



Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 1 January 2002

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

Denmark

Egalummiut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nunaa



Designation date	27 January 1988
Site number	386
Coordinates	67°28'26"N 50°44'58"W
Area	582 002,42 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 is a large inland area with a diverse topography. The site is located next to the western border of the Greenland ice cap. Two large rivers subdivide the plateau. The north western part borders the fjord Nordre Strømfjord. There are many lakes, ponds and marshes in the site and it is a very important staging and moulting area for the Greenland White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*) (1,822-2,500 birds in 1988 and 1995). It is also a very important breeding area for these geese (30-100 pairs in 1995), and important spring staging areas for this goose are found in the northern part of this Ramsar 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	2009

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Eqalummiut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nunaa
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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	No change to area

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 are: to the east the edge of the Greenland Inland Ice; to the north the fjord (mid-line) Nordre Strømfjord; to the west 51° 55' W longitude; to the southwest the midline in the Nordre Isortoq valley; to the south topographical features as valleys and lakes 4-12 km north of 67° N latitude.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Qeqqata Kommunua and Kommune Qeqertalik
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Sisimiut 90 km, Kangerlussuaq 8 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): 582002.42

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries 582002.42

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

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 ecosystem services provided

The site is an important fishing area (Arctic char) and hunting area (Caribou and Muskoxen) for the people living in the surrounding settlements and towns.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Species listed as NT on the national red list include: Great Northern Diver (*Gavia immer*), Arctic Tern (*Sterna paradisaea*), Gyr falcon (*Falco rusticolus*).
Endemic subspecies include: Mallard.

Other breeding waterbirds include Red-throated Diver (*Gavia stellata*), Great Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), Red-breasted Merganser (*Mergus serrator*), Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*), Common Eider (*Somateria mollissima*), Purple sandpiper (*Calidris maritima*) and Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*).

Terrestrial breeding birds include Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

There is a number of seabird breeding colonies located along the coasts of Nordre Strømfjord, These include mainly Great Cormorants and Iceland gulls.

Muskoxen (*Ovibos moschatus*) have been introduced south of the Ramsar area and stragglers from this population occur often within this site. Caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*) is common in the area and a calving area is situated in the southern part.

There are many rivers with anadromous stocks of Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinus*).

- 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

There are three endemic vascular plants known from the site: *Antennaria affinis*, *Antennaria intermedia* and *Puccinellia groenlandica*. Besides these, also the stable hybrid *Ledodendron vanhoeffenii* is found there. It is nationally red-listed as VU.

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 comboschas</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"/>	endemic subspecies	breeder
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser albifrons flavirostris</i>	Greenland White-fronted Goose	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1900	1995	10		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN on national redlist	internationally important breeding and moulting numbers in site flavirostris, Greenland/Ireland & UK
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>Calidris maritima</i>	Purple Sandpiper	<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
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"/>		breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	<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			LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT on national red list	breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Gavia immer</i>	Great Northern 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"/>	20			LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	NT on national red list	breeding
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"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus glaucoides</i>	Iceland Gull	<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"/>	endemic subspecies	breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	Glaucous Gull	<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
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	Great Cormorant	<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"/>	probably isolated population	breeding
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"/>				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"/>	VU on national red list	breeding
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna paradisaea</i>	Arctic Tern	<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"/>	NT on national red list	Breeding
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																		
CHORDATA/ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Salvelinus alpinus</i>	Arctic char	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		spawing
Others																		
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	muskox	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		introduced
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Rangifer tarandus</i>	caribou	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The population of the Greenland white fronted goose is declining. No recent data is available for the Site, but its population numbers may be lower than 1900 (Weegman et.al. 2017), but still meeting the Criterion 6.

