GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Greenland is a constituent part of the Kingdom of Denmark and has been largely self-governing since 1979, when the foundation for home rule came into force. It is divided into 18 municipalities and one National Park and has an area of c.2,176,000 km², making it the largest island in the world. An extensive ice sheet (the ‘Inland Ice’) and some smaller local glaciers cover 1,676,000 km² (77%) of the land area. Ice-free areas are restricted to a narrow strip of land, up to 200 km wide, situated between the ice sheet and the surrounding ocean. The terrain is generally mountainous, with flat tundra restricted to valley floors and coastal plains. The coastline is mainly rocky and extensive archipelagos occur, primarily off the western coast.

An Arctic climate prevails across most of Greenland, with average July temperatures remaining below 10°C. Only in some protected fjords in the southernmost part of the island do average July temperatures rise above 10°C, giving rise to subarctic conditions. The waters off south-western Greenland remain ice-free during the winter, forming an extremely important wintering habitat for seabirds. The coast of northern and eastern Greenland is blocked by ice throughout the year, although local polynyas do exist.

Greenland has 55 Important Bird Areas (IBAs), covering c.25,416 km² (5%) of the ice-free land area (Table 1, Map 1). This figure is approximate, as the areas of many sites have not been accurately measured. Large areas of north and south-east Greenland are only sporadically surveyed for their ornithological importance, contributing to the almost total lack of IBAs in these regions (Map 1).

The previous international inventory identified 65 IBAs (Grimmett and Jones 1989), 21 of which do not meet the revised IBA criteria (Table 1). A further ten have been merged together to form three IBAs and 18 new IBAs have been identified.

ORNITHOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

There are 24 species of European conservation concern (SPECs) breeding regularly in Greenland (Tucker and Heath 1994). No globally threatened species occur; 14 of the 24 SPECs do, however, have an unfavourable conservation status in Europe. Besides a few of those mentioned above, no other SPECs occur regularly on passage, and only one SPEC overwinters regularly. Several subspecies endemic to Greenland have been described: *Anser albifrons flavirostris*, *Anas platyrhynchos conboschas*, *Lagopus mutus* (two of the three subspecies occurring are endemic) and *Calidris alpina arctica*.

