



CUDI2015

REUNIÓN DE PRIMAVERA

21 AL 24 DE ABRIL

Puerto Vallarta, Jal.



CiiMAR
GOMC

Consorcio de Instituciones de Investigación Marina
del Golfo de México y del Caribe

Consorcio de Instituciones de Investigación Marina del Golfo de México y del Caribe (CiiMAR-GoMC)

Porfirio Alvarez-Torres, PhD.
alvarez.porfirio@gmail.com

Executive Secretary
CiiMAR-GoMC

Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, 23 Abril 2105

cudi



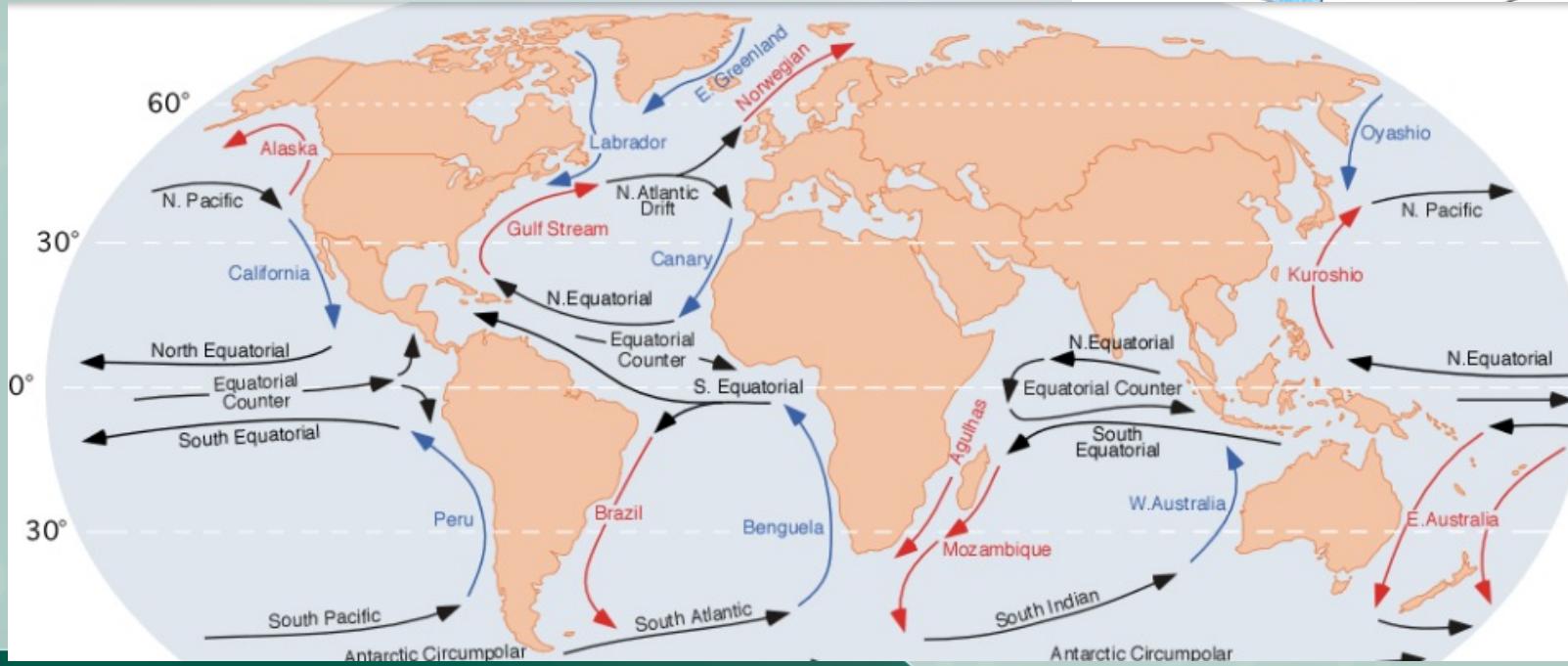
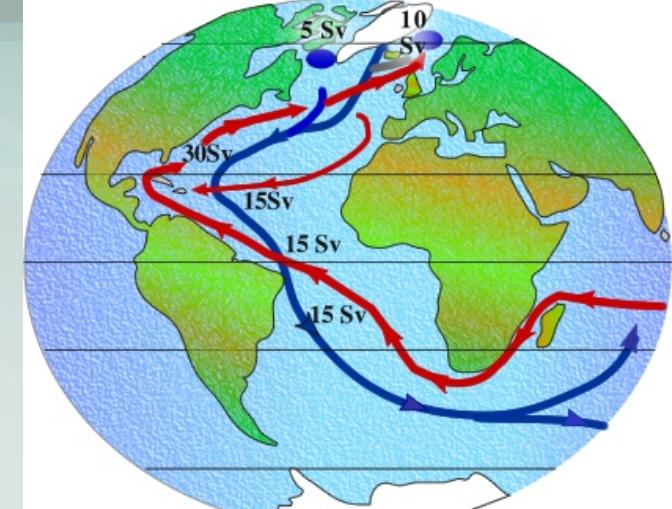
Outline

- Regional connectivity
- Population growth and sectoral activities
- Anthropogenic and natural hazards
- Multidisciplinary challenges & Ecosystem Approach
- Regional advocates and networking
- Innovative high tech oceanographic solutions
- “Mexican Integrated Coastal Ocean Observing System” Mex-ICOOS

