



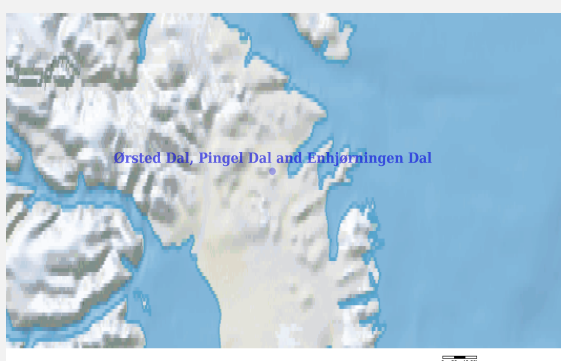
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 June 2011

Update version, previously published on : 8 June 2011

Denmark

Ørsted Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen Dal



Designation date	8 June 2011
Site number	2021
Coordinates	71°38'58"N 23°22'33"W
Area	196 000,00 ha

Color codes

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

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

1 - Summary

Summary

This site includes three wide valleys (Ørsted/Colorado Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen Dal) with extensive freshwater wetlands, including rivers and marshes along these, in an otherwise alpine area. In Ørsted Dal there are moreover some lakes. The site holds internationally important numbers of Barnacle and Pink-footed Geese. The site is also an important site for Muskox. Arctic fox is common and in lemming years also collared lemming and stoat. Arctic Wolf and Polar Bear occur in smaller numbers. Furthermore, 150 species of vascular plants and an endemic species, *Saxifraga nathorstii* as well as an endemic variety of *Potentilla stipularis* var. *groenlandica* occurs.

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	Fredriksborgvej 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	1982
To year	2011

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Ørsted Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen Dal
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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 type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has decreased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

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

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

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

Former maps	0
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Boundaries description

The inland borders are as far as possible drawn between mountain tops indicated on the official 1:250,000 map and encompass the entire lowland area. The marine part is delimited by a line from Kap Biot to 4 km east of the top on Kap Seaforth. A licence area for mineral exploration is the reason to the notch in the eastern border.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?	Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq
b) What is the nearest town or population centre?	Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresbysund)

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

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

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Other reasons The area represents a typical valley wetland ecosystem in the southern part of the high Arctic of Greenland.

- Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities



- Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification The biodiversity is high, compared to other valley systems in the same area. Breeding birds comprise 18-20 species, mammals 6 species and vascular plants more than 150 species. An endemic species, *Saxifraga nathorstii* and an endemic variety of *Potentilla stipularis* var. *groenlandica* occurs. National responsibility species include (> 20% of total population in Greenland):
Pink-footed Goose
Red Knot
Arctic Redpoll
Dunlin (endemic subspecies)
Barnacle goose (East Greenland flyway population)




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





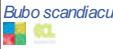




























- Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

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

Scientific name	Common name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
<i>Potentilla stipularis groenlandica</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		endemic to Greenland
<i>Saxifraga nathorstii</i> 		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		endemic to Greenland

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>Acanthis hornemanni</i> 	Arctic Redpoll	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	national responsibility species	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	<i>Anser brachyrhynchus</i> 	Pink-footed 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"/>	3030	2008	0.56	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	national responsibility species	Large numbers breed and moult in 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								
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Arenaria interpres</i>	Ruddy Turnstone	<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>Branta leucopsis</i>	Barnacle Goose	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4700	2008	5.8	LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	national responsibility species	Large numbers breed and moult in the site East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Bubo scandiacus</i>	snowy owl	<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"/>		breeds in good lemming years
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Calidris alpina arctica</i>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	endemic subspecies	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Calidris canutus</i>	Red Knot	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				NT 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	national responsibility species	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	Common Ringed Plover	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	Whooper Swan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	9			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Annex I of the EU Birds Directive	
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Falco rusticolus</i>	Gyrfalcon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2			LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	national red list: NT	1-2 pairs breed in the site
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Phalaropus lobatus</i>	Red-necked Phalarope	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	 <i>Stercorarius longicaudus</i>	Long-tailed Jaeger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Canis lupus</i>	Wolf	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	National Red List: VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Dicrostonyx groenlandicus</i>	Northern Collared Lemming; Nearctic Collared Lemming; Collared Lemming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Mustela erminea</i>	Ermine	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Ovibos moschatus</i>	muskox	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding and wintering
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Ursus maritimus</i>	Polar Bear	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input 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"/>	National Red List: VU	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	 <i>Vulpes lagopus</i>	Arctic Fox	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC 	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		breeding and wintering

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

The most significant birds in this area are the geese. An aerial survey for moulting geese on July 18th 2008 resulted in 4700 Barnacle Geese (*Branta leucopsis*) and 3030 Pink-footed Geese (*Anser brachyrhynchus*). A similar count on July 16th 2009 resulted in 3739 Barnacle geese and 2352 Pink-footed Geese.