Greenland, and in particular west Greenland, is extremely important for breeding seabirds (Table 2). During the summer...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>1989 code</th>
<th>International name</th>
<th>National name</th>
<th>Administrative region</th>
<th>Area (ha)</th>
<th>Criteria (see p.11)</th>
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<td>Dalynngle Rock</td>
<td>Igarnaq</td>
<td>Avannersuaq</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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<td>Appat</td>
<td>Avannersuaq</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>A4ii, A3ii, B1a</td>
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<td>Qeqertaasut (Ederfugleøerne)</td>
<td>Avannersuaq</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Parker Snow Bugt</td>
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<td>Appat Appai</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Coast between Appaliansuiluq and Kap Ahlul</td>
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<td>Kitisserusuit (Ederfugleøerne)</td>
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<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Apparsuat (Kap Shackleton) and Kippaku</td>
<td>Apparsuat (Kap Shackleton) and Kippaku</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Kitigittuarsuk III</td>
<td>Upernavik</td>
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<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Islands and waters south and west of Upernavik town</td>
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<td>20,000</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Umiarvik</td>
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<td>Itiaklu</td>
<td>Ummannaugan</td>
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<td>Ummannaugan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Innarsuak</td>
<td>Ummannaugan</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qingtarsuak</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nortfjord and adjacent valley</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Qeqertarsuak</td>
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<td>Aqajarura–Sullorsuq (Mudderbugten and Kvandalen)</td>
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<tr>
<td>026 GL032</td>
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<td>Iilluisaat</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Northern part of Store Hellefiskebanke</td>
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<td>A4ii, A4i, B1i</td>
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<td>Assissuit (Braendviksaerene) near Kronepitse Ejland</td>
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<td>B2</td>
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<td>Nunatsiak (Rotten)</td>
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<td>B2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>Kitissuakkq (Gemne Ejland)</td>
<td>Aasiaat, Qeqiarsuak</td>
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<td>A4ii, B1i</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Eqalummuit Nunaa–Nassuupp Nunaal</td>
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<tr>
<td>033 GL025</td>
<td></td>
<td>Iltemeq</td>
<td>Sismiiit</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>034 GL021</td>
<td></td>
<td>Taarasaat in Evighedssijornen</td>
<td>Taarasaat in Evighedssijornen</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>A4ii, B1i, B3</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Sondere Isortoq</td>
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<td>Fyllas bank of Nuuk</td>
<td>160,000</td>
<td>A4ii, A4i, B1i</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Qissuttat (Ravmeen)</td>
<td>Nuuk</td>
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<td>B2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Islands west and north-west of Simiuttat and south of Qiangarsut</td>
<td>Islands west and north-west of Simiuttat and south of Qiangarsut</td>
<td>Nuuk</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>040 GL020</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Ikkitting tamatamaku kaitanittuq segqat</td>
<td>Nuuk</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kitissut Alladiit (Idye Kitsisuts)</td>
<td>Qeqertarsuak</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>042 GL017</td>
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<td>Kap Breveet and Volqpat Boon’s coast</td>
<td>Kap Breveet and Volqpat Boon’s coast</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>A4ii, B1i</td>
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<td>043 GL016</td>
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<td>Liverpool Lund coast and mouth of Scoresby Sund</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>A4ii, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Heden</td>
<td>Heden</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>A4ii, A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Kjoveland</td>
<td>Kjoveland</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
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<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>046 GL012</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enhjøringen Dal and Pingal Dal</td>
<td>Enhjøringen Dal and Pingal Dal</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>047 GL011</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ørsted Dal and Coloradodal</td>
<td>Ørsted Dal and Coloradodal</td>
<td>Scoresbynd</td>
<td>40,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Østerliten and Knudshoved, Hold With Hope</td>
<td>Østerliten and Knudshoved, Hold With Hope</td>
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<td>55,000</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>049 GL001, GL004</td>
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<td>Stordal–Moskoussukjuerd–Baandaldal–Loch Fynne–Myggubukta</td>
<td>North and North-east Greenland National Park</td>
<td>90,000</td>
<td>A4ii, B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>050</td>
<td></td>
<td>Albrecht Sletten (Storletten), Wollaston Forland</td>
<td>Albrecht Sletten (Storletten), Wollaston Forland</td>
<td>North and North-east Greenland National Park</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>B1i</td>
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<tr>
<td>051 GL005</td>
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<td>Hochsletten Forland</td>
<td>Hochsletten Forland</td>
<td>North and North-east Greenland National Park</td>
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<td>A3, A4i, B1i, B3</td>
</tr>
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<td>052 GL007</td>
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<td>South coast of Germania Land, and Stareloandet</td>
<td>South coast of Germania Land, and Stareloandet</td>
<td>North and North-east Greenland National Park</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>A3, B1i, B2</td>
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<td>Eastern part of Germania Land</td>
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<td>Henrik Koney Holme</td>
<td>Henrik Koney Holme</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Kilen</td>
<td>Kilen</td>
<td>North and North-east Greenland National Park</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>A4ii, A4i, B1, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sites identified in the previous inventory of IBAs in Europe (Grimmett and Jones 1989) but no longer considered to be IBAs
GL003 Tobaks Dal; GL006 Shamen; GL008 Flade Bugt; GL009 Danmarks Havn and surrounding area, including Skihoso; GL014 Harry Fjord including Fame Oer and Kap Stewart; GL019 Foosaldet, Ilport; GL024 Torerasq; GL027 Rikok; GL031 Sampaqalor; GL035 Nipissat, Diskoord; GL016 Kuarmensit Kuuasat; GL038 Qegeqarit; GL042 Isortassut; GL043 Saasit; GL044 Uigortaluk; GL046 Kitsigittuarsuk; GL050 Timporsausur; GL051 Torpogur; GL052 Appalemsit; GL061 Iyon Oer; GL062 Saasit.
Table 2. Important Bird Areas in Greenland that support important numbers of one or more congregatory species (i.e. meeting criteria A4 and/or B1). IBAs meeting both criteria A4 and B1 for the species are shown in bold. IBAs meeting only criterion B1 for the species concerned, and not A4, are shown in normal type. For key to ‘Season’, see p. 7.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
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<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser albifrons White-fronted Goose</td>
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<td>032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>018, 025, 031, 032</td>
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<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis Barnacle Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>047</td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>044, 045, 046, 047, 048, 049, 051, 052</td>
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<td>055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>001, 006, 007, 009, 013, 015, 049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P</td>
<td>013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N</td>
<td>040</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Map 1. Location, area and criteria category of Important Bird Areas in Greenland.
season significant numbers of *Fulmarus glacialis*, gulls (Laridae), *Sternula paradisaea* and auks (Alcidae) congregate at coastal colonies. The total number of *Alle alle* breeding in north-west Greenland may comprise up to 80% of the global population (for example, IBAs 002, 004, 012, 042 and 043). Seven such colonies or groups of colonies qualify as IBAs as they hold more than 1% of the global population at all IBAs. Species such as these are not adequately covered by the IBA inventory due to the dispersed nature of their distributions. IBAs 051, 052 and 053 do however hold significant numbers of up to eight species (including *Falco rusticolus* and *Nyctea scandiaca*) whose European breeding distributions are largely or wholly confined to the Arctic/tundra biome, and therefore meet the A4ii criterion.

#### HABITATS

Seabird colonies are found mainly on rocky coastlines and on small, low-lying offshore islands—which partly explains the high occurrence of rocky habitats (75% of sites) at Greenland IBAs (Figure 1). In north and north-east Greenland sparse precipitation restricts vegetation growth, and barren rock and fell fields are the main habitat-type (for example, IBAs 053 and 055). Elsewhere, dry habitats are characterized by dwarf shrub heaths and in southern areas by *Salix*, *Alnus* and *Arenaria interpres*. Wetlands are present at 19 IBAs (35%), with marshes and fens widespread in lowlands and bordering rivers and lakes (Figure 1). Lowlands with many ponds and lakes are rare. Saltmarshes occur along low-lying coasts, but are generally restricted in area.

Tundra is the dominant grassland-type at Greenland IBAs, occurring at 16 of the 17 IBAs (Figure 1) that have a grassland component. In north-east Greenland tundra supports large but dispersed breeding populations of geese (for example, *Anser brachyrhynchus* and *Branta leucopsis*), waders (for example, *Charadrius hiaticula*, *Calidris canutus*, *Calidris alba*, *Calidris polkana* and * Arenaria interpres*), *Stercorarius longicaudus* and *Nyctea scandiaca*—numbers of the latter fluctuate with cycles in the lemming *Dicrostonyx* population. Areas of tundra in west Greenland hold a less diverse avifauna, with *Anser albinus* and a few species of wader (*Calidris maritima* and *Phalaropus lobatus*) breeding.

The most significant habitat to be under-represented by the IBA inventory is open sea; for example, the shallow offshore banks where large flocks of *Somateria spectabilis* winter and stage during the spring migration (IBAs 027 and 037). It is likely that more marine IBAs will be identified in the seas surrounding Greenland, as more data become available.

#### IMPACTS ON IBAs – LAND-USE AND THREATS

Hunting is the most frequently occurring land-use at Greenland IBAs (49% of sites) (Figure 2). Subsistence and sport hunting of caribou *Rangifer tarandus* and musk oxen *Ovibos moschatus* takes...
place in terrestrial habitats; Lagopus mutus is the main bird quarry. Marine areas are extensively used for subsistence and sport hunting. The collection of seabird eggs is a legal activity in Greenland and takes place at eight IBAs (15%) (‘Other’ land-use—Figure 2).

Agriculture is restricted to those regions in the south experiencing a subarctic climate, where hay is grown and harvested for use as winter forage for sheep. Elsewhere in Greenland land-use, with the exception of hunting, is restricted to settlements and their surrounds (towns, villages, weather stations and military installations). Holiday cottages are, however, becoming increasingly popular, particularly near to the larger towns such as Nuuk and Sisimiut.

Deep-sea shrimp fisheries are the main economic activity in Greenland—these take place in deeper waters and therefore do not impact on IBAs. Gill-nets are set along the coasts, mainly for the fish Cyclothrissa lumps, and may harm local breeding populations of Phalarocorax carbo and Cepphus grylle. The large-scale drift net fishery previously operational in the eastern Davis Strait, which killed substantial numbers of Uria lomvia as by-catch, has now ceased and no longer poses a threat. Clam-dredging is a very localized activity, but may coincide with Somateria spectabilis moulting grounds. Just such a conflict looks to have contributed to a major decline in numbers of this seaduck at a previously important moulting site (IBA 025).

Many seabird breeding colonies suffer greatly from human exploitation and disturbance (Figure 3), with Somateria mollissima, Sterna paradisaea and Uria lomvia amongst the species most affected. The Uria lomvia colonies close to the town of Upernavik (IBA 016) have declined in size by 80–90% since 1930 as a result of disturbance and the effects of hunting. Large concentrations of moulting Somateria spectabilis present in fjords and bays in the municipalities of Qeqertarsuaq and Upernavik are also at risk from human disturbance. The most important moulting habitats for Somateria spectabilis today are those situated away from human settlements.

Mineral resources are not currently exploited in Greenland. Extensive oil exploration takes place offshore however, and exploratory drillings are expected in 2000.

### PROTECTION STATUS

Table 4 and Figures 4 and 5 summarize the national and international protection status of all IBAs in Greenland.

#### National protection

Greenland is, in its entirety, government-owned; private land holdings do not exist. Despite this, very few sites that are important for birds are protected (Table 4 and Figure 4). Hunting regulations cover Breeding Reserves for Birds (mainly seabird colonies) where

<table>
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<td>Littleton Island and nearby inlets</td>
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<td>Coastline from Robertson Fjord to Foulke Fjord</td>
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<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Hakluyt Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>005</td>
<td>Carey Islands</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>006</td>
<td>Booth Sund area</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>Dalrystone Rock</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>008</td>
<td>Saunders Island</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>009</td>
<td>Qeqertarsuait (Ederfuglelejer)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010</td>
<td>Parker Snow Bay</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>011</td>
<td>Appat Appai</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>012</td>
<td>Coast between Appaliarsulissuaq and Kap Abell</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>013</td>
<td>Kinissuarsuit (Ederfuglelejer)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>014</td>
<td>Appaasit (Kap Shackleton) and Kippalu</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>015</td>
<td>Kinngitsuk III</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>016</td>
<td>Islands and waters south and west of Upernavik town</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>017</td>
<td>Umiaqir</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>018</td>
<td>Ibako</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>019</td>
<td>Appatsiaa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>020</td>
<td>Salleq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>021</td>
<td>Innarsuq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>022</td>
<td>Qorangarsuaq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>023</td>
<td>Nordfjord and adjacent valley</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>024</td>
<td>Qeqertaaq</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>025</td>
<td>Aqajaraq-Sullorsuaq (Waddrebogen and Kudandalen)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>026</td>
<td>Appat, Ritenbenk</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>027</td>
<td>Northern part of Store Hellefiskebanke</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>028</td>
<td>Assissut (Braendvinsskaerene) near Knogpitsen Eiland</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 4. Protection status of Important Bird Areas in Greenland.**

A tick (✓) indicates that an IBA overlaps with a protected area (to any extent).
admission is prohibited during the breeding season. Legally protected areas are not otherwise designated specifically for birds. The majority of north and north-east Greenland is, however, included in a National Park that covers 184,750 km² of ice-free land. Eight IBAs are situated within the Park (Table 4). It should be noted that mineral resource exploitation is still possible within the confines of the Park.