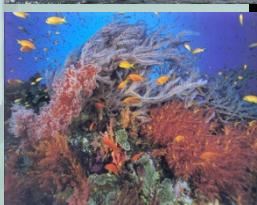
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GLOBAL CONNECTIVITY



Economic value and sustainable exploitation of marine resources

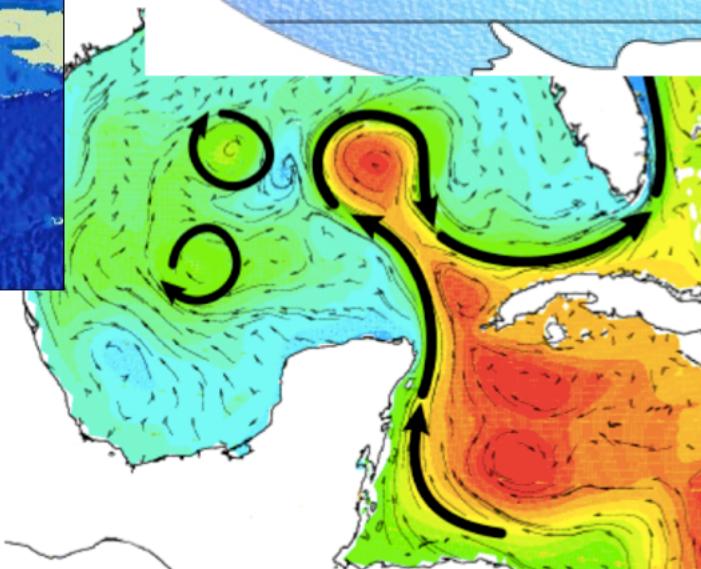
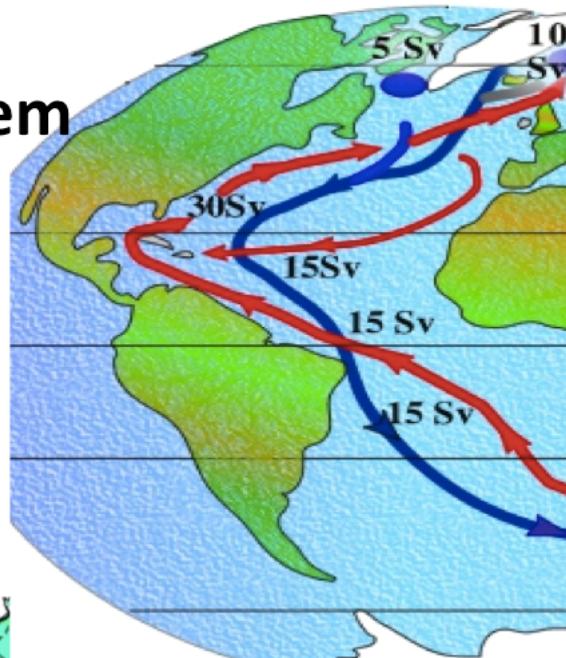


Territorio Continental y Mares Mexicanos



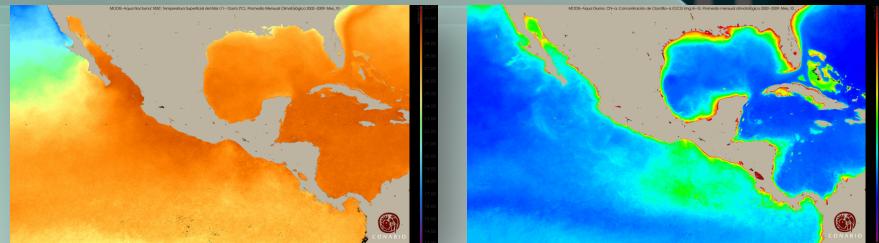


A highly connected Large Marine Ecosystem



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Threats under a climate change scenario

