001)
The lush vegetation at a homeothermal spring. (David Boertmann, 23-07-2001)
Central part of the site. (David Boertmann, 23-07-2001)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1988-01-27