



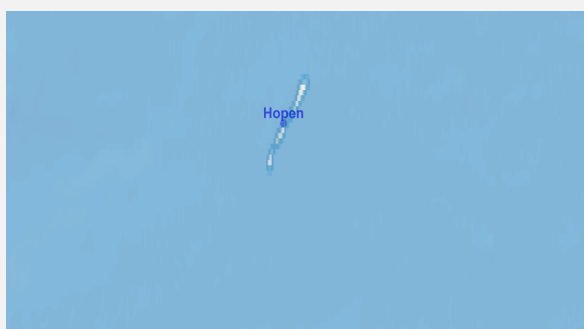
# Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 23 June 2023

Update version, previously published on : 7 November 2017

## Norway

### Hopen



Designation date	12 November 2010
Site number	1957
Coordinates	76°34'50"N 25°11'43"E
Area	318 567,00 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

Hopen island can be found 100 km southeast of Edgeøya. The island is 38 km long and on average 1,5 km wide (2,5 km at the widest and 500 m at its narrowest), giving it a shape like a backbone. The total area of Hopen constitute 3 186 km<sup>2</sup>, where 46 km<sup>2</sup> are land masses and 3 140 km<sup>2</sup> constitute marine areas. Apart from a few scattered strandflats, there is a narrow beach that surrounds the entire island, from which the landscape majestically rises. At the top there are steep cliffs with horizontal shelves, ideal for breeding seabirds. Iversenfellet is the largest mountain (371 m). Hopen meteorological station is the only settlement with a year round staff of 4 people. The station is located at the southern tip of the island. Generally the site is characterized by a short period for vegetational growth, with less than 50 days between spring and autumn. The rich production in the sea is the basis for most of the bird- and mammal life, but also for plants and invertebrates, both directly and indirectly.

Hopen has a rich bird diversity with many cliff-breeding seabirds. Most of the cliffs are situated in the south of the island, however, the largest bird cliff is located in the north. Northern fulmar, black guillemot, little auk, Atlantic puffin, Brünnich's guillemot and glaucous gull are species found here. Other bird species are Arctic skua, great skua and purple sandpiper. Common eider also occur, but in low numbers.

Hopen is an important area for maintenance of the seabird populations in the southeastern parts of Svalbard. Hopen was protected as a nature reserve in 2003 and is an Important Bird Area (IBA) location. The northernmost point of the island makes for an important swimming route for the Brünnich's guillemot. Additionally, the island is a natural resting area for migrating birds. The shallow waters surrounding Hopen are important areas for walrus during winter season and the southern tip of the island host important resting spots.

Hopen is an important migration-, denning- and feeding area for polar bears. However, the number of polar bear dens varies, and according to annual registrations carried out at Hopen's meteorological station since 1976, data indicate that Hopen is losing its function as a denning area. Seals, an important source of nutrition for the polar bears, are abundant on the drift ice around the island.

## 2 - Data & location

### 2.1 - Formal data

#### 2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

##### Responsible compiler

Institution/agency

Postal address

##### National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Postal address

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

From year

To year

#### 2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)

#### 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) B. Changes to Site area No change to area

(Update) For secretariat only: This update is an extension

#### 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? Not evaluated

## 2.2 - Site location

### 2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

#### b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

#### Boundaries description

In the middle of the island there is a small area that is not included in the Ramsarsite. Here we find Hopen meteorological station. The boundaries are the same as for the existing Hopen Nature Reserve. Apart from a small area around the meteorological station the whole island is protected as a nature reserve.

### 2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

### 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): 318567

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from  
GIS boundaries 318281.48

## 2.2.5 - Biogeography

### Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Other scheme (provide name below)	1. Arctic polar desert zone.
EU biogeographic regionalization	2. Arctic

### Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

1. The zonal division assigned is based on the distribution of thermophilous vascular plant species. Vascular plants, which are abundant on Svalbard are divided into five groups based on their temperature requirements. The distributions of these groups of species have been surveyed in 163 areas (In: Elvebakk, A. (1997): Tundra diversity and ecological characteristics of Svalbard. In: Wiegolaski, F.E. (ed.): Polar and alpine tundra. Ecosystems of the world 3: 347-359. Elsevier.
2. Biogeographical Regions, European Environment Agency, 2005

### 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

Hopen is a representative arctic island with a rich avian community, particularly among cliff nesting species, and an important area for maintenance of the seabird populations in the southeastern parts of Svalbard.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Optional text box to provide further information

The island host bird species of national and international concern, such the Atlantic puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) and the black-legged kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) (IUCN; VU).

- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Hopen is an important area for maintenance of the seabird populations in the southeastern parts of Svalbard. The northernmost point of the island makes for an important swimming route for the Brünnich's guillemot (*Uria lomvia*) and the island functions as a natural resting area for migrating birds. The island is also important for marine mammals such as polar bears, and the shallow waters surrounding Hopen are also important for walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*).

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

Optional text box to provide further information

The northernmost point of the island makes for an important swimming route for the Brünnich's guillemot. The island is also a natural resting area for migrating birds. Additionally, Hopen is an important migration-, denning- and feeding area for polar bears (*Ursus maritimus*). The shallow waters surrounding Hopen are important areas for walrus during winter season and the southern tip of the island host important resting spots.

- Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

877000

Start year

1988

End year

2012

Source of data:

[http://www.birdlife.no/prosjekter/rapporter/2015\\_05\\_NOF.pdf](http://www.birdlife.no/prosjekter/rapporter/2015_05_NOF.pdf) and [https://www.sysselmannen.no/globalassets/sysselmannen-dokument/miljovern/forvaltningsplaner/forvaltningsplan\\_for\\_hopen\\_naturreservat.pdf](https://www.sysselmannen.no/globalassets/sysselmannen-dokument/miljovern/forvaltningsplaner/forvaltningsplan_for_hopen_naturreservat.pdf)

Optional text box to provide further information

Hopen supports the East Atlantic black-legged kittiwake population breeding on the island in addition to populations of Northern fulmars, black guillemots, little auks, Atlantic puffins and glaucous gulls.

\*The management plan for Hopen (2007) claims that no bird population estimates have been undertaken during the last 20 years. Therefore several numbers are based on a count performed in 1988. However, a newer report from 2015 (Important bird and biodiversity areas in Norway) lists new population estimates for certain species with numbers from 2012. 1988 is therefore chosen as start year and 2012 as end year, even though there has not been ongoing population monitoring in the years between.

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Optional text box to provide further  
information

The island supports over 1% of the East Atlantic black-legged kittiwake population breeding on the island (Approx. 65 000 breeding pairs estimated in 2012).

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	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								
<b>Others</b>																	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Odobenus rosmarus</i>	<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"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: Southern part of the island (Koefoedodden) there is a traditional resting place for walrus.
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	<i>Ursus maritimus</i>	<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"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as VU	Criterion 4: According to annual registrations carried out at Hopen's meteorological station since 1976, there have normally been between 150-300 polar bear visits each winter in the period of 1983– 2001.
<b>Birds</b>																	
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Alle alle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10000	1998		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Population estimate based on numbers from 1988 (5000 breeding pairs). Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Calidris maritima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is important for breeding waders such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Cephus grylle</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	480	2012		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Population estimate based on numbers from 2012. Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fratercula arctica</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Fulmarus glacialis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10000	1988		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Population estimate based on numbers from 1988 (5000 breeding pairs). Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Larus hyperboreus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	1988		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as NT	Population estimate based on numbers from 1988 (1000 breeding pairs). Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species. Biogeographic region: Svalbard & N Russia (bre)
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Rissa tridactyla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	130000	2012	2	VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as NT	Population estimate based on numbers from 2012. Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species. Criterion 6: Biogeographic region: East Atlantic (br)
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Somateria mollissima</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is important for birds such as this species. Common eiders occur, but in low numbers.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Stercorarius parasiticus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is important birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Stercorarius skua</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Criterion 4: The site is important for birds such as this species.
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Uria lomvia</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	725000	2012		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as NT	Population estimate based on numbers from 2012. Criterion 4: The site is especially important for cliff nesting birds such as this species.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Additional information (Polar bear): According to annual registrations carried out at Hopen's meteorological station since 1976, data indicate that Hopen is losing its function as a denning area for polar bears. Seals, an important source of nutrition for the polar bears, are also abundant in the drift ice around the island.

### 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

Situated in the Arctic and characterized by:

- Island with several bird cliffs. Rock or sand/gravel dominated shores.
- Sparse grass vegetation.
- The island is usually icebound during winter
- Earlier Hopen was a very important denning site for Polar Bear, but because of the ice condition in recent years the situation has changed.

### 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

### 4.3 - Biological components

#### 4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Draba micropetala</i>	Svalbard Red List: Considered as NT

Optional text box to provide further information

Capitalized letters shows the species' status on the Svalbard Red List 2015

#### 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 climate is characterised by low temperatures and low precipitation. The warmest month is August, with a middle temperature of 2,3°C. March is the coldest month with an average of -11,3°C. The average temperature in July is 1,9°C. Annual average temperature is -6,4°C. Only in July, August and September are average temperatures above 0°C (1,9 – 2,3 and 0,7°C). Annual precipitation is 476 mm.