Sea Level Rise
Flooding



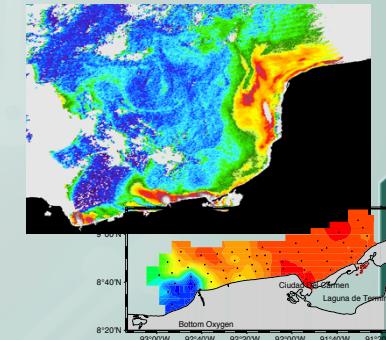
Storm surges
Marine Transgression



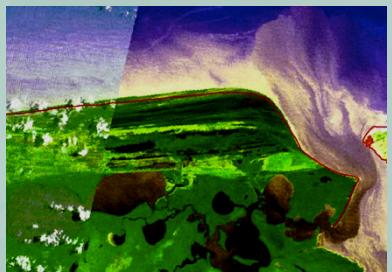
Hurricanes



Pollution HABs,
Hypoxia, Marine
debris



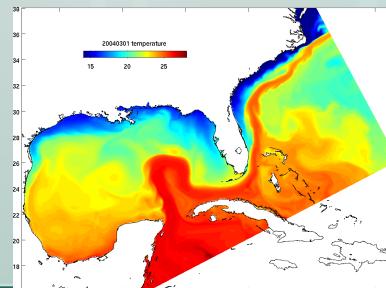
Erosion



Sediment management



Ocean acidification



Invasive species



Public interest for generations and generations



HEALTHY SEAFOOD



CLEAN BEACHES

GOOD JOBS

**ABUNDANT
WILDLIFE**



**VIBRANT
COASTAL
COMMUNITIES**



**RENEWABLE
ENERGY
RESOURCES**

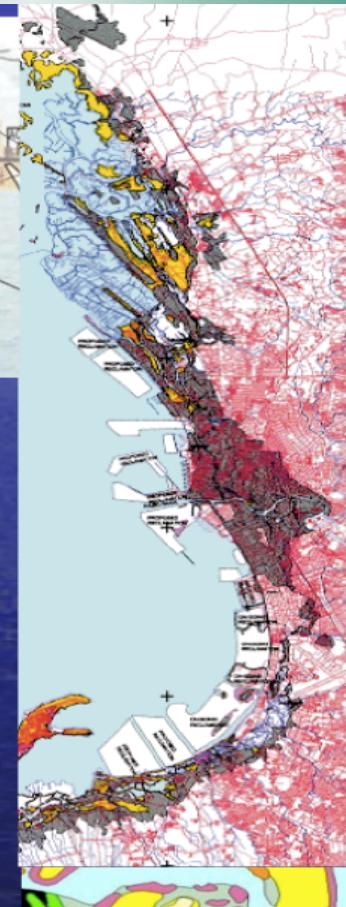
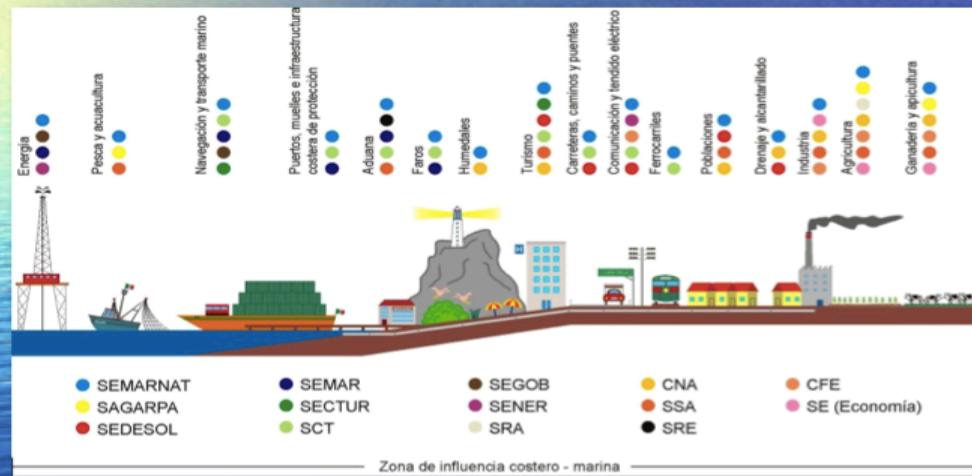


**STABLE
FISHERIES**



Who does what in coastal areas?

