# Article information:

Dynamics of the sea ice edge in Davis Strait - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/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 provide an accurate picture of the area’s sea ice characteristics over a 24-year period. The article is also well-researched, providing detailed information about factors such as wind and current patterns, winter temperatures, hydrographic structure, plankton abundance, and recruitment of offshore cod that influence sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait.

However, there are some potential biases present in this article that should be noted. For example, while the article does mention that Arctic sea ice has shown a negative hemispheric trend over the past 25 years, it does not explore any potential causes for this trend or discuss any possible solutions or strategies for mitigating its effects. Additionally, while the article does note that early disappearance of sea ice can lead to a disadvantageous coupling between phytoplankton and zooplankton populations, it does not explore any potential consequences of this phenomenon or discuss any strategies for addressing it.

In addition to these potential biases, there are also some missing points of consideration in this article that should be addressed. For instance, while the article does discuss how annual sea ice cover influences light conditions and nutrient availability in Davis Strait waters, it fails to mention how climate change may affect these factors over time or how they may impact other species living in these waters besides codfish. Furthermore, while the article mentions that plankton abundance is not correlated with sea ice concentration levels in Davis Strait waters, it fails to explore why this might be or what other factors may be influencing plankton populations instead.

In conclusion, “Dynamics of the Sea Ice Edge in Davis Strait” is a reliable source of information about sea ice dynamics in Davis Strait; however there are some potential biases and missing points of consideration present within this article that should be addressed before drawing any conclusions from its findings.

# Topics for further research:

* Causes of Arctic sea ice decline
* Strategies for mitigating sea ice decline
* Consequences of early sea ice disappearance
* Strategies for addressing early sea ice disappearance
* Effects of climate change on light conditions and nutrient availability
* Factors influencing plankton populations in Davis Strait

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8d3d23ea07e155c1b9cd06a8a4971f44>