Ramsar Information Sheet

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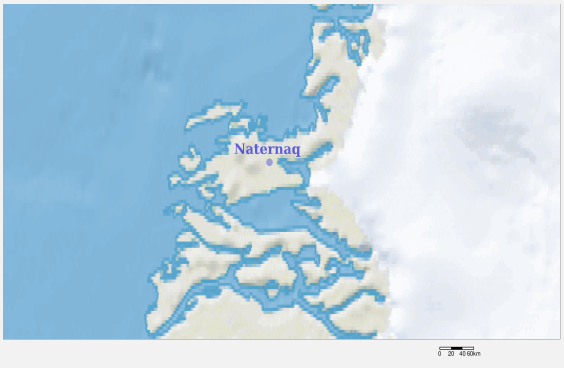
Denmark (Greenland)

Naternaq



Designation date	27 January 1988
Site number	385
Coordinates	68°24'42"N 51°46'24"W
Area	191 000,00 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

One of the most important wetland complexes in western Greenland, comprising an extensive marshy plain, numerous shallow lakes and meandering streams. The vegetation of he site is relatively lush, supporting diverse communities such as dense moss mats, marshes and dwarf scrub heath. The area supports the highest densities of the summering goose Anser albifrons flavirostris (some 9-20% of world population, with 2588 birds in 1992 and about 6,000 in 1998, but much less in recent years) to be found in Greenland, as well as various species of breeding birds. There are no permanent human settlements, although there is some winter hunting and a summer camp on the site's periphery. As of 2002, the musk ox (Ovibos moschatus) has been introduced, because of the abundance of its winter food in lowland areas, and small numbers are frequently recorded within the 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	1988
To year	2015

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Naternaq
Unofficial name (optional)	Lersletten

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 ◉ No ○
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	☑
(Update) The boundary has been extended	☐
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	☐
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	☑
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	☐
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	☐
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	☐

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

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 boundaries are straight lines (map projection Long./Lat. WGS 84) between following points: NW corner in Nalingaap Sullua: N 68° 30' 00", W 52° 31' 03"; Island (Eqergoq) southeast of Ikamiut: N 68° 37' 00", W 51° 43' 00"; Sydostbugt east: N 68° 35' 00", W 51° 17' 30"; NE corner: N 68° 34' 00", W 51° 10' 30"; Tasiussarsuup Qinngua: N 68° 27' 00", W 51° 00' 30". From here the mid-line in fjord to Tasiusarsuaq: N 68° 24' 00", W 51° 12' 00"; straight line to S of Nordenskjöld Gletscher: N 68° 17' 30 ", W 51° 11' 42", and from here mid-line of fjord to island south of Qeqertarujuk: N 68° 15' 16", W 51° 26' 00", and again mid-line of fjord to SW corner: N 68° 11' 00", W 52° 13' 00".

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? Aasiaat 28 km away, Qasigiannguit 25 km, Ikamiut 5 km, Niaqornaarsuk 23 km, Akunnaq 23 km, Kangaatsiaq 43 km

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): 191000

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 190966.2

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

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

Other reasons: The numerous wetlands on an extensive raised seabed are unique for 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

☑ Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification: Arctic char spawn in several rivers

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	*Anas platyrhynchos conboschas*	Greenland Mallard	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	endemic subspecies	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Anser albifrons flavirostris*	Greenland White-fronted Goose	☑	☑	☑	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	335	2015	1.8		☐	☐	EN on national red list, endemic subspecies	breeding and moulting Population name: flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Calidris maritima*	Purple Sandpiper	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Cepphus grylle*	Black Guillemot	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	National responsibility species	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Clangula hyemalis*	Oldsquaw; Long-tailed Duck	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Gavia immer*	Great Northern Loon; Great Northern Diver; Common Loon	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	NT on national red list	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Larus glaucoides glaucoides*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	endemic subspecies	breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Larus hyperboreus*	Glaucous Gull	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Mergus serrator*	Red-breasted Merganser	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	319	1998		LC	☐	☐	probably isolated population in Greenland	breeding and moulting
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Phalacrocorax carbo*	Great Cormorant	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Red-necked Phalarope	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Somateria mollissima*	Common Eider West Greenland population	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	Parasitic Jaeger	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA/ AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	Arctic Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	NT on national red list	breeding
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	*Salvelinus alpinus*		☐	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☑	☑				LC	☐	☐		spawning
Others																		
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Balaenoptera physalus*	Fin Whale	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☑	☑	LC on national red list	summer visitor
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	*Rangifer tarandus*	Caribou	☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		breeding

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

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

The site is located within the low Arctic climatic zone with continuous permafrost. It is a unique landscape of open plains on recently exposed marine sediments (8,000 - 10,000 years ago) with “islands” of bedrock rising above the plain.

A fjord area, Tasiusarsuaq, intersect the site from southeast, and to the north the site include the shallow Sydost Bugt. These marine areas are usually ice covered in winter, except for some of the straits with strong currents. Both these areas hold breeding colonies of seabirds.

There are numerous ponds and streams on the plains, and many of these are surrounded by extensive marshes. The dry parts are dominated by fell fields and dwarf scrub heaths.

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		
D: Rocky marine shores		2		Representative
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		3		Representative

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		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		4		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Vt: Tundra wetlands		3		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
dwarf scrub heath	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

The flora is probably very rich, but no information is available.

4.3.2 - Animal species

<no data available>

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-Geiger Climate Classification System do not really apply to this site - the summers are not extremely cold.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres): 0

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 450

- 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 Bay and Arfersiorfik Fjord

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	
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent 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	☑	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.

Rainfall includes snow here.

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: ☑

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour: Many ponds and lakes with turbid water

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 ◉

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (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 ☐

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)	Medium

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:

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

Within the site: 100s

Outside the site: 100s

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)	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Tourism and recreation areas	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Aircraft flight paths	Low impact	Low impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	☑	No change	☑	No change

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	☑	No change	☑	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Subsistence hunting, leisure hunting and fishery takes place both along the coasts and in the inland (and then mainly for Caribou).
Establishment of vacation huts is in increase.
Hiking and kayaking with a base in Aasiaat are increasing activities. These activities also take place in the northern part of the Ramsar site. A facility to support this kind of activities was planned here some years ago.

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_fieldwor k.pdf	whole
Breeding Bird Reserve		http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={56 675241-A0B5-4D4E-89F9-C34D784175 39}	partly
Ramsar site	Naternaq	http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={15 CBC689-E3AD-470D-B32A-947A250D70 62}	whole

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	GL031 Naternaq	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/66	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:

Low level flying over the site and sailing near seabird breeding colonies in the marine parts is regulated.
Regulation of traffic at seabird breeding colonies: http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={56675241-A0B5-4D4E-89F9-C34D78417539}

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

The 2001 Ramsar Status Report (Egevang & Boertmann 2001) recommends that a monitoring programme should be carried out with a 8 -10 year interval.

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. 2006. Optælling af ridekolonier i Disko Bugt, Arfersiorfik Fjord og Nordre Strømfjord i 2005. – Arbejdsrapport fra DMU nr. 225.
Boertmann, D. & Mosbech, A. 2001. Important summer concentrations of seaducks in West Greenland. An input to oil spill sensitivity mapping. – National Environmental Research Institute, Denmark, NERI Technical Report no. 345: 1-48.
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. 2001. The Greenland Ramsar Sites, a status report. – National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), Technical Report No. 346, 96 pp.
Frich, A., Christensen, K.D. & Falk, K. 1997: Ederfugletællinger i Kangaatsiaq og Avanersuaq 1997. – Teknisk Rapport nr. 10. Pinngortitalerriffik, Grønlands Naturinstitut.
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.
Fox, A.D. & Stroud, D. 1988. Pilot aerial survey of Greenland white-fronted geese, West Greenland, July and August 1988. – Wildfowl Trust, Slimbridge.
Greenland Red List 2007. (Boertmann, D., 2008). Rødliste 2007 over planter og dyr i Grønland. ¬– Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Grønlands Hjemmestyre.
Malecki ,R.A., Fox, A.D. & Batt, B.D.J. 2000. An aerial surveys of nesting Greater White-fronted Geese and Canada Geese in West Greenland. – Wildfowl 51: 49-58.

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
<1 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:

Meandering rivers,ponds, lakes and marshes are typical for this site. (*David Boertmann, 31-07-2015*)

The large central plain of the site. (*David Boertmann, 31-07-2015*)

Rocky hills on the raised seabed, where numerous ponds and lakes are found. (*David Boertmann, 31-07-2015*)

Many lakes have silted water. (*David Boertmann, 31-07-2015*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1988-01-27