**Poor federal policy integration
in coastal zones as a barrier to implement
CC ADAPTATION POLICIES**

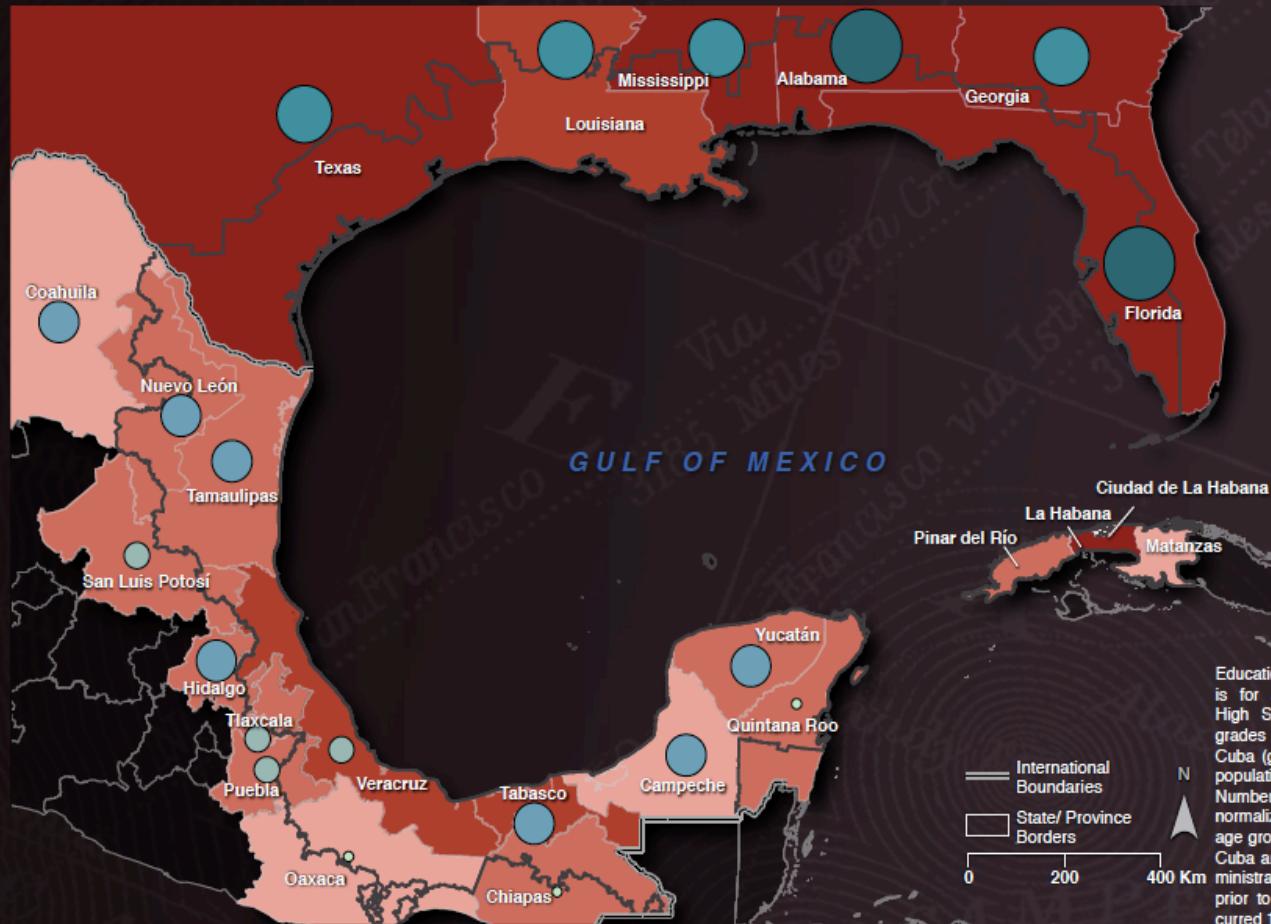


Too many users, increasing pressure

- Lack of law enforcement
- Cumulative impacts



POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS



Sources: U.S. Census/TIGER (2010, 2012); INEGI (2010, 2011); ONE (2010, 2012); ESRI (2008); NationalAtlas.gov (2004); NCES(2012)

Education data for all three countries is for academic term 2009–2010. High School graduates represents grades 9–12 with the exception of Cuba (grades 10–12) normalized by population count of age group 15–19. Number of Bachelors graduates are normalized by population count of age group 20–29. Bachelors data for Cuba are not represented. Cuba administrative boundaries are depicted prior to provincial changes that occurred 1/1/2011.

Context - Productive Economic Value (2009p)

| | <u>Mexico</u> | <u>U.S.</u> |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Oil and Gas Production | \$43.1 bill | \$40.0 bill |
| Fisheries (dockside value) | \$317.2 mill | \$618.9 mill |
| Port/Shipping Activity | \$73 mill | \$317.6 mill |
| Tourism | \$9.6 bill | \$42.3 bill |
| GRAND TOTAL: | \$136.3 bill | |
| | | (130.2 bill) 2003 adj |
| At \$100 a barrel oil: | \$197.4 bill | |
| | | (217.3 bill) 2003 adj |

These four industries would now rank 60th out of 227 countries.

We are still ahead of New Zealand but we have fallen behind Ireland.



COASTAL ECONOMY in THE US

Jobs and Wages by Major Economic Sector

| Industry | Employment | Average Annual Wage |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Construction | 628,518 | \$37,545 |
| Education & Health Services | 1,608,147 | \$31,095 |
| Financial Activities | 460,964 | \$38,065 |
| Information | 133,613 | \$35,078 |
| Leisure & Hospitality | 871,703 | \$14,109 |
| Manufacturing | 639,661 | \$45,471 |
| Natural Resources & Mining | 232,614 | \$43,447 |
| Other Services | 237,236 | \$24,353 |
| Professional & Business Services | 1,061,878 | \$37,393 |
| Public Administration | 398,210 | \$37,959 |
| Trade, Transportation & Utilities | 1,733,893 | \$31,551 |

Table 8: Total number of jobs and total wages for major industry sectors in the Gulf Coast Region in 2008.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2010

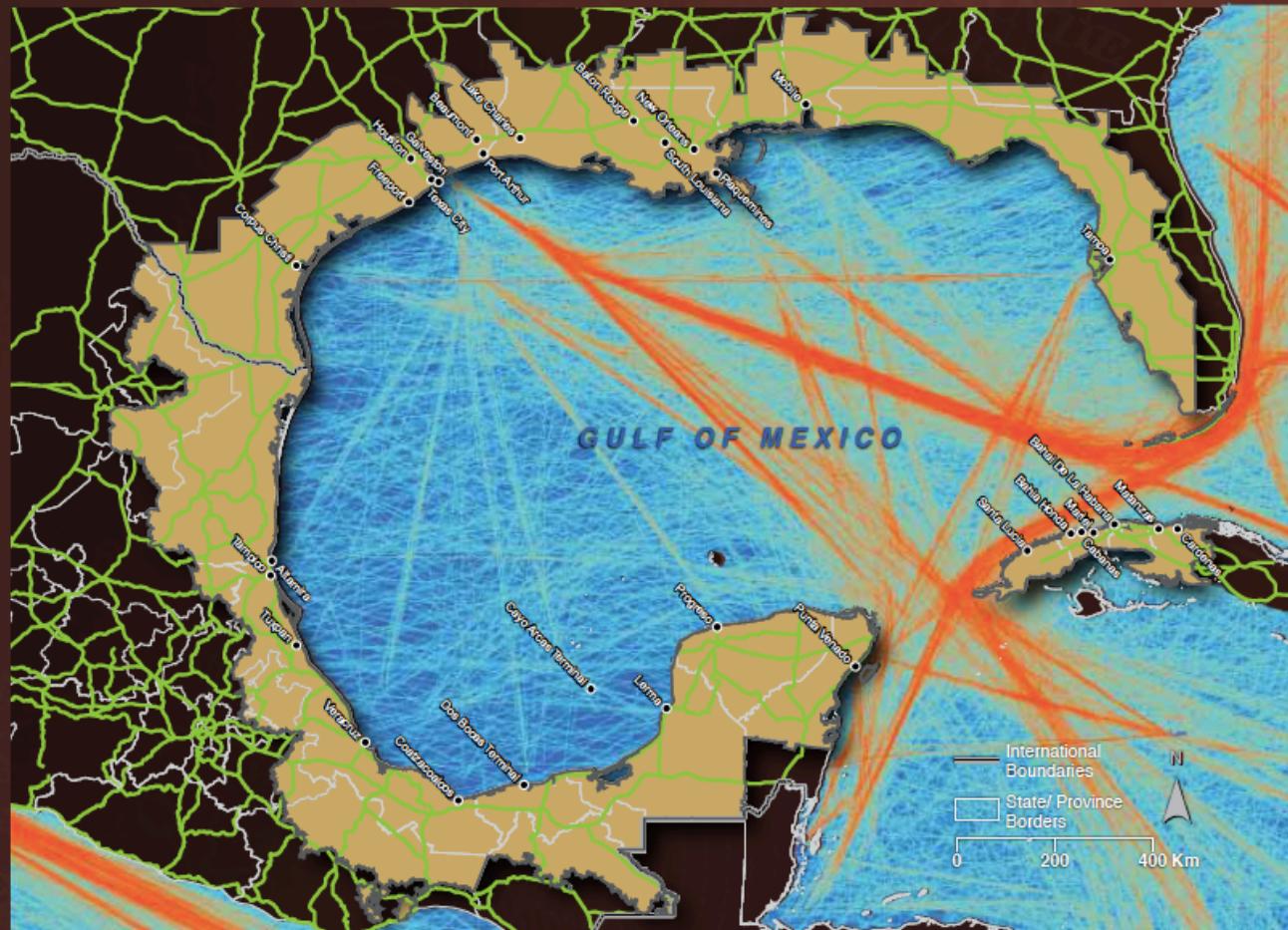
The U.S. Gulf states, if considered an individual country, would rank 7th in global Gross Domestic Product.

8.3 million

Total number of jobs in the Gulf Coast Region.



TRANSPORTATION



Transportation: Roads and Commercial Shipping

- Major Ports
- Major Roads
- Coastal Belt

Commercial Shipping
Activity October 2004 to
October 2005

of vessel tracks per km²

| |
|------------|
| Low : 0 |
| High : 184 |

Roads connect major centers of population or selected frontier roads. Roads under construction are not shown. Ports for U.S. and Mexico represent major ports by tonnage in 2010. Cuban ports represent all known ports in the study area. Commercial shipping activity is based on World Meteorological Organization Voluntary Observing Ships (VOS) observations.

Sources: U.S. Census/TIGER (2010); INEGI (2010); ONE (2010); ESRI (2008); NationalAtlas.gov (2004); NCEAS (2008); Govt. of Canada (2010); SCT (2010); NGA (2012); Padilla y Sotello, L.S. (2010); USACE (2012)

FISHERIES

551 commercial species in Mexico

287 are captured in the Pacífico, 74% of the total national

264 species in the Gulf of Mexico & Caribbean,
26% of the total national



The Gulf Region's Energy Production and Hurricanes

Hurricanes and Associated Categories (C)

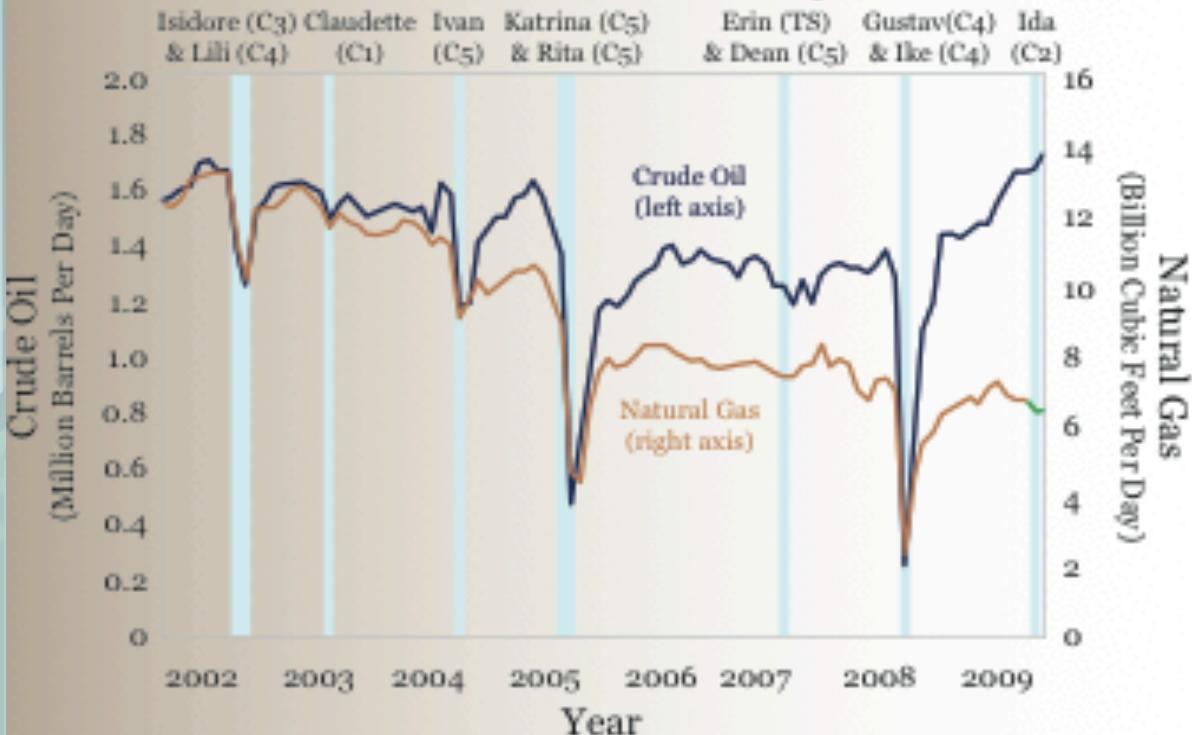


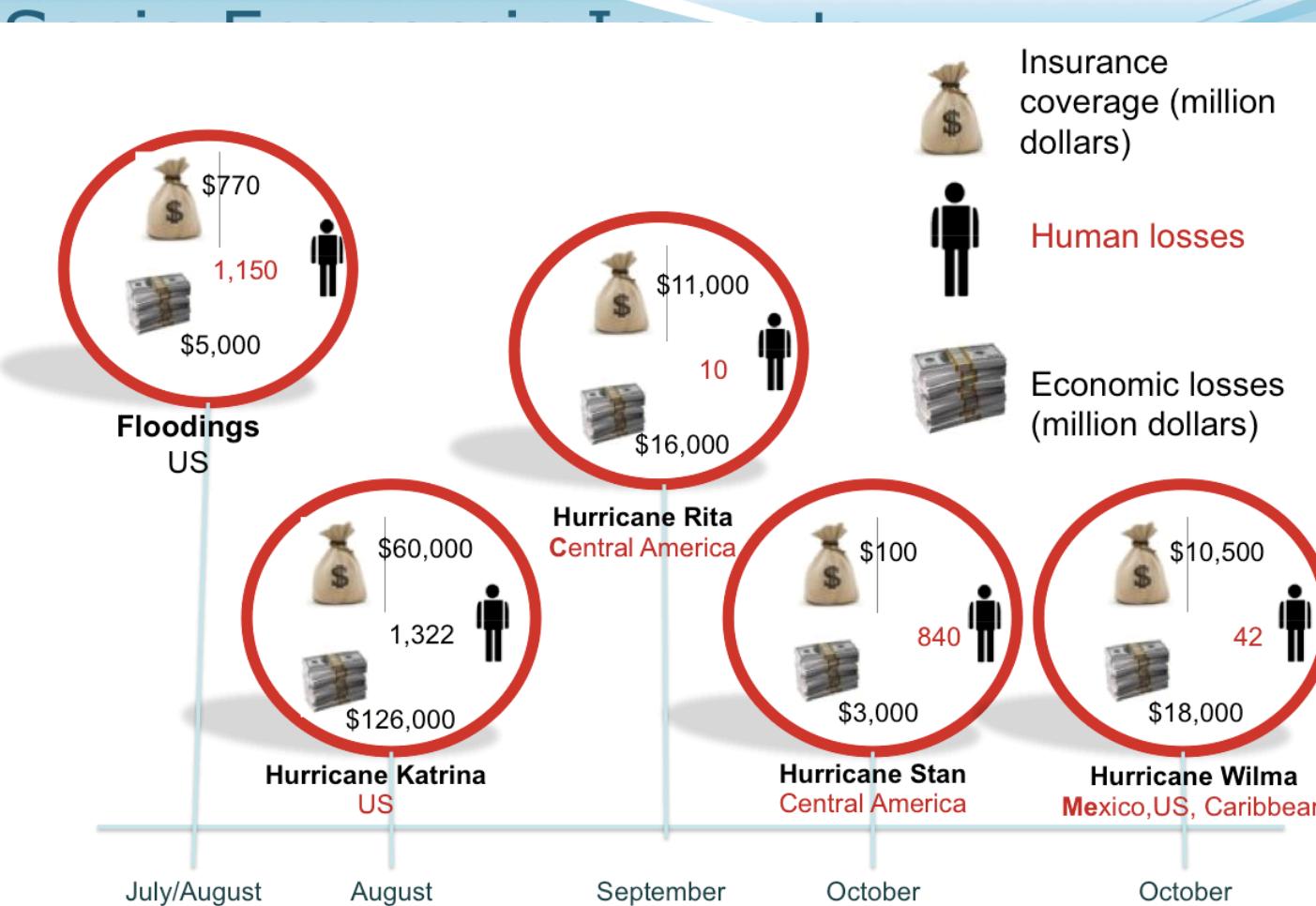
Figure 28: Crude oil and natural gas production in federal offshore Gulf of Mexico in relation to hurricanes, 2002 to 2009.
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, 2010b

Offshore oil production is susceptible to extreme weather events. Hurricane Ivan in 2004 destroyed **seven** platforms in the Gulf of Mexico, significantly damaged **24** platforms, and damaged **102** pipelines. Hurricanes Katrina and Rita in 2005 destroyed more than **100** platforms and damaged **558** pipelines.

Source: U.S. Global Change Research Program, 2009

Economic burden to people and communities

Trayectorias más Frecuentes
en el Área de estudio



Global losses due to the five major hydro-meteorological events in 2005.

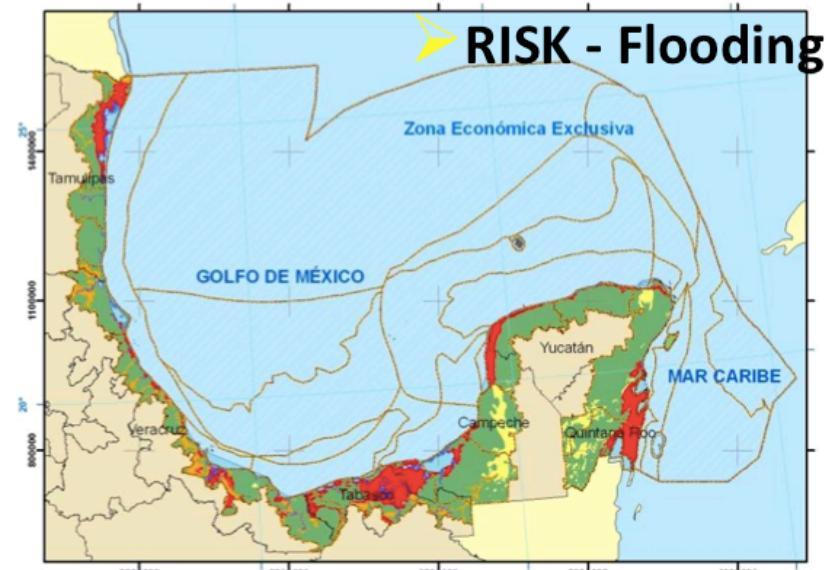
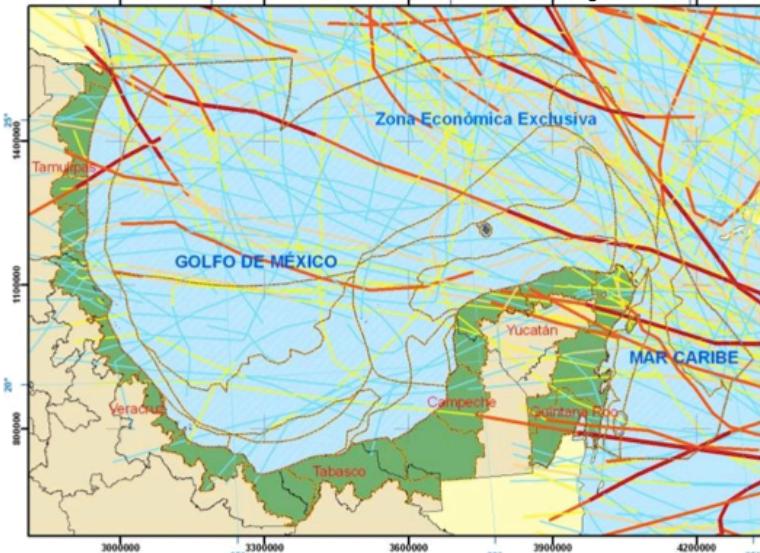
Source: Cepal, 2009



► Most threatened regions (sea level rise)

- ✓ Northern areas of Tamaulipas
- ✓ Southern tip of Veracruz
- ✓ Deltaic plain Grijalva-Usumacinta system in Tabasco, and
- ✓ Coastal areas of Campeche, Yucatan and Quintana Roo

