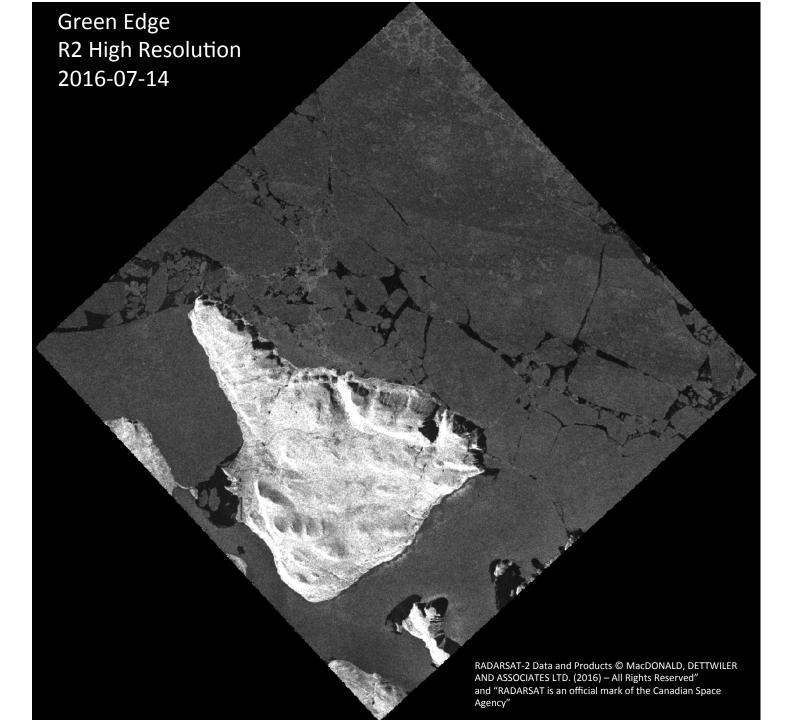
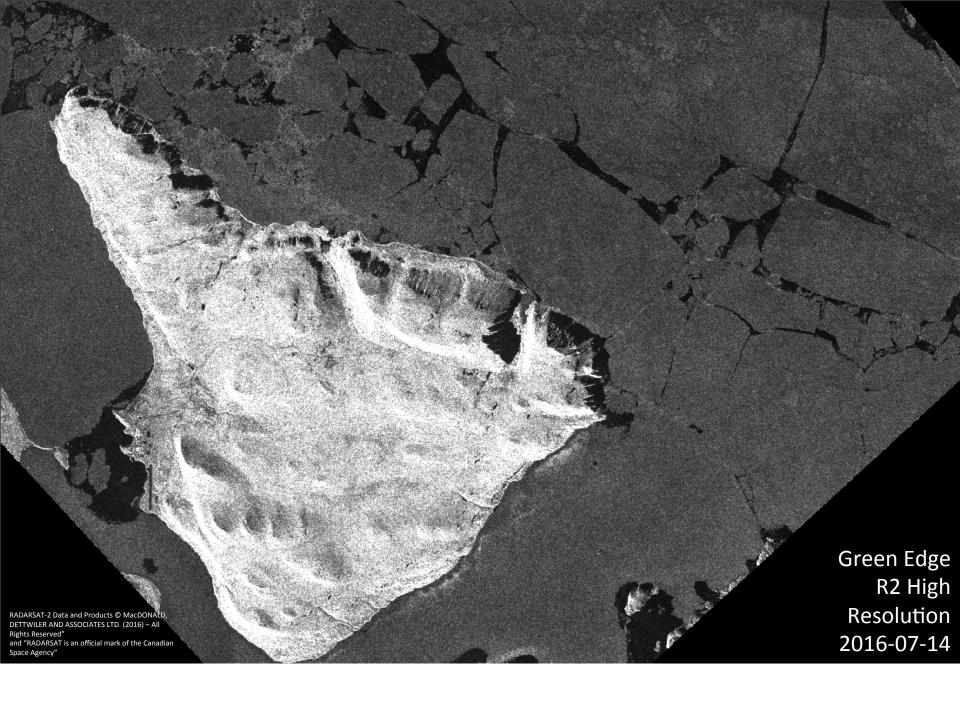
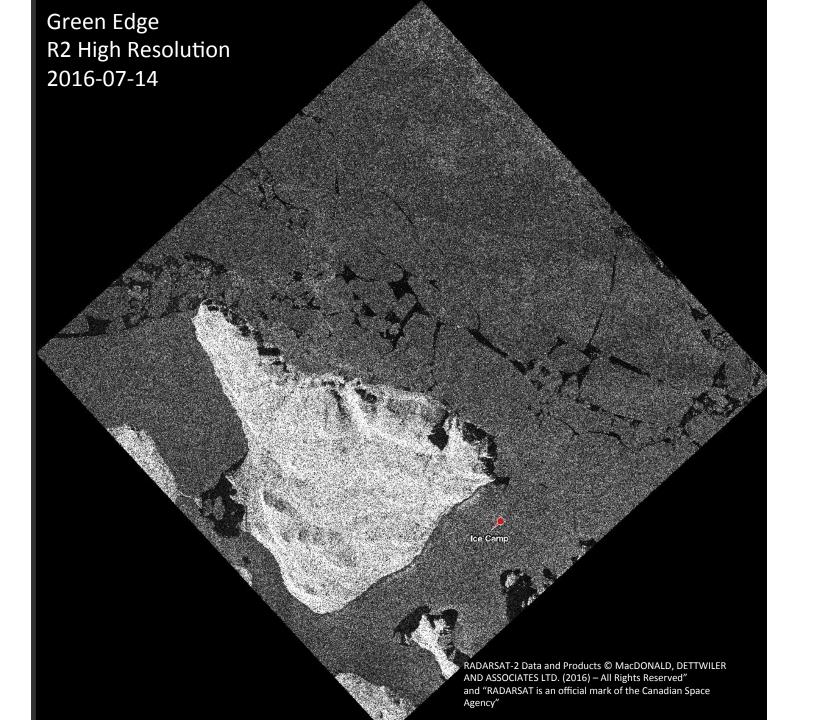
## Green Edge Ice Camp