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 discontinuous permafrost. The geology is dominated by gneissic bedrock. The topography is diverse from alpine areas to wide lowland valleys and two large rivers draining meltwater from the Greenland Inland Ice to the west divide the central plateau. There are many lakes in the area. Limited summer precipitation and relatively high temperatures result in seasonal drying out of many wetland areas in the southern part of the site. The northern part includes the marine area Nordre Strømfjord, with many breeding colonies for seabirds.

The vegetation in the dry parts varies from extensive grass steppes over dense northern willow (*Salix glauca*) scrub in the southern-facing lowlands, to moss-mat communities and barren grounds in exposed high-altitude areas. Wetlands such as marshes and numerous lakes, of varying size, are situated within the site both in the lowlands and highlands. The marine coasts are mainly rocky, but there are small parts with sediments and in the river delta there are extensive mudflats.

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		2		Representative
D: Rocky marine shores		1		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 >> L: Permanent inland deltas		4		Rare
Fresh water > Flowing water >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> P: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Representative
Fresh water > Marshes on inorganic or peat soils >> Vt: Tundra wetlands		0		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
alpine area,	
Dwarph scrub heath,	
steppe	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

<no data 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 in Greenland. There are indeed true summers there!

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.

Nassuttoq/Nordre Strømfjord

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

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

The geology is dominated by gneissic bedrock and there is discontinuous permafrost in the site.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from surface water	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<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
Water levels largely stable	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 main water source is meltwater from glaciers. Rainfall 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:

Kangerlussuaq (Søndre Strømfjord) with one of Greenland's two international airports is 8 km to the south of the site. Intensive tourist activities take place just south of or inside the southern part of the Ramsar site. There are no human settlements or towns inside the area. Nearest towns/settlements are Kangerlussuaq (international airport), Sisimiut, Kangaatsiaq, Attu and Niaqornaarsuk.

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)	High

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Recreational hunting and fishing	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Low

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Caribou hunting is a very important activity within the site. The hunt is regulated by closed seasons, and Caribou in this area is not threatened (LC).

Within the site:

Outside the site:

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

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Roads and railroads	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	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	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Tourist and recreational activities primarily takes place near the airport in Kangerlussuaq. Caribou hunting is a popular activity in the Ramsar site. The hunt is regulated with closed seasons. Although the caribou population presently is assessed as LC on the national red list, the hunt and the disturbance it creates always will be threat to the population.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Areas important to wildlife		https://www.govmin.gl/images/stories/minerals/rules_for_fieldwork.pdf	whole
Ramsar site	Eqalummiut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nunaa	http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={15 CBC689-E3AD-470D-B32A-947A250D70 62}	whole
Regulation of traffic at seabird breeding colonies		http://lovgivning.gl/lov?rid={56 675241-A0B5-4D4E-89F9-C34D784175 39}	partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	032 Eqałumiut Nunaat and Nassuttuup Nunaa	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/64	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 land and sailing in the marine parts are regulated. There are local (municipality) regulations for the use of the road between Kangerlussuaq and the Inland Ice edge, and hunting is prohibited in a zone along the road. The eastern part of this road is situated within the southeasternmost part of the Ramsar site.
Greenland Government order no. 12 of June 1st on protection of the internationally designated wetlands in Greenland and protection of certain waterfowl.

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

Proposed by Egevang & Boertmann 2001.

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.

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

Glahder, C.M, Fox, A.D. & Walsh, A.J. 2002. Spring staging areas of White-fronted Geese in Greenland; results from aerial surveys and satellite telemetry. – Wildfowl 53: 35-52.

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

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Weegman, M.D., A.D. Fox, G.M. Hilton, D.J. Hodgson, A.J. Walsh, L.R. Griffin, and S. Bearhop. (2017). Diagnosing the decline of the Greenland white-fronted goose *Anser albifrons flavirostris* using population and individual level techniques. Wildfowl, 67: 3-18.

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

<no file available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



South side of Eqalumiut Nunaat, with Kuuk marshes - an important area for Greenland White-fronted Goose (David Boertmann, 19-05-1987)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation