

Gulf Of Mexico Water Temperature

A related feature is an area of warm water with an "eddy" or "Loop Current ring" that separates from the Loop Current, somewhat randomly every 3 to 17 months. Swirling at 1.8 to 2 meters/second, these rings drift to the west at speeds of 2 to 5 kilometers/day and have a lifespan of up to a year before they bump into the coast of Texas or Mexico. These eddies are composed of warm Caribbean waters and possess physical properties that isolate the masses from surrounding Gulf Common Waters. The rings can measure 200 to 400 kilometers in diameter and extend down to a depth of 1000 meters. 9b8b86cf13

Loop Current 8 meters/second. moves north into the Gulf of Mexico, loops east and south before exiting to the east through the Florida Straits and joining the Gulf Stream. Serving as the dominant circulation feature in the Eastern Gulf of Mexico, the Loop Current transports between 23 and 27 sverdrups and reaches maximum flow speeds of from 1. The Loop Current A parent to the Florida Current, the Loop Current is a warm ocean current that flows northward between Cuba and the Yucatán Peninsula, moves north into the Gulf of Mexico, loops east and south before exiting to the east through the Florida Straits and joining the Gulf Stream. The Loop Current is an extension of the western boundary current of the North Atlantic subtropical gyre. 5 to 1 9b8b86cf13

== Water management history and recent developments == 9b8b86cf13 The arid northwest and central regions contain 77% of Mexico's population and generate 87% of the gross domestic product (GDP). By contrast, the poorer southern regions have abundant water resources. Surface and groundwater resources are overall overexploited and polluted thus leading to an insufficient water availability to support economic development and environmental sustainability. These challenges are expected to become more complicated as climate change creates more extreme weather and further heat and dry weather in already arid regions. 9b8b86cf13

Water resources management in Mexico Water resources management is a significant challenge for Mexico. The country has in place a system of water resources management that includes both central (federal) and decentralized (basin and local) institutions. The country has in place a system of water resources management that includes both central Water resources management is a significant challenge for Mexico. Furthermore, water management is imposing a heavy cost

to the economy 9b8b86cf13

The Gulf sturgeon was first recognized as a distinct taxon in 1955, being named after the Spanish explorer Hernando de Soto, who explored the region inhabited by this species during the 16th... 9b8b86cf13 The size of the gulf basin is about 1.6 million square kilometers (620,000 square miles). Almost half of the basin consists of shallow continental shelf waters. The volume of water in the basin... 9b8b86cf13 Almost all of Mexico is on the North American Plate, with small parts of the Baja California Peninsula in the northwest on the Pacific and Cocos Plates. Some geographers include the portion east of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec including the Yucatán Peninsula within North America. This portion includes Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Quintana Roo, and Yucatán, representing 12.1 percent of the country's total area. Alternatively, the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt may... 9b8b86cf13

Geography of Mexico From its farthest land points, Mexico is a little over 3,200 km (2,000 mi) in length. Mexico is bounded to the north by the United States (specifically, from west to east, by California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas), to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by the Gulf of Mexico, and to the southeast by Belize, Guatemala, and the Caribbean Sea. California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas), to the west and south by the Pacific Ocean, to the east by the Gulf of Mexico, and to the southeast by Belize The geography of Mexico describes the geographic features of Mexico, a country in the Americas. Mexico is located at about 23° N and 102° W in the southern portion of North America. The northernmost constituent of Latin America, it is the most populous Spanish-speaking country in the world. Mexico is the world's 13th largest country, nearly three times the size of Texas 9b8b86cf13

== Effect on tropical cyclones... == 9b8b86cf13 The Gulf sturgeon is listed as threatened under the United States Endangered Species Act, having been listed in 1991. Critical habitat, reflecting the range of the subspecies deemed essential for its continued survival, has been designated (see map). The historical range is thought to have been from the Suwannee River on the western coast of Florida to the Mississippi River, and marine waters of the central and eastern portions of the Gulf of Mexico. Three sturgeon species in genus *Scaphirhynchus* share river territory with the Gulf sturgeon; none of the other sturgeon species is anadromous. 9b8b86cf13

NOAAS Okeanos Explorer Gulf of Mexico 2017 Expedition The expedition established a baseline of information in the region to catalyze further exploration, research, and management activities. Gulf of Mexico 2017 was a 23-day telepresence-enabled expedition focused on acquiring data on priority exploration areas identified by ocean management and scientific communities. water and freezes to form "methane ice" under low temperature

and moderate pressure conditions. In the deepwater Gulf of Mexico, the ample supply of gas NOASS Okeanos Explorer Gulf of Mexico 2017 Expedition was the first of three expeditions on the NOAA's Okeanos Explorer intended to increase the understanding of the deep-sea environment in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of the expedition was to use remotely operated vehicle (ROV) dives and seafloor mapping operations to increase the understanding of the deep-sea ecosystems in these areas to support management decisions. Many of the areas had no (or low quality) sonar data, these areas were top priority for high-resolution bathymetry collection. The expedition lasted from 29 November 2017 to 21 December 2017 9b8b86cf13

== Names == 9b8b86cf13

Gulf of Thailand It is around 800 km (500 mi) in length and up to 560 km (350 mi) in width, and has a surface area of 320,000 km² (120,000 sq mi). The gulf is surrounded on the north, west and southwest by the coastline of Thailand; on the northeast by Cambodia; and the Mekong Delta region of Vietnam. The Gulf of Thailand, historically known as the Gulf of Siam, is a shallow inlet adjacent to the southwestern South China Sea, bounded between the southwestern The Gulf of Thailand, historically known as the Gulf of Siam, is a shallow inlet adjacent to the southwestern South China Sea, bounded between the southwestern shores of Mainland Southeast Asia and the northern half of the Malay Peninsula. It opens to the South China Sea in the southeast 9b8b86cf13

== History == 9b8b86cf13 == Geography == 9b8b86cf13 The gulf is thought to be one of the most ecologically diverse seas on Earth and is home to more than 5,000 species of micro-invertebrates. Parts of the Gulf of California are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. 9b8b86cf13

Gulf Stream The Gulf Stream is a warm and swift Atlantic ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and flows through the Straits of Florida and up the eastern The Gulf Stream is a warm and swift Atlantic ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and flows through the Straits of Florida and up the eastern coastline of the United States, then veers east near 36°N latitude (North Carolina) and moves toward Northwest Europe as the North Atlantic Current. Around 40°0'N 30°0'W, it splits in two, with the northern stream, the North Atlantic Drift, crossing to Northern Europe and the southern stream, the Canary Current, recirculating off West Africa. The process of western intensification causes the Gulf Stream to be a northward-accelerating current off the east coast of North America 9b8b86cf13

Through discussions and information stemming from NOAA and other stakeholders, priority areas of exploration had

been identified. The expedition explored deep coral and sponge communities, bottom fish habitats, seamounts, undersea canyons, shipwrecks, and a variety of chemosynthetic... 9b8b86cf13 The Gulf Stream influences the climate of the coastal areas of the East Coast of the United States from Florida to southeast Virginia (near 36°N latitude), and to a greater degree, the climate of Northwest Europe. A consensus exists that the climate of Northwest Europe is warmer than other areas of similar latitude at least partially because of the strong North Atlantic Current. It is part of the North Atlantic Gyre. Its presence has led to the development of strong cyclones of all types, both within the atmosphere and within the ocean. 9b8b86cf13

Gulf of Mexico It is bounded on the northeast, north, and northwest by the Gulf Coast of the United States; on the southwest and south by the Mexican states of Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Tabasco, Campeche, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo; and on the southeast by Cuba. The Gulf of Mexico (Spanish: Golfo de México) is an oceanic basin and a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean, mostly surrounded by the North American continent The Gulf of Mexico (Spanish: Golfo de México) is an oceanic basin and a marginal sea of the Atlantic Ocean, mostly surrounded by the North American continent 9b8b86cf13

== Taxonomy == 9b8b86cf13

Gulf of California It is bordered by the states of Baja California, Baja California Sur, Sonora, and Sinaloa with a coastline of approximately 4,000 km (2,500 mi). Rivers that flow into the Gulf of California include the Colorado, Fuerte, Mayo, Sinaloa, Sonora, and Yaqui. The gulf is 1,126 km (700 mi) long and 48–241 km The Gulf of California (Spanish: Golfo de California), also known as the Sea of Cortés (Mar de Cortés) or Sea of Cortez, or less commonly as the Vermilion Sea (Mar Bermejo), is a marginal sea of the Pacific Ocean that separates the Baja California peninsula from the Mexican mainland. The surface of the gulf is about 160,000 km² (62,000 sq mi). (latitude 23°38′N) on the west coast of the mainland of Mexico, and the southern extreme of Lower California". Maximum depths exceed 3,000 meters (9,800 ft) because of the complex geology, linked to plate tectonics 9b8b86cf13

Gulf killifish *Fundulus* derives from the Latin meaning "bottom," and *grandis* means "large". The Gulf killifish is found in the Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean The Gulf killifish (*Fundulus grandis*) is one of the largest members of the genus *Fundulus*; it is capable of growing up to 7 inches (18 cm) in length, whereas the majority of other *Fundulus* reach a maximum length of 4 inches (10 cm). Therefore, *F.* Threats to the survival of the Gulf killifish include extreme changes in salinity, changes in temperatures, and toxic events such as the hypoxic dead zone in Louisiana and

the Deepwater Horizon oil spill. This is significant to conservation biology, because with the continued extraction of oil and other natural resources from North American waters, it has become increasingly important to understand the. grandis is among the largest minnows preyed upon by many sport fish, such as flounder, speckled trout (*Cynoscion nebulosus*), and red drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*). The Gulf killifish is currently being used to test the effects of oil and oil dispersants on the physiology of marine species affected by these substances. spends the majority of the time around brackish water near coasts. The Gulf killifish is native to the Gulf of Mexico from Texas to Florida and the eastern coast of Florida and the Caribbean Sea in the Atlantic Ocean 9b8b86cf13

Gulf sturgeon An anadromous fish, it inhabits the Gulf of Mexico and spawns in a number of rivers that drain into it, from southern Florida west to eastern Louisiana. migratory behavior of sturgeon is a result of temporal water temperature changes. It has one of the southernmost distributions of all sturgeon, which otherwise tend to inhabit cooler habitats in more northern latitudes. Studies have also shown that amongst sturgeon in Gulf of Mexico and Suwannee The Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser desotoi*) is a species of sturgeon endemic to the southeastern United States 9b8b86cf13

The Gulf of Mexico basin is roughly oval and is about 810 nautical miles (1,500 kilometers; 930 miles) wide. Its floor consists of sedimentary rocks and recent sediments. It is connected to part of the Atlantic Ocean through the Straits of Florida between the U.S. and Cuba, and with the Caribbean Sea via the Yucatán Channel between Mexico and Cuba. The Gulf of Mexico has relatively narrow connections to the Atlantic Ocean, which causes only very small tidal ranges to occur. Moisture from the Gulf of Mexico also contributes to weather across the United States, including severe weather in Tornado Alley. 9b8b86cf13

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