## Comments

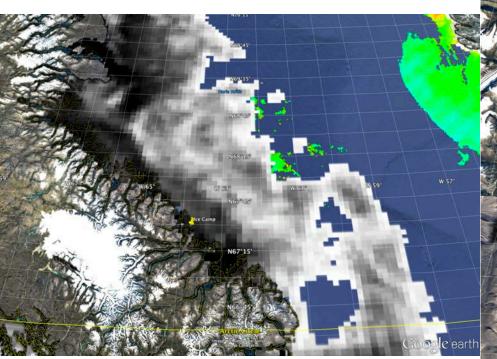
- We have two RADARSAT-2 high-resolution images thanks to Henry Jupe from the Canadian Ice Service. I added a third image with the ice camp position.
- By comparing the AMSR2 zoom images of July 14<sup>th</sup> and of July 15<sup>th</sup>, we observe that the sea ice with a sea ice concentration of 100% east of Broughton Island (Feature A) is quickly melting.
- On the Sentinel-1 image, we observe that the distance between the ice camp and the marginal ice zone is 162.2 km. This distance decreased from 294.0 km (May 5<sup>th</sup>) to 287.3 km (May 10<sup>th</sup>) to 248.4km (May 17<sup>th</sup>) to 245.1 km (May 18<sup>th</sup>) to 252.3 km (May 22<sup>nd</sup>) to 233.4 km (May 29<sup>th</sup>) to 232.2 km (June 10<sup>th</sup>) to 235.4 km (June 15<sup>th</sup>) to 240.7 km (June 27<sup>th</sup>) to 188.9 km (July 4<sup>th</sup>) to 108.2 km (July 9<sup>th</sup>) to 162.2 km (July 15<sup>th</sup>). We note an apparent increase in the distance between the ice camp and the marginal ice zone between July 9<sup>th</sup> and July 15<sup>th</sup>. My hypothesis is the following. I suppose the melting of the sea ice causes a blurred edge between the sea ice and the open water on the Sentinel-1 images. Thus, it is more difficult to identify the marginal ice zone precisely.
- The distance between the ice camp and the land-fast ice edge is 3.6 km. It was 3.9 km on July 12<sup>th</sup>.