The East Greenland/Iceland/UK flyway population of *Anser brachyrhynchus* is growing, and so the site's population may have also increased. It is likely that its population still meets the Criterion 6 although no recent data can be provided.

The valleys also hold a significant breeding population of Barnacle Geese (in several colonies on the steep cliffs) and Pink-footed Geese.

Ørsted Dal is also rich in breeding shorebirds: Ringed Plover (*Charadrius hiaticula*), Red Knot (*Calidris canutus*), Sanderling (*Calidris alba*), Dunlin (*Calidris alpina*), Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) and Red-necked Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*). Long-tailed Skua (*Stercorarius longicaudus*) is common, and Snowy Owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*) breeds with several pairs in rich lemming-years. There is usually a pair of Gyr Falcons (*Falco rusticolus*) in Ørsted Dal. Whoopers Swans (*Cygnus cygnus*) has been observed several times, and in 2008 a flock of 9 stayed in Ørsted Dal.

The most significant mammal is the Muskox (*Ovibos moschatus*). Particularly the upper part of Ørsted Dal (Coloradodal) is a very important site for this species, and several hundred may be counted on a single day here. Lemming (*Dicrostonyx groenlandicus*), Stoat (*Mustela erminea*), Arctic Fox (*Alopex lagopus*) are usually common and Arctic Wolf (*Canis lupus*) occur occasionally. Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*) occurs regularly in the near shore areas.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

This site includes three wide valleys (Ørsted/Colorado Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen Dal) with extensive freshwater wetlands, including large rivers, lakes, ponds and extensive marshes along these, in an otherwise alpine area. Especially Ørsted Dal becomes snow free providing breeding habitats for shorebirds and waterbirds, earlier than other valleys in the region incl. Pingel and Enhjørningen Dal. The sea off the mouth of the valleys is ice covered throughout most of the year except in late July and August. The site has continuous permafrost.

The drier parts with continuous vegetation have low dwarf scrub heath with Cassiope in the snow-rich parts and Salix and Dryas in areas where the snow cover is less stable throughout the winter. Grasslands are also widespread where the soil is more humid, especially in Colorado Dal. The wet parts have Carex and moss marshes (with Eriophorum). There are dunes in the valley mouth at the sea. On mountainsides, there are herb slopes in moist sites where the snow disappears early, and snowbed vegetation where snow persists longer. However, in the valley floor and especially in Pingel and Enhjørningen Dal there are wide expanses of gravel areas in the river bed and areas with solifluctuous soils with sparse vegetation are widespread on many slopes. In the higher altitudes, there are fell fields also with very sparse vegetation.

The marine parts are not particularly important to water birds.

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

Marine or coastal wetlands

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

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Fresh water > Flowing water >> 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		3		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		2		Representative

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Scientific name	Common name	Position in range / endemism / other
<i>Comastoma tenellum</i>	Gentian	
<i>Potentilla stipularis</i>	Stipulated Cinquefoil	special Greenland variety
<i>Primula stricta</i>	Strict Primrose	

Optional text box to provide further information

The flora was studied in detail in the 1980s and 145 species of vascular plants were recorded in the upper reaches of the Ørsted Dal and Colorado Dal (Fredskild et al. 1982). Here was the special Greenland variety of *Potentilla stipularis* found as well as *Primula stricta* and *Gentiana (Comastoma) tenella*. An endemic species, *Saxifraga nathorstii* grows in the outer part of the valley.

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-Gieger Climate Classification System do not really apply to this site. There are true summers up 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.

Greenland Sea

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

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

Organic

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

No available information

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

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

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

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall	<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 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.

A large part of the water derive from melting glaciers. The site has continuous permafrost.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant erosion of sediments occurs on the site

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

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

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

Significant transportation of sediments occurs on or through the site

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

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

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

Sediment regime unknown

4.4.6 - Water pH

Acid (pH<5.5)

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

Circumneutral (pH: 5.5-7.4)

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

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

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

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

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

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

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l)

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

Hyperhaline/Hypersaline (>40 g/l)

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

Unknown

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

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

Mesotrophic

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

Oligotrophic

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

Dystrophic

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

Unknown

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

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

- Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development
- Surrounding area has higher human population density
- Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use
- Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

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

The Ørsted Dal becomes snowfree much earlier in spring, than the surrounding areas.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	Medium

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

Hunters from Ittoqqortoormiit occasionally go as far as Ørsted Dal to hunt for muskox.

