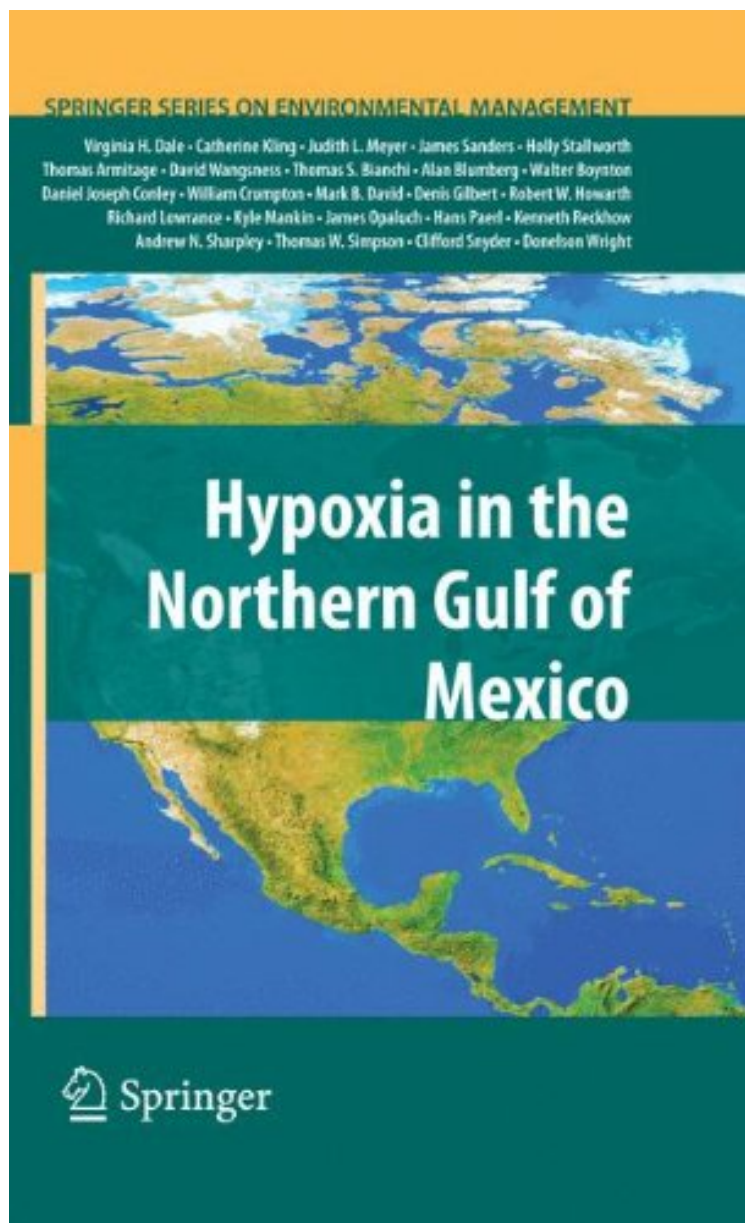


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Virginia H. Dale, Catherine L. Kling, Judith L. Meyer, James Sanders, Holly Stallworth, Thomas Armitage, David Wangsness, Thomas Bianchi, Alan Blumberg, Walter Boynton, Daniel J. Conley, William Crumpton, Mark David, Denis Gilbert, Robert W. Howarth, Richard Lowrance, Kyle Mankin, James Opaluch, Hans Paerl, Kenneth Reckhow, Andrew N. Sharpley, Thomas W. Simpson, Clifford S. Snyder, Donelson Wright
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#7384068 in Books Dale Virginia H Kling Catherine L Meyer Judith L 2010-03-19Original language:EnglishPDF # 1 9.20 x .90 x 6.20L, 1.35 #File Name: 0387896856284 pagesHypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico | File size: 47.Mb

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0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Serious depth
By A. Shaw
This collection is the best of the best. Top scientists in this field with their latest work on the subject. Nothing else like it.

Since 1985, scientists have been documenting a hypoxic zone in the Gulf of Mexico each year. The hypoxic zone, an area of low dissolved oxygen that cannot support marine life, generally manifests itself in the spring. Since marine species either die or flee the hypoxic zone, the spread of hypoxia reduces the available habitat for marine species, which are important for the ecosystem as well as commercial and recreational fishing in the Gulf. Since 2001, the hypoxic zone has averaged 211,650 km² during its peak summer months, an area slightly larger than the state of Connecticut, and ranged from a low of 8,500 km² to a high of 22,000 km². To address the hypoxia problem, the Mississippi River/Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force (or Task Force) was formed to bring together representatives from federal agencies, states, and tribes to consider options for responding to hypoxia. The Task Force asked the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy to conduct a scientific assessment of the causes and consequences of Gulf hypoxia through its Committee on Environment and Natural Resources (CENR).

From the Back Cover
Hypoxia in the Northern Gulf of Mexico is based on an extensive review conducted by the Hypoxia Advisory Panel of the Science Advisory Board for the Environmental Protection Agency, which was chaired by the editor. The book examines scientific advances that, since 2000, have increased understanding of hypoxia in the Gulf. It discusses characterization of its cause, characterization of its nutrient fate, transport, and sources, and the scientific basis for goals and management options. Using available data, including models, model results, and uncertainty, the advisory team addresses the strengths and limitations of managing the Gulf hypoxia problem. This book will be of interest to specialists in the fields of environmental sciences, social sciences, economics, landscape architecture, planning, and communication of risks. Virginia Dale is a Corporate Fellow in the Environmental Sciences Division at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. She is also an adjunct faculty member in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Tennessee.