

Errata

In the *Preface* to this thesis, the individual burden of work between the authors was not given, and it is therefore included in this errata:

Paper I: The paper was a joint effort but the work was divided so that model simulations, figures and tables were made by Nohr and the majority of the descriptive text was written by Omstedt. Conclusions were drawn jointly.

Paper II: Derivation of internal wave drag parametrization, model simulations and the content of the paper were developed in collaboration between the two authors with approximately equal share of effort.

Paper III: The first author (Björk) made a large part of the data analysis and wrote most of the text. Nohr made a part of the data analysis and contributed very actively to the text. Although Björk had a leading role as first author, the entire concept of the paper was a result of very active discussions between Björk, Nohr and Gustafsson. Lindberg contributed mostly through the field activity and some discussions.

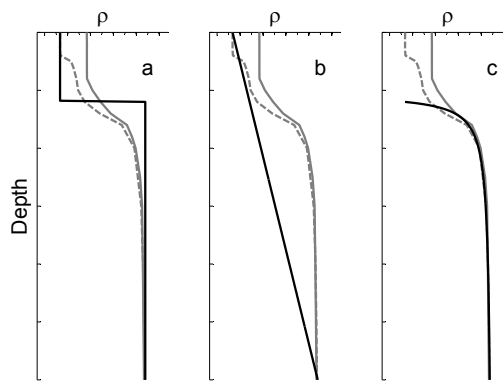
Paper IV: The model concept was developed in equal shares between all three authors. Nohr made the entire technical model implementation as well as all model analysis. Nohr wrote also a major part of the text.

The following error were found in the text:

Page 12: Missing (in the last term of Eq. (2.5), the term should read $\dots + S((P - E)A_s + Q_f)$ and so also the equation in the last sentence on the page.

Page 16: The equation in the sentence : " The quantity q_a is often expressed as relative humidity ($= \frac{q_a}{q_s}$)..." is misspelled and should read $= \frac{q_a}{q_s}$

Page 25: Figure 3.6 is, unfortunately, wrong! The correct figure should be:



The following error were found in the appended pappers:

Paper IV, page 2: In the middle section, the sentences stating "The ice and open water are separated by a moving "ice front". If the wind is offshore the front moves in free drift. When the wind is onshore, the ice speed is reduced by internal forces dependent only on the ice strength [Hibler, 1979]. No ridging occurs in the model and the thickness is only thermodynamically controlled." are somewhat misleading and now reads: "The ice and open water are separated by a one dimensional moving "ice front". If the wind is offshore, the frontal motion is controlled by free drift and frazil ice formation. When the wind is onshore, the ice speed is reduced by internal forces dependent on the ice strength [Hibler, 1979] and ridging occurs."