Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 15 May 2019
Update version, previously published on : 1 January 2002

Denmark (Greenland)

Heden

Designation date	27 January 1988
Site number	389
Coordinates	71°00'46"N 23°55'49"W
Area	261 852,00 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

An extensive level tundra area, which gently slopes from a plateau at about 400 m asl. towards the sea. Part of the largest tundra area in Greenland, which gently slopes from a plateau at about 400 m asl. towards the sea to the west. It includes numerous shallow lakes, wet heathland, marshes, saltmarsh, streams and rivers. It is an important staging area for moulting pink-footed and barnacle geese which both meet the 1% population criterion. The biodiversity is relatively high and many other species of waterbirds breed here. Seasonal harvesting of natural resources to limited degree is carried out by local people and hunting is regulated.

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Compiler 1

Name	David Boertmann
Institution/agency	Aarhus University, Institute for Bioscience
Postal address	Frederiksborgvej 299 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	2009

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Heden

2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

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

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

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

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps	0

Boundaries description

The western boundary is placed 3 km off the shore. The southern boundary follows the river Sjællandselv. The eastern border is along 23° 23' W longitude. The northern border is a line from the point 71° 15' N, 23° 23' W to the point 71° 21' N, 24° 38' 30"W.

If the site is reduced in size due to mining activities, the reduced site will have a northern border between 71° 21' N, 24° 38.5' W and 71° 18' 45'' N, 24° 10' 49'' W, a northwestern border between the points 1/ 71° 18' 45'' N, 24° 10' 49'' W, 2/ 71° 11'N, 24° 15' 56'' W, 3/ 71° 08' 21'' N, 24° 24' 04'' W and 4/ 71° 07' 24'' N, 24° 27' 42'' W.

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, 60 km to the east

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes ○ No ◉

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha): 261852

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries: 261852.13

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

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

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

Middle Arctic, continental according to Bay 1997

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

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

Other reasons: This site is the largest continuous low land (< 200 m asl) area in East Greenland.

☑ Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

☑ Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification: The site supports many populations important to the diversity of high Arctic East Greenland.

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

☑ Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers: 25000

Start year: 2008

Source of data: Glahder et al. 2010, Boertmann & Nielsen 2010

☑ 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
Carex chordorrhiza		☑	☑	☐	LC	☐	VU on national red list	very rare in Greenland
Draba sibirica		☐	☑	☐		☐		limited distribution in Greenland

The flora was studied in detail in the 1980s, but it has not been possible to review these studies in the present context. However, a rare and very localised species, Draba sibirica, is common.
Carex chordorrhiza (very rare in Greenland) have also been found in the site.

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																		

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	*Anser brachyrhynchus*	Pink-footed Goose	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	13620	2008	2.5	LC	☐	☐	national responsibility species	large breeding and moulting populations
CHORDATA / AVES	*Arenaria interpres*	Ruddy Turnstone	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Branta leucopsis*	Barnacle Goose	☐	☑	☑	☐	☑	☑	☐	☐	6760	2008	8.3	LC	☐	☐	national responsibility species	large breeding and moulting populations in the area East Greenland/Scotland & Ireland
CHORDATA / AVES	*Bubo scandiacus*	Snowy Owl	☑	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				VU	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris alba*	Sanderling	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris alpina arctica*		☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	endemic subspecies	breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Calidris canutus*	Red Knot	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				NT	☐	☐	national responsibility species	breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Charadrius hiaticula*	Common Ringed Plover	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Falco rusticolus*	Gyrfalcon	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☑	☐	NT on national red list	breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Numenius phaeopus*	Whimbrel	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	NT on national red list	breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalaropus fulicarius*	Red Phalarope	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Phalaropus lobatus*	Red-necked Phalarope	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Somateria spectabilis*	King Eider	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Stercorarius longicaudus*	Long-tailed Skua	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Stercorarius parasiticus*	Arctic Skua	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		breeder
CHORDATA / AVES	*Sterna paradisaea*	Arctic Tern	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐	NT on national red list	breeding
CHORDATA / AVES	*Xema sabini*	Sabine's Gull	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐	50			LC	☐	☐	NT on national red list	breeder
Others																		
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Canis lupus arctos*		☑	☐	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐					☐	☐	VU on national red list	
CHORDATA / MAMMALIA	*Ovibos moschatus*	muskox	☐	☑	☐	☐	☑	☐	☐	☐				LC	☐	☐		One of the most important areas for muskox in Greenland

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Heden is the most important moulting area for barnacle goose in Greenland.

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, with a higher percentage of occurrence, although no recent data can be provided.

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

<no data available>

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

4.1 - Ecological character

The geology is dominated by Jurassic sandstones, which for example is exposed along the rivers. The area generally slopes gently from a plateau (400 m asl.) to the sea, and many rivers (some dries up in summer) traverse this slope. In winter (until May) the area is covered by snow and the sea is frozen until June, although a shore lead develops from May. The tidal amplitude is approx. 1 meter. There is continuous permafrost in the area.
There are many marshes in depressions and along the rivers. The marshes are among the most lush in Northeast Greenland, and relatively tall herb vegetation is seen in some of these marshes and also low scrubs of Salix occur. Along a part of the coast, there are extensive salt marshes and extensive mudflats are exposed at low tide. Ponds are numerous.

In the dry parts dwarf shrub heath and grasslands dominate.

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
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		3		Rare
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 >> M: Permanent rivers/ streams/ creeks		1		Representative
Fresh water > Flowing water >> N: Seasonal/ intermittent/ irregular rivers/ streams/ creeks		4		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> O: Permanent freshwater lakes		2		Representative
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3		Representative

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
dwarf scub heath	
abrasion flats	
fell fields	

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Optional text box to provide further information

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)

This Köppen-Gieger classification system do not really apply to this site. The site is within the high Arctic climate zone.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

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

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres): 460

- 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.

Hall Inlet and Scoresby Sound

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
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from rainfall / snowfall	☑	No change

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	No change

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

The water source is primarily snow and not rain.

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 ◉

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l) ☐

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

Euhaline/Eusaline (30-40 g/l) ☐

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

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 surrounding areas are dominated by high mountains and open sea.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

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

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low
Scientific and educational	Major scientific study site	High

Supporting Services

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

Other ecosystem service(s) not included above:

The major provision service provided by the site is hunting for geese and muskoxen.
Cultural values include a number of archaeological sites (cf. Sandell & Sandell 1991) and an old expedition house “Gurreholm”.

Within the site: 100s

Outside the site: 100s

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes ○ No ◉ Unknown ○

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland ☐

ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland ☐

iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples ☐

iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland ☐

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Public land (unspecified)	☑	☑

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:
Pinngortitamut Avatangiisinullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik
Departementet for Natur og Miljø
Ministry of Nature and Environment

Provide the name and title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:
Karen Motzfeldt, Head of Department for Nature, Climate and Research

Postal address:
Pinngortitamut Avatangiisinullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik
Departementet for Natur og Miljø
Ministry of Nature and Environment
Postboks 1015
3900 Nuuk

E-mail address:
pan@nanoq.gl

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Low impact	Low impact	☐	No change	☑	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Oil and gas drilling	Low impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	High impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Aircraft flight paths	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Biological resource use

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

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Low impact	Low impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Low impact	Medium impact	☑	increase	☑	increase

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Establishment of harbour and airstrip facilities including a road was planned in connection to a mining project to the north of the Ramsar site. These facilities were planned to be placed in the northwest corner of the Ramsar site near the shore. The plans were abandoned in 2008 however, and there has been no activity since. Plans for the reduction of the area of the Ramsar site in relation to the establishment of these facilities were forwarded to the Ramsar Secretariat including a proposal for a replacement area – which was designated in 2011.

The area was subject to intensive oil exploration in the 1980s and -90s. Since then oil activities have been dormant until 2011, when an oil company was awarded two license blocks covering the entire Ramsar site, and aeromagnetic surveys were conducted in 2017 and seismic exploration is expected in years to come.

It was demonstrated that the graminoid productivity in marshes had increased between 1989 and 2008, and that the density of moulting Pink-footed Geese had doubled in the same habitats (Madsen et al. 2011).

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Areas important to wildlife (Anon. 2000)		https://www.govmin.gl/images/stories/minerals/rules_for_fieldwor k.pdf	whole
Ramsar site	Heden	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	GL044 Heden	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/55	whole

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

Ia Strict Nature Reserve ☐

Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection ☐

II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation ☐

III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features ☐

IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention ☑

V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation ☐

VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems ☐

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Other:

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

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? No

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes ○ No ◉

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes ○ No ◉

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No need identified

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Birds	Proposed
Animal community	Proposed

Monitoring proposed by Egevang & Boertmann 2001

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Anonymous 2000. Rules for fieldwork and reporting regarding mineral resources (excluding hydrocarbons) in Greenland. – Government of Greenland, Bureau of Minerals and Petroleum.
Bay, C. 1997. Floristic division and vegetation zonation of Greenland in relevance to a circumpolar arctic vegetation map: 27-31. In: Proceedings of the second circumpolar arctic vegetation mapping workshop, Arendal, Norway, 19.-24. May 1996. Walker, S. & A.C. Lillie, eds.). – Occasional Paper No. 52, 1997. Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado.
Boertmann, D. & 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
Egevang, C. & Boertmann, D. 2001. The Greenland Ramsar Sites, a status report. – National Environmental Research Institute (NERI), Technical Report No. 346, 96 pp.
Glahder, C.M. & Walsh, A. 2010. Breeding bird densities in the Ramsar site Heden, Jameson Land, East Greenland. – Dansk Orn. Foren. Tidsskr. 104: 131-140.
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.
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.
Madsen, J., C. Jaspers, M. Tamstorf, C.E. Mortensen & F. Rigét 2011: Long-term effects of grazing and global warming on the composition and carrying capacity of graminoid marshes for moulting geese in Northeast Greenland. – Ambio 40: 638-649.
Greenland Red List 2007. (Boertmann, D., 2008). Rødliste 2007 over planter og dyr i Grønland. – Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Grønlands Hjemmestyre.
Sandell, H.T. & Sandell, B. 1991 Archaeology and environment in the Scoresby Sund fjord. Ethno-archaeological investigations of the last Thule culture of Northeast Greenland. – Meddelelser om Grønland, Man & Society 15, 150 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
<1 file(s) uploaded>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports
<no file available>

v. site management plan
<no file available>

vi. other published literature
<3 file(s) uploaded>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:

Southern part of Heden seen towards north. (*David Boertmann, 10-08-2009*)

The Tyskit Nunaat-area with many ponds and breeding habitat for Sabines Gull. (*David Boertmann, 17-07-1963*)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter
<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation: 1988-01-27