Hopen is free for ice from July to October. The island is characterized by fog and precipitation.

#### 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.

The Norwegian Sea

#### 4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(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)

Because of a harsh climate with large erosion effects from wind, waves and sea ice most of the surface is covered by rocks. The most heavily vegetated area are located under bird cliffs, where guano provides nutrients (in particular nitrogen) that enhances plant growth. The island has continuous permafrost where only the upper parts melt during the summer.

#### 4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	<input checked="" 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

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

There are no rivers or lakes at Hopen, only smaller creeks. All freshwater come from snow melt and rain. In the winter all freshwater is frozen.

#### 4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Sediment regime unknown

#### 4.4.6 - Water pH

Unknown

#### 4.4.7 - Water salinity

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

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

Unknown

#### 4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

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

#### Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	Medium

#### Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Nutrient cycling	Storage, recycling, processing and acquisition of nutrients	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between the ocean and land.

Trappers have used the island in the 19th century and there are several huts, traps and other cultural values showing their activities. Five trapper huts are protected as cultural heritage sites.

From 1994 there has been intensive research on polar bears. There is also a meteorological station at the island.

Hopen is rarely visited by tourists (60 tourists from coastal expedition cruise boats landed on Hopen in 2009), however recreational activities among the station crew (Meteorological station) commonly include both hiking and use of recreational cabins.

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

(ECD) Nutrient cycling

The bird cliffs are considered to be important in the nutrient flow between ocean and land.

## 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
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Within the Ramsar site: State owned  
In the surrounding area: State owned

#### 5.1.2 - Management authority

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

Governor of Svalbard

Postal address:

Pb 633, 9171 Longyearbyen, Norway

E-mail address:

postmottak@syssemmannen.no

## 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
Oil and gas drilling			<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

#### Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified/others			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	

#### Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Industrial and military effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

#### Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Unspecified	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Within the Ramsar site:  
Climate change and its effects in the Arctic may be the most serious environmental issue threatening the Arctic environment.

In the surrounding area:  
Oil spill from ships and oil/gas development projects in this part of the Arctic is a possible threat.

#### 5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

##### National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Nature Reserve	Hopen		whole

##### Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Hopen		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

### 5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? Yes

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

Please indicate if a Ramsar centre, other educational or visitor facility, or an educational or visitor programme is associated with the site:

No such activities have been conducted, mainly because of the remoteness of the area and difficult access.

### 5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? Please select a value

### 5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Animal species (please specify)	Implemented

From 1994 there has been intensive research on polar bears. There is also a meteorological station on the island.

## 6 - Additional material

### 6.1 - Additional reports and documents

#### 6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Bakken, V. & Mehlum, F. 1988. AKUP - Sluttrapport Sjøfuglundersøkelser nord for 74N/Bjørnøya. Norsk Polarinstitutt. Rapportserie nr. 44.

Elvebakk, A. 1989: Biogeographical zones of Svalbard and Jan Mayen based on the distribution patterns of thermophilous vascular plants. Unpubl. manuskript, Universitetet i Tromsø.

Kålås, J.A., Viken, Å. og Bakken, T. (red.) 2006. Norsk Rødliste 2006 – 2006 Norwegian Red List. Artsdatabanken, Norway

Syssemmannen 2007, Forvaltningsplan Hopen naturreservat 2007-2011. Syssemmannen på Svalbard.

Norwegian Polar institute: <http://npweb.npolar.no/>

Heggøy, O., Øien, I, J., Aarvak, T. 2015. Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas (IBAer) i Norge. Norsk ornitologisk forening. Rapport 5-2015.

Hopen meteorologiske stasjon [http://hopenmeteo.no/?page\\_id=2](http://hopenmeteo.no/?page_id=2)

#### 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

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<1 file(s) uploaded>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

#### 6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



Iversenfjellet, view north ( Paul Lutnæs/Syssemmannen, 21-09-2017 )



Johan Hjortfjellet towards Småhumpen ( Paul Lutnæs/Syssemmannen, 21-09-2017 )



Johan Hjortfjellet, view south ( Paul Lutnæs/Syssemmannen, 21-09-2017 )



Thorkelsenskaret, view south ( Paul Lutnæs/Syssemmannen, 21-09-2017 )



Kvasstoppen towards Askeheimodden ( Paul Lutnæs/Syssemmannen, 21-09-2017 )

#### 6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation