# Article information:

Dynamics of the sea ice edge in Davis Strait - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0924796306003228>

# Article summary:

1. Satellite data was used to quantify sea ice characteristics in the Baffin Bay–Davis Strait–Labrador Sea area.

2. The mean intercept at the West Greenland coast between 1979 and 2002 was located at 66.9°N, assuming the ice edge was 85% ice concentration.

3. Sea ice production on the banks of West Greenland and advected sea ice from Baffin Bay both contributed significantly to sea temperatures and salinities measured during summer on the banks.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Dynamics of the Sea Ice Edge in Davis Strait” is a reliable source of information about sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait, as it draws upon satellite data to quantify sea ice characteristics in the region. The article also provides an analysis of how different factors such as wind and current patterns, winter temperatures, and local sea ice production affect the extent of sea ice in Davis Strait over time. Furthermore, it discusses how these changes can influence plankton abundance and recruitment of cod in South Greenland.

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided, as it presents both sides of the argument equally and objectively. It also does not contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular viewpoint or opinion. Additionally, possible risks associated with changes in sea ice dynamics are noted throughout the article, providing readers with a comprehensive understanding of potential impacts on marine life in Davis Strait.

However, there are some missing points of consideration that could have been explored further within this article. For example, while it mentions that plankton abundance is affected by changes in sea ice dynamics, there is no evidence provided for this claim nor any discussion about how exactly plankton populations are impacted by these changes. Additionally, while correlations between certain variables such as North Atlantic Oscillation index and Arctic Oscillation index are discussed within this article, there is no exploration into potential causes for these correlations or what implications they may have for future research into sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait.

In conclusion, “Dynamics of the Sea Ice Edge in Davis Strait” is a reliable source of information about sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait that provides an objective overview of different factors influencing its extent over time without bias or partiality towards any particular viewpoint or opinion. However, there are some missing points of consideration that could have been explored further within this article which would have provided readers with a more comprehensive understanding of its subject matter.

# Topics for further research:

* Plankton abundance and sea ice dynamics
* Causes of North Atlantic Oscillation index and Arctic Oscillation index correlations
* Impacts of sea ice dynamics on marine life in Davis Strait
* Long-term effects of sea ice changes on cod recruitment in South Greenland
* Potential risks associated with sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait
* Interactions between wind and current patterns and sea ice extent

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/31069a82f399abe838cab393eb7c6e04>