**[¿Están sufriendo los osos polares un declive poblacional provocado por la reducción del hielo ártico?]**

**Miembros del grupo:**

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**Elementos clave de la pregunta seleccionada. Estos elementos se usarán para hacer la búsqueda bibliográfica.**

(TI=(polar bear)) AND TI=(ice) AND TI=(population) AND PY=(2010-2022).

**Selección de 4 artículos científicos recientes (después de 2010) sobre la pregunta.**

Sea-ice indicators of polar bear habitat. DOI: 10.5194/tc-10-2027-2016.

A tale of two polar bear populations: ice habitat, harvest, and body condition. DOI: 10.1007/s10144-011-0299-9.

Influence of sea ice dynamics on population energetics of Western Hudson Bay polar bears. DOI: 10.1093/conphys/coaa132.

Population ecology of polar bears in Davis Strait, Canada and Greenland. DOI: 10.1002/jwmg.489.

**Selección de al menos 1 artículo o informe no científico sobre la pregunta.**

https://abcnews.go.com/International/polar-bears-inbreeding-due-melting-sea-ice-posing/story?id=79894188

**Extracción de contenido relevante del material anterior.** Podéis pegar trozos de los artículos indicando su procedencia.

One of the primary mechanisms by which sea ice loss is expected to affect polar bears is via reduced body condition and growth resulting from reduced access to prey. A tale of two polar bear populations: ice habitat, harvest, and body condition.

Effects of reduced food availability associated with environmental condition regardless of density in southeen elephant seals. A tale of two polar bear populations: ice habitat, harvest, and body condition.

Declines in body condition there could be the result of density-dependent effects resulting from population growth and/or a result of the observed decline in summer se ice concentration. A tale of two polar bear populations: ice habitat, harvest, and body condition.

The Arctic marine ecosystem has experienced extensive changes in sea ice dynamics, with significant effects on ice-dependent species such as polar bears (Ursus maritimus). Influence of sea ice dynamics on population energetics of Western Hudson Bay polar bears.

Our study also demonstrated the association between age/sex class energetic patterns and environmental conditions. Reduced energy density and storage energy were associated with earlier sea ice breakup and this relationship was significant for all classes. Influence of sea ice dynamics on population energetics of Western Hudson Bay polar bears.

Sea ice is the most important single factor influencing polar bear demographic responses in the changing Arctic marine ecosystem. Influence of sea ice dynamics on population energetics of Western Hudson Bay polar bears.

Spring sea-ice retreat will continue to arrive earlier and fall sea-ice advance will continue to arrive later, with no reversal in sight. Sea-ice indicators of polar bear habitat.

Changes in sea ice have been shown to impact polar bear abundance, productivity, body condition, and distribution. Sea-ice indicators of polar bear habitat.

We estimated the abundance of the Davis Strait polar bearsubpopulation to be 2,158, which results in a relatively highpopulation density of polar bears of approximately 5.1 bears/1,000 km2of sea ice habitat (Taylor and Lee 1995). Thisdensity is greater than polar bear densities in other seasonal-ice subpopulations, which are approximately 3.5 bears/1,000 km2. Population ecology of polar bears in Davis Strait, Canada and Greenland.

Polar bear populations studied in Svalbard, the Norwegian archipelago on the Barents Sea, were found to have up to a 10% loss in genetic diversity over a 20-year period, which correlated with a "rapid disappearance of Arctic sea ice," Polar bears are inbreeding due to melting sea ice, posing risk to survival of the species, scientists say.

**Conclusiones.** Texto elaborado por el grupo que responda a la pregunta planteada inicialmente.

Según hemos podido interpretar en los distintos artículos mencionados con anterioridad, y en la noticia publicada en el periódico ABC, los osos polares están sufriendo una disminución poblacional, o bien, se están viendo obligados a desplazarse a zonas donde la superficie de hielo fijo es mayor. Esto, también está produciendo la pérdida genética de esta especie y que los ejemplares que aún sobreviven se vean condicionados a adaptarse para cazar sus presas, que van a poder huir más fácilmente de estos predadores, por lo consiguiente, la falta de alimento es acusada. Al surgir la necesidad de desplazarse en busca de zonas con más hielo, se producen choques entre distintos ejemplares, lo que produce enfrentamientos y por lo tanto, perdida de vidas en ellos.