**International protection**

Box 1 shows which relevant international agreements Greenland has ratified. Eleven Ramsar Sites have been designated, of which 10 overlap with IBAs (Table 4).

**CONSERVATION**

- The Greenland Institute of Natural Resources has initiated monitoring programmes for breeding Somateria mollissima and Uria lomvia, as proposed by CAFF.
- A hunting-bag recording system, covering the most important quarry species, was introduced in 1993.
- NERI-AE has undertaken seabird studies in relation to oil exploration activities, with the aim of providing baseline data for environmental impact assessment and contingency planning purposes.

**ANALYTICAL METHODS**

- Population estimates for colonial seabirds are based mainly on good-quality data from surveys performed during 1992 and 1994, supplemented by data from the literature and personal communications. All such data are stored in a Greenland seabird colony database maintained by NERI-AE.
- Data for geese are generally of good quality and are based on surveys carried out since 1982.

**GLOSSARY**

CAFF Conservation of Arctic Flora and Fauna—one of four programs under the Arctic Environmental Protection Strategy (AEPS), adopted by the Arctic nations in Rovaniemi, Finland in 1991.

NERI-AE The Department of the Arctic Environment at the National Environmental Research Institute.

polynya a stretch of open water surrounded by ice, especially in the Arctic seas.

tundra a treeless zone, lying principally north of the Arctic Circle, where winters are long and severe, and summers are short and relatively cool (mean July temperatures not above 10°C). The soil is permanently frozen below the surface layers.

**SITE ACCOUNTS**

**Littleton Island and nearby islets**

Admin region Avanersuaq
Coordinates 78°22'N 72°50'W
Altitude 0-50 m Area 300 ha

**Site description**

A low-lying rocky island with adjacent rocky islets. Egg- and down-collecting takes place (‘Other’ land-use).

**Habitats**

Rocky areas (100%); sea cliff/rocky shore

**Land-use** Hunting, Other

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima</td>
<td>Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>B B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Possibly the largest Somateria mollissima breeding colony in Greenland.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

**Threats**

Unsustainable exploitation (B)

Many thousands of eggs were collected each year until at least 1998.
**Birds**

- **Species**: *Alle alle* (Little Auk)
  - **Season**: B
  - **Year**: 1995
  - **Pop min**: 37,000
  - **Pop max**: 37,000
  - **Acc**: C
  - **Criteria**: A4ii

  - **Habitats**: Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)
  - **Land-use**: Not utilized (100%)

  - Also holds breeding *Alca torda*, *Cepphus grylle* (200 individuals), *Sterna paradisaea* and moulting *Anser caerulescens*.

- **Species**: *Somateria mollissima* (Eider)
  - **Season**: B
  - **Year**: 1997
  - **Pop min**: 866
  - **Pop max**: 866
  - **Acc**: C
  - **Criteria**: B1i

  - **Habitats**: Gravel bed (inland), Wetland (coastal lagoon; water-fringe vegetation), Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (rocky stretch/islets)
  - **Land-use**: Hunting (100%)

Also important for breeding *Sterna paradisaea* and moulting *Anser caerulescens*.

**Protection status**

- **National**: None
- **International**: None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Northumberland Island**

- **Admin region**: Avanersuaq
- **Coordinates**: 77°25'N 72°37'W
- **Altitude**: 0–700 m
- **Area**: 40,000 ha

- **Site description**
  - Steep rocky cliffs and screes facing the sea.

  - **Habitats**: Rocky areas (100%)
  - **Land-use**: Not utilized (100%)

  - Also holds breeding *Alca torda*, *Cepphus grylle* (200 individuals), *Sterna paradisaea* and moulting *Anser caerulescens*.

**Protection status**

- **National**: None
- **International**: None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Dalrymple Rock**

- **Admin region**: Avanersuaq
- **Coordinates**: 76°28'N 70°13'W
- **Altitude**: 0–55 m
- **Area**: 1,000 ha

- **Site description**
  - A small rocky island with associated sea cliffs.

  - **Habitats**: Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)
  - **Land-use**: Not utilized (100%)

**Protection status**

- **National**: None
- **International**: None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Greenland

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima</td>
<td>Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site also holds breeding Fratercula arctica (50 pairs, 1988).

### Protection status

- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

### Site description

An island with associated sea cliffs.

### Habitats

- Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)
- Not utilized (100%)

### Coastal habitat

- Sea cliffs.
- Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)
- Not utilized (100%)

### Protection status

- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

### Site description

Small, low-lying islands. Egg-collecting takes place (‘Other’ land-use).

### Habitats

- Other

### Protection status

- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

### Site description

Sea cliffs.

### Habitats

- Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)
- Not utilized (100%)

### Protection status

- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

Internationally important site for Alle alle, which is present in extremely large numbers. Colonies extend along c.200 km of coastline.

### Protection status

- National: None
- International: None

### Conservation issues

With the exception of a local and probably sustainable subsistence catch of Alle alle, no serious threats are known at the site.
**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Greenland**

### Sites

**Apparsuit (Kap Shackleton) and Kippaku**
- **Admin region**: Upernavik
- **Coordinates**: 72°44'N 56°45'W
- **Altitude**: 0–500 m
- **Area**: 250 ha

**Site description**
A high rocky island with sea cliffs located mainly on the southern coast. The site also includes Kippaku—a small rocky island (15 ha) with sea cliffs on the northern and north-western sides, which slopes gradually to the south/south-west. The two islands were treated as separate IBAs in the previous international IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989): Kippaku (former site GL053) and Apparsuit (former site GL054).

**Habitats**
- Rocky areas
- Grassland
- Wetland
- Marine areas

**Land-use**
- Not utilized (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Somateria mollissima</em></td>
<td>Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>166,893</td>
<td>166,893</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**
National Partial International None

**Conservation issues**
- Disturbance to birds (B)

With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site. These two colonies have not seen the serious declines in *Uria lomvia* numbers recorded elsewhere (e.g. IBA 016), which is probably due to their remoteness from human settlement.

**Apparsuit (Kap Shackleton)**
- **Admin region**: Upernavik
- **Coordinates**: 72°40'N 56°15'W
- **Altitude**: 0–150 m
- **Area**: 20,000 ha

**Site description**
The site comprises archipelagoes, small islands and stretches of steep coastline that support several seabird colonies, located between 72°36’N and 72°48’N. This area includes six sites that were treated as separate IBAs in the previous international IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989): Sanderson’s Hope (Upernavik Apparsuit), island of Qaernarssuaq (former site GL039), Appatsiaat, island of Qaernarssuaq (former site GL040), Kingittog Apparsuit, island of Qaernarssuaq (former site GL041), Avannarleq (Nordø) (former site GL048), Aarrussaq (Hvalo) (former site GL049) and Timmiakullussuit, island of Nutaarmiut (former site GL055).

**Habitats**
- Marine areas
- Rocky areas
- Sea cliffs

**Land-use**
- Not utilized (100%)

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Eider</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
- Disturbance to birds (U)

With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.

**Islands and waters south and west of Upernavik town**
- **Admin region**: Upernavik
- **Coordinates**: 73°15'N 56°49'W
- **Altitude**: 0–80 m
- **Area**: 5 ha

**Site description**
The site also holds small numbers of breeding *Alca torda* and *Fratercula arctica*. *Uria lomvia* no longer breeds at the site.

**Habitats**
- Rocky areas
- Sea cliffs

**Land-use**
- Hunting

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Somateria mollissima</em></td>
<td>Eider</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Protection status**
National None International None

**Conservation issues**
- Disturbance to birds (U), Unsustainable exploitation (U)

The effects of hunting and associated disturbance pose a major threat to the site.
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Greenland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria spectabilis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>2,280</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser albifrons</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Disturbance caused to moulting Somateria spectabilis may be a problem. The extent to which local residents make use of the IBA is unknown.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Sallegq**

Admin region Uummannaq
Coordinates 70°38’N 52°16’W
Altitude 0-800 m Area 100 ha

**Site description**

A high, steep, sea-facing cliff.

Habits Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore)
Land-use Not utilized (100%)

**Birds**

The site holds large numbers of breeding Fulmarus glacialis (>10,000 pairs, 1994). Uria lomvia formerly bred in very large numbers.

**Protection status**

National Partial International None

IBA overlaps with Breeding Reserve for Birds.

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Innarsuaq**

Admin region Uummannaq
Coordinates 70°41’N 51°55’W
Altitude 0-1,000 m Area 600 ha

**Site description**

A very high, steep, sea-facing cliff.

Habits Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore)
Land-use Not utilized (100%)

**Birds**

The site holds large numbers of breeding Fulmarus glacialis (>10,000 pairs, 1994).

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Qingartarsuaq**

Admin region Uummannaq
Coordinates 70°44’N 51°28’W
Altitude 0-800 m Area 400 ha

**Site description**

A high, steep sea cliff.

Habits Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore)
Land-use Not utilized (100%)

**Birds**

The site holds large numbers of breeding Fulmarus glacialis (>10,000 pairs, 1984).

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.
A fjord and the adjacent valley, containing lakes and ponds.

Habitats Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation), Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features)
Land-use Fishery/aquaculture, Hunting

The fjord is the most important moulting site for Somateria spectabilis in Greenland. Branta bernicla hrota stop over during autumn migration.

National None International Partial
IBA overlaps with Ramsar Site (Aqajarua–Sullorsuaq).

Conservation issues
Threats Disturbance to birds (C)
Disturbance caused to moulting Somateria spectabilis may intensify if clam-dredging activities increase in scale.

National None International None
IBA overlaps with Breeding Reserve for Birds.

Conservation issues
Threats Disturbance to birds (C)
With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.

Site description
A large sea area, falling within the 50 m isobath.

Habitats Marine areas (100%; open sea)
Land-use Fishery/aquaculture, Hunting

This site is very important for wintering Somateria spectabilis.

National None International None
IBA overlaps with Breeding Reserve for Birds.

Conservation issues
Threats Disturbance to birds (C)
With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.
**Conservation issues**

**Threats** Disturbance to birds (U), Other (U)

Oil spills pose a threat (‘Other’ threat).

**Assissut (Braendvinsskaerene) near Kronprinsens Eiland**  
**Admin region** Eqeqertarsuq  
**Coordinates** 69°04′N 53°31′W  
**Altitude** 0–20 m  
**Area** 25 ha

**Site description**  
Three small islands which are almost devoid of vegetation.

**Habitats** Rocky areas (rock stacks/islets)  
**Land-use** Not utilized (100%)  

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fratercula arctica</td>
<td>Puffin</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td>— B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Probably individuals.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site also holds breeding Alca torda, Cepphus grylle and Alle alle.

**Protection status**  
**National** Partial  
**International** None

IBA overlaps with Breeding Reserve for Birds.

**Conservation issues**  
No serious threats are known at the site.

**Nunatsiaq (Rotten)**  
**Admin region** Aasiaat  
** Coordinates** 68°52′N 53°22′W  
**Altitude** 0–18 m  
**Area** 20 ha

**Site description**  
A small, grass-covered island. Egg-collecting takes place (‘Other’ land-use).

**Habitats** Grassland (bundal), Rocky areas (rock stacks/islets)  
**Land-use** Other

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser albifrons</td>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>N 1995</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Also breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This site is very important for both breeding and moulting Anser albifrons flavirostris.

**Protection status**  
**National** None  
**International** Partial

IBA overlaps with Ramsar Site (Naternaq).

**Conservation issues**  
No serious threats are known at the site.

**Eqalummiut Nunaat–Nassuttuup Nunaq**  
**Admin region**  
**Coordinates** 67°25′N 51°00′W  
**Altitude** 0–650 m  
**Area** 500,000 ha

**Site description**  
A plateau adjacent to the ice-cap, with deeply incised glacial valleys and associated wetlands that are important feeding and staging areas for geese during the spring. Mid-altitude areas, characterized by tundra and Arctic scrub, are important for nesting geese; high-altitude lakes are used as molting grounds. Hunting is occasional.

**Habitats** Scrub (heathland), Grassland (bundal), Wetland (standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation)  
**Land-use** Hunting
Important Bird Areas in Europe – Greenland

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Ppl min</th>
<th>Ppl max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em></td>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1979</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anser albifrons</em></td>
<td>White-fronted Goose</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>1,150</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the most important sites in Greenland for both breeding and non-breeding *Anser albifrons flavirostris*.

**Protection status**

National None International Partial

IBA overlaps Ramsar Site (Eqalummiut Nunaat–Nassuttuup Nunaat).

**Conservation issues**

Threats Extraction industry (U)

Mineral exploration may threaten the site in the future.

**Site description**

A wide river valley containing many ponds, lakes and fringing marshes.

**Habitats**

Grassland (tundra), Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation)

**Land-use**

Hunting

Important as a pre-breeding staging area for *Anser albifrons flavirostris*.

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

Threats Disturbance to birds (U)

Illegal hunting may take place during the spring.

**Site description**

Sea cliffs.

**Habitats**

Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore)

**Land-use**

Hunting

The site holds large numbers of breeding seabirds, including *Rissa tridactyla* (10,610 pairs, 1990) and *Uria aalge* (2,200 individuals, 1988).

**Protection status**

National None International None

**Conservation issues**

Threats Disturbance to birds (U)

With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.

**Site description**

Large sea area, falling within the 50 m isobath.
**Important Bird Areas in Europe – Greenland**

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria spectabilis</td>
<td>W</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>280,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Estimated.

This is a very important site for wintering *Somateria spectabilis*.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**
  - Unsustainable exploitation (B)

Hunting and egg-collecting pose a threat.

### Ikqattoq Fjord and islands

**Admin region** Nuuk  
**Coordinates** 62°43’N 50°10’W  
**Altitude** 0-500 m  
**Area** 35,000 ha

### Site description

A fjord containing several islands, rocky and sandy shorelines, extensive intertidal flats, and areas of shallow water.

- **Habitats**
  - Wetland (mudflat/sandflat), Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (rock stacks/islets)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somateria mollissima</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mergus serrator</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haliaeetus albicilla</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The concentration of molting *Mergus serrator* is the largest in Greenland.

### Protection status

National None International Partial  
IBA overlaps with Ramsar Site (Ikqattoq).

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**
  - Disturbance to birds (U)

With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.

### Qissuttuut (Ravneøer)

**Admin region** Nuuk  
**Coordinates** 63°58’N 51°55’W  
**Altitude** 0–50 m  
**Area** 30 ha

### Site description

Three small islands located off the outer coast of a larger island.

- **Habitats**
  - Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uria lomvia</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alca torda</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>448</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site also supports breeding *Alca torda* and molting *Histrionicus histrionicus*.

### Protection status

National None International None

### Conservation issues

- **Threats**
  - Disturbance to birds (U)

With the exception of local disturbance caused by hunting, no serious threats are known at the site.

### Islands west and north-west of Simiuttat and south of Qilangarsuit

**Admin region** Nuuk  
**Coordinates** 63°49’N 51°43’W  
**Altitude** 0–100 m  
**Area** 8,500 ha

### Site description

Several small, low-lying islands situated in shallow waters. Egg-collecting takes place (‘Other’ land-use).

- **Habitats**
  - Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore; rock stacks/islets)

### Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uria lomvia</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>9,300</td>
<td>B1i, B2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site holds important numbers of breeding seabirds, including *Uria lomvia* (3,000 individuals), *Cepphus grylle* (134 individuals), and *Sterna paradisaea* (1992 data).
Kap Brewster and Volquart Boon’s coast

**Site description**
Rocky coastline and cliffs located on the south shore of Scoresby Sund (IBA 043), extending from 22°W to 25°W. Subsistence hunting takes place.

**Habitats**
- Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features)
- Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use**
- Hunting

**Birds**
- Species: Alle alle
  - Little Auk
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1989
  - Pop min: 1,000,000
  - Pop max: 5,000,000

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Disturbance to birds (U)

The area is internationally important for Alle alle, which is present in extremely large numbers. Other breeding auks include Uria lomvia (15,000 individuals) and Rissa tridactyla also breed.

**Protection status**
- National: None
- International: None

Liverpool Land coast and mouth of Scoresby Sund

**Site description**
A rocky coastline with cliffs and small offshore islands (Raffles Ø and Rathbone Ø), extending from 70°30’N to 71°30’N. Scoresby Sund is the mouth of a wide fjord between Liverpool Land coast and Kap Brewster (IBA 042), which remains ice-free for much of the year due to strong tidal currents (i.e. a polynya). The nutrient-rich waters provide excellent feeding for seabirds. Subsistence hunting takes place.

**Habitats**
- Marine areas (open sea; sea inlet/coastal features)
- Rocky areas (sea cliff/rocky shore; scree/boulders)

**Land-use**
- Hunting

**Birds**
- Species: Alle alle
  - Little Auk
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1989
  - Pop min: 1,000,000
  - Pop max: 5,000,000

**Conservation issues**
Threats: Disturbance to birds (U)

The area is internationally important for Alle alle, which is present in extremely large numbers on all islands and headlands. Other breeding auks include Uria lomvia (at least 2,000 individuals on Raffles Ø), Cepphus grylle, and possibly Fratercula arctica.

**Protection status**
- National: None
- International: None

Heden

**Site description**
Situated in the western part of Jameson Land, this site comprises flat tundra (mainly dwarf-shrub heath and grassland) and areas of bare ground interspersed with many rivers, lakes and ponds. The primary habitats for geese are areas of marsh and wet grassland adjacent to lakes and streams, and coastal saltmarshes.

**Habitats**
- Scrub (heathland)
- Grassland (tundra)
- Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation)

**Land-use**
- Hunting

**Birds**
- Species: Anser brachyrhynchus
  - Pink-footed Goose
  - Season: B
  - Year: 1989
  - Pop min: 50
  - Pop max: 50

**Conservation issues**
- Threats: Extinction activity (U)

This is a very important moulting area for two species of goose.

**Protection status**
- National: None
- International: Partial

Kjøveland

**Site description**
An area of tundra and dwarf-shrub heath situated in western Jameson Land, containing lakes, rivers and several marshes. Subsistence hunting takes place.

**Habitats**
- Scrub (heathland)
- Grassland (tundra)
- Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream; water-fringe vegetation)

**Land-use**
- Hunting

**Birds**
- Species: Branta leucopsis
  - Barnacle Goose
  - Season: N
  - Year: 1988
  - Pop min: 621

**Conservation issues**
No serious threats are known at the site.

Enhjørningens Dal and Pingel Dal

**Site description**
Two river valleys situated in eastern Scoresby Land, with marsh and dwarf-shrub heath vegetation.

**Protection status**
- National: None
- International: None

**Conservation issues**
No serious threats are known at the site.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alle alle</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser brachyrhynchus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnacle Goose</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Also breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An important moulting and breeding site for *Branta leucopsis*.

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Extraction industry (U)

Oil exploration activity may threaten the site in the future.

Site description

A c.60-km long valley containing marshes, lakes, ponds and gravel plains, bisecting a plateau (700–1,000 m) in Scoresby Land.

Habitats Scrub (heathland), Wetland (standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation), Rocky areas

Land-use Not utilized (100%)

Important as both a breeding and moulting site for two species of goose.

Protection status
National None International None

Conservation issues

Threats Extraction industry (U)

Oil exploration activity may threaten the site in the future.

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Occurs in internationally important numbers when moulting; also breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Possibly breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Breeds on Ternholme.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Irregular breeder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is important for breeding waders, ducks and Stercorarius longicaudus, and moulting geese.

Protection status
National Partial International Partial

Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

Site description

A series of converging, wide glacial valleys in otherwise mountainous terrain, containing fjords, seasonal stream channels and water-bodies, and tundra vegetation overlying thick glacial deposits. Moskusoksefjord and Loch Fyne are long, narrow sea inlets that continue inland as valleys. The site includes Ternholme—a flat, low-lying island located 2.5 km offshore from Myggbukta. This area includes two sites that were treated as separate IBAs in the previous international IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989): ‘Myggbukta’ (former site GL001) and ‘Stordal–Mokusoksefjord–Badlanddal–Loch Fyne’ (former site GL004).

Habitats Grassland (hundra), Wetland (standing fresh water; river/stream), Marine areas (sea inlet/coastal features), Rocky areas (rock stacks/islets)

Land-use Not utilized (100%)

Important as both a breeding and moulting site for two species of goose.

Protection status
National Partial International Partial

Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

Site description

An extensive area of tundra with several ponds.

Habitats Grassland (hundra), Wetland (standing fresh water; water-fringe vegetation), Rocky areas

Land-use Not utilized (100%)

An important site for moulting geese. Also holds breeding Clangula hyemalis, waders and Stercorarius longicaudus, and possibly Somateria spectabilis and Nyctea scandiaca.

Birds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc</th>
<th>Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Also breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Possibly breeds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Breeds on Ternholme.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Irregular breeder.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The site is important for moulting geese.

Protection status
National Partial International Partial

Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

Site description

An extensive area of tundra with several ponds.
**Site description**

An extensive area of coastal tundra with river valleys and wetlands.

**Habitats**
- Scrub (heathland), Grassland (tundra), Wetland (river/stream)
- Land-use: Not utilized (100%)

**Land-use**
- Not utilized (100%)

**Protection status**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser brachyrhynchus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnacle Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris canutus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris alba</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaropus fulicarius</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Phalarope</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius longicaudus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This site holds moulting Anser brachyrhynchus (1,500 individuals, 1989). Breeding birds include 8 of the 32 species that are restricted in Europe to the Arctic/tundra biome (when breeding).

**Hochstetter Forland**

Admin region North and North-east Greenland National Park
Coordinates: 75°27’N 20°00’W
Altitude: 0–400 m Area: 140,000 ha

**Site description**

A 5–10 km wide expanse of gravel moraines and uplifted former sea floor, separating the large fjord-like Lake Saeløsen from Dove Bay. The area is crossed by several rivers, notably Lakeeselven, and there are numerous small lakes and ponds with narrow fringes of vegetation. Arctic tundra grows on the slopes rising up towards the hinterland. This site includes ‘Hvalrosodden-Slamodden, Germania Land’ (former site GL007), which was treated as a separate IBA in the previous international IBA inventory (Grimmett and Jones 1989).

**Protection status**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser brachyrhynchus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnacle Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris canutus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris alba</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalaropus fulicarius</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Phalarope</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius longicaudus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A3, B1i</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This site holds moulting Anser brachyrhynchus (1,500 individuals, 1989). Breeding birds include 8 of the 32 species that are restricted in Europe to the Arctic/tundra biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Birds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Pop min</th>
<th>Pop max</th>
<th>Acc Criteria</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anser brachyrhynchus</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pink-footed Goose</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A4i, B1i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branta leucopsis</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnacle Goose</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>A3, B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calidris canutus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>A3, B3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calidris alba</td>
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<td>1989</td>
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<td>A3, B3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stercorarius longicaudus</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>1989</td>
<td>Common</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>A3, B3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This is a significant moulting site for Anser brachyrhynchus. Breeding birds include 6 of the 32 species that are restricted in Europe to the Arctic/tundra biome (when breeding).

**Protection status**

No serious threats are known at the site.

**Conservation issues**

No serious threats are known at the site.
Henrik Krøyer Holme

Admin region North and North-east Greenland
National Park
Coordinates 80°45’N 13°45’W
Altitude 0-200 m Area 1,000 ha

Site description
Three small, low-lying, barren islands located in the north-eastern water polynya.

Habitats
- Rocky areas (100%; sea cliff/rocky shore)
- Land-use Not utilized (100%)

Birds

Species | Season | Year | Pop min | Pop max | Acc | Criteria
--- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | ---
*Pagophila eburnea* | Ivory Gull | B | 1995 | 510 | — | — | A4i, B1i, B2

1. Individuals.

Larus sabini, Sturna paradisaea and possibly Rhodostethia rosea also breed.

Protection status

National Partial International Partial

IBA overlaps with National Park (North and North-east Greenland).
IBA overlaps with Biosphere Reserve (North and North-east Greenland National Park).

Conservation issues

No serious threats are known at the site.

REFERENCES