Ørsted Dal has been the study field for many ornithological expeditions since the 1960s, and all have had geese as their main study species. The most recent studies were carried out in 1982 (Cabot 1984). The moulting geese were surveyed from airplane in 1988 and 1989 (Mosbech & Glahder 1990) and again in 2008 and 2009 (Boertmann et al. 2009, Boertmann & Nielsen 2010). Moreover breeding birds were surveyed in the summers of 2008 and 2009 (Glahder et al. 2010, 2011, Meltofte & Dinesen 2010).

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:

Pingortitamut 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:

Pingortitamut 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	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Energy production and mining

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

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

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	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	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

A mineral exploration license has been granted in areas bordering the eastern part of the Ramsar site. This license expires in 2019.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Area important to wildlife (Anon. 2000)		https://www.govmin.gl/images/stories/minerals/rules_for_fieldwork.pdf , https://gis.au.dk/RDImportantAreas/	whole
Ramsar site	Ørsted Dal, Pingel Dal and Enhjørningen Dal	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	046 Enhjørningens Dal and Pingel Dal	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/53	whole
Important Bird Area	047 Ørsted Dal and Colorado Dal	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/52	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 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

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Implemented

Ørsted Dal has been the study field for many ornithological expeditions since the 1960s, and all have had geese as their main study species. The most recent studies were carried out in 1982 (Cabot 1984). The moulting geese were surveyed from airplane in 1988 and 1989 (Mosbech & Glahder 1990) and again in 2008 and 2009 (Boertmann et al. 2009, Boertmann & Nielsen 2010). Moreover breeding birds were surveyed in the summers of 2008 and 2009 (Glahder et al. 2010, 2011, Meltofte & Dinesen 2010).

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. & Nielsen, R.D. 2010. Geese, seabirds and mammals in North and Northeast Greenland. Aerial surveys in summer 2009. – NERI Technical Report No. 773. 66 pp. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR773.pdf>
- Boertmann, D., Olsen, K. & Nielsen, R.D. 2009. Seabirds and marine mammals in Northeast Greenland. Aerial surveys in spring and summer 2008. – NERI Technical report no.721. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR721.pdf>
- Cabot, D. (ed.) 1984. Biological expedition to Jameson Land, Greenland 1984. – Barnacle Books, Dublin: 102 pp.
- Egevang, C. & Boertmann, D. 2001. The Greenland Ramsar Sites, a status report. – National Environmental Research Institute (NERI) Technical Report No. 346, 96 pp.
- Fredskild, B, Bay, C. & Holt, S. 1982. Botaniske undersøgelser på Jameson Land 1982. – Grønlands Botaniske Undersøgelse, Botanisk Museum, København
- Glahder, C.M., Boertmann, D., Madsen, J., Tamstorf, M., Johansen, K., Hansen, J., Walsh, A., Jaspers, C. & Bjerrum, M. 2010. Biological baseline study in the Ramsar site "Heden" and the entire Jameson Land, East Greenland. – NERI Technical Report no. 769. National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University. 86 p. <http://www2.dmu.dk/Pub/FR769.pdf>
- Glahder, C.M., Meltofte, H., Walsh, A. & Dinesen, L. 2011. Breeding birds in the Ramsar site Heden and in a proposed Ramsar replacement area in Jameson Land, East Greenland. – NERI Technical Report no. 822. National Environmental Research Institute, Aarhus University.
- Greenland Red List 2007. (Boertmann, D., 2008). Rødtliste 2007 over planter og dyr i Grønland. – Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Grønlands Hjemmestyre.
- Meltofte, H. & Dinesen, L. 2010: Population densities of birds in Ørsted Dal, NE Greenland, 2009. – Dansk Ornitologisk Forenings Tidsskrift 104: 59-72.
- Mikkelsen, P.S. 2008. North-east Greenland 1908-60–The Trapper Era. – Scott Polar Research Institute.
- Mosbech, A. & Glahder, C. 1990. Gåseundersøgelser i Jameson Land 1989 og resultater af monitoringen af gæs i Jameson Land fra 1983 til 1989. – Grønlands Miljøundersøgelser, 50 pp.

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

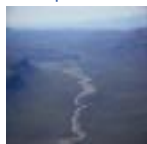
<no file available>

vi. other published literature

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6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



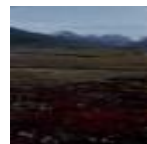
Upper reaches of Ørsted Dal. (David Boertmann, 21-07-2008)



Central part of Ørsted Dal, seen from south. (David Boertmann, 21-07-2008)



Central part of Ørsted Dal (David Boertmann, 08-07-1982)



Upper part of Ørsted Dal - Coloradodalen (David Boertmann, 23-08-1989)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation