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Animal life	Fish, seals, walruses, whales, polar bears, arctic foxes, arctic wolves, reindeer, musk oxen, collard lemmings, snow hares and a rich bird life which comprises some 50 breeding species. Livestock in South Greenland are following, sheep, tame reindeer, cows, horses, dogs and fowls. In North Greenland dogsleds are used for hunting and fishing purposes
National parks	The national park of Greenland comprises approximately 972,000 km² in the north eastern part of the country
Conservations	Approximately 20,000 km² at Melville Bay and a protected area at Sarfartooq (The Paradise Valley) in the district of Maniitsoq. The Ilulissat icefjord is a UNESCO world heritage site
Population	
Population	56,282 (Jan. 2014)
Density	0.14 per km² of ice-free area (Jan. 2014)
Population in the capital	Nuuk: 16,818 (Jan. 2014)
Population in towns	48,197 (Jan. 2014)
Population in settlements	8,085 (Jan. 2014)
Population growth rate	-0.16 per cent (2013)
Death rate, total	7.9 deaths per 1,000 inhabitants (2013)
Net migration	-447 (2013)
Infant mortality rate, total	8.9 deaths per 1,000 live births (2012)
Life expectancy	Women 73.5, men 68.7 (2008/2012)
Total fertility rate	1.98 per woman aged 15-49 years (2012)
Demonym	Noun: Greenlander(s). Adjective: Greenlandic
Ethnic groups	Born in Greenland: 87.8 per cent. Born outside Greenland: 12.2 per cent (Jan. 2014)
Religions	Evangelical Lutheran
Languages	Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Danish
Government	
Government type	Parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy
Dependency status	Part of the Kingdom of Denmark; self-governing overseas administrative division of Denmark since 1979
Capital	Nuuk