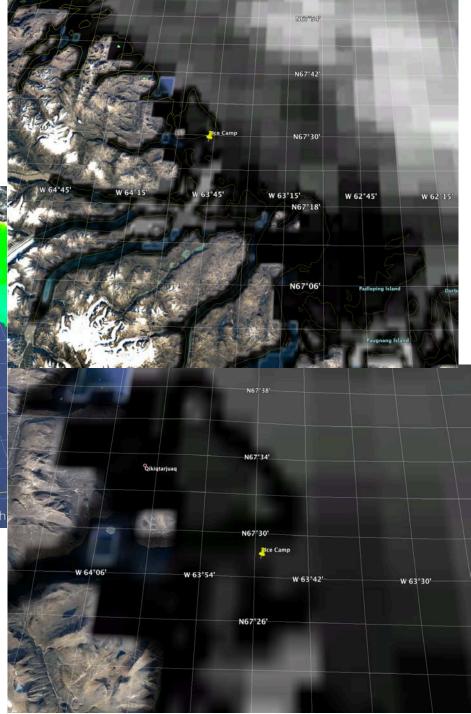




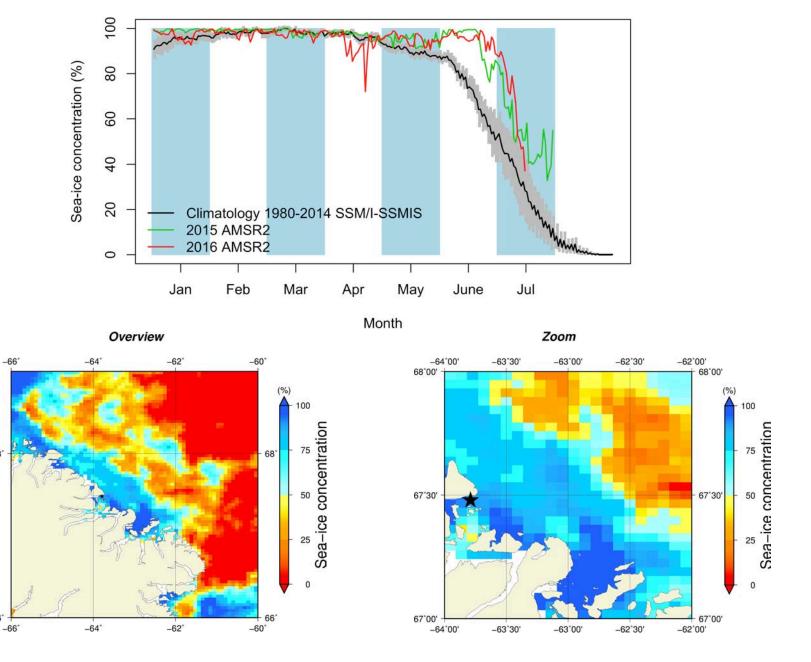


July 15<sup>th</sup>
AMSR2 sea-ice concentration and MODIS
chlorophyll-a concentration



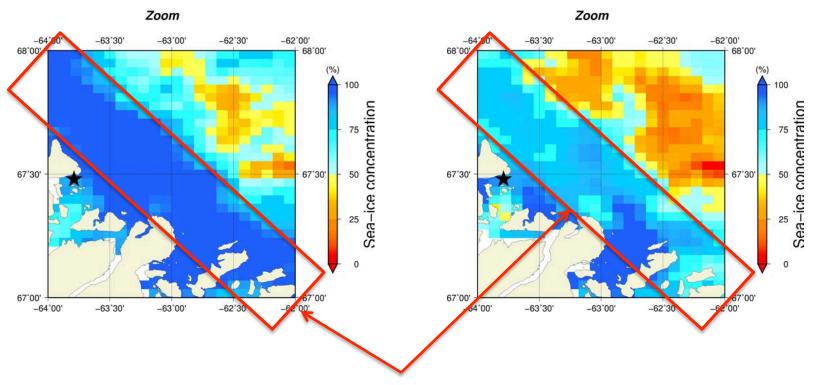


July 15<sup>th</sup> (AMSR2) Sea – ice concentration in the region 66° to 69°N and – 66° to – 60°E



## July 14th (AMSR2)

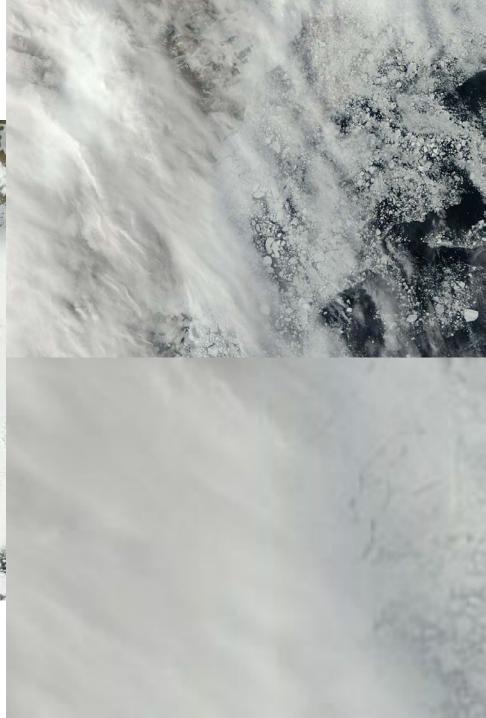
## July 15th (AMSR2)



Feature A

July 15<sup>th</sup> (MODIS)





July 15th (Sentinel-1)