► Historical hurricane paths



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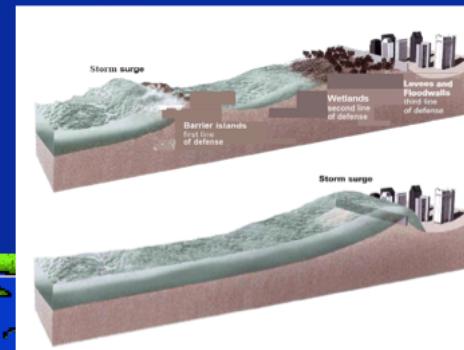
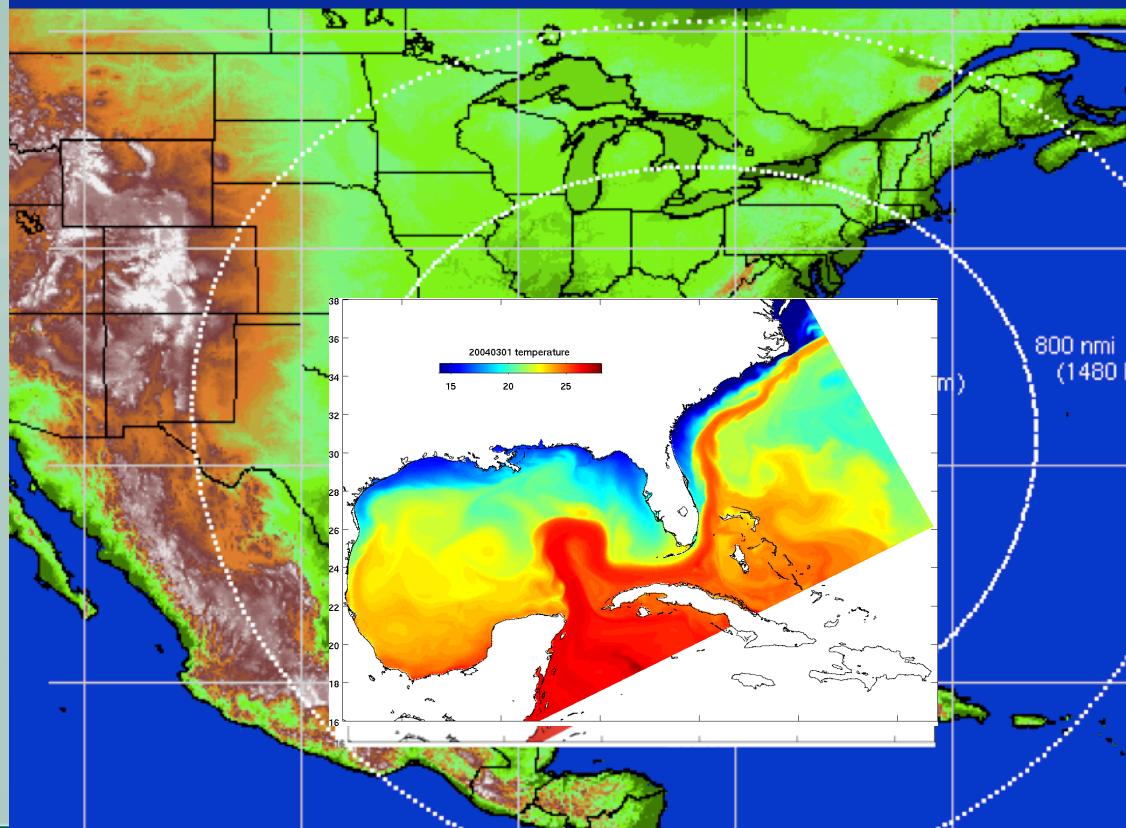
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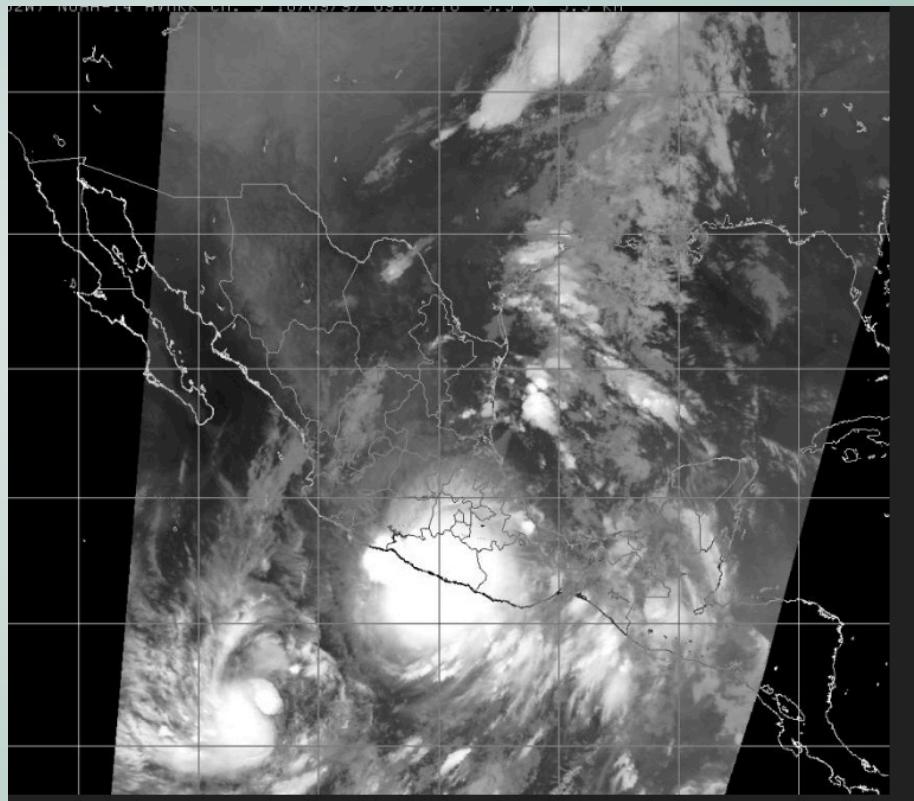
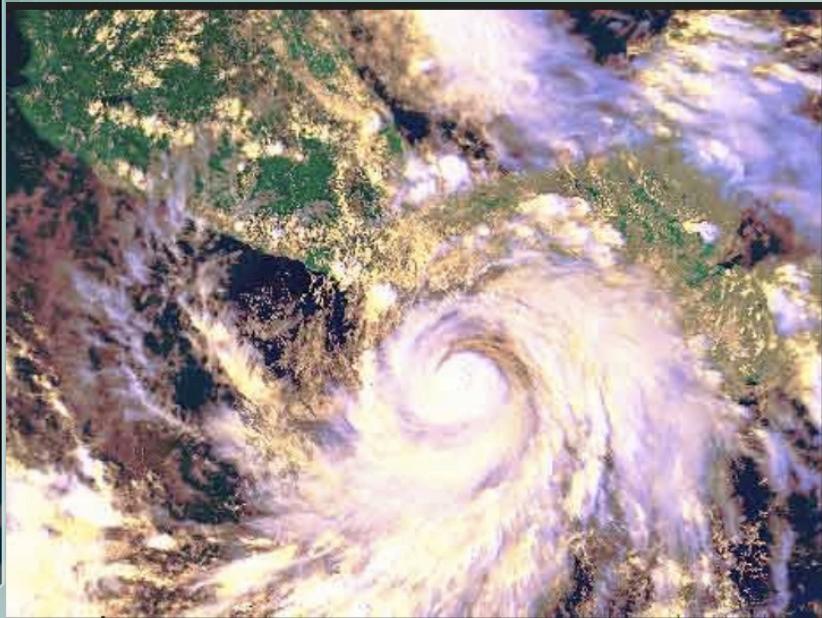
Hurricanes, storm surge, flooding, etc.



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Paulina,
Octubre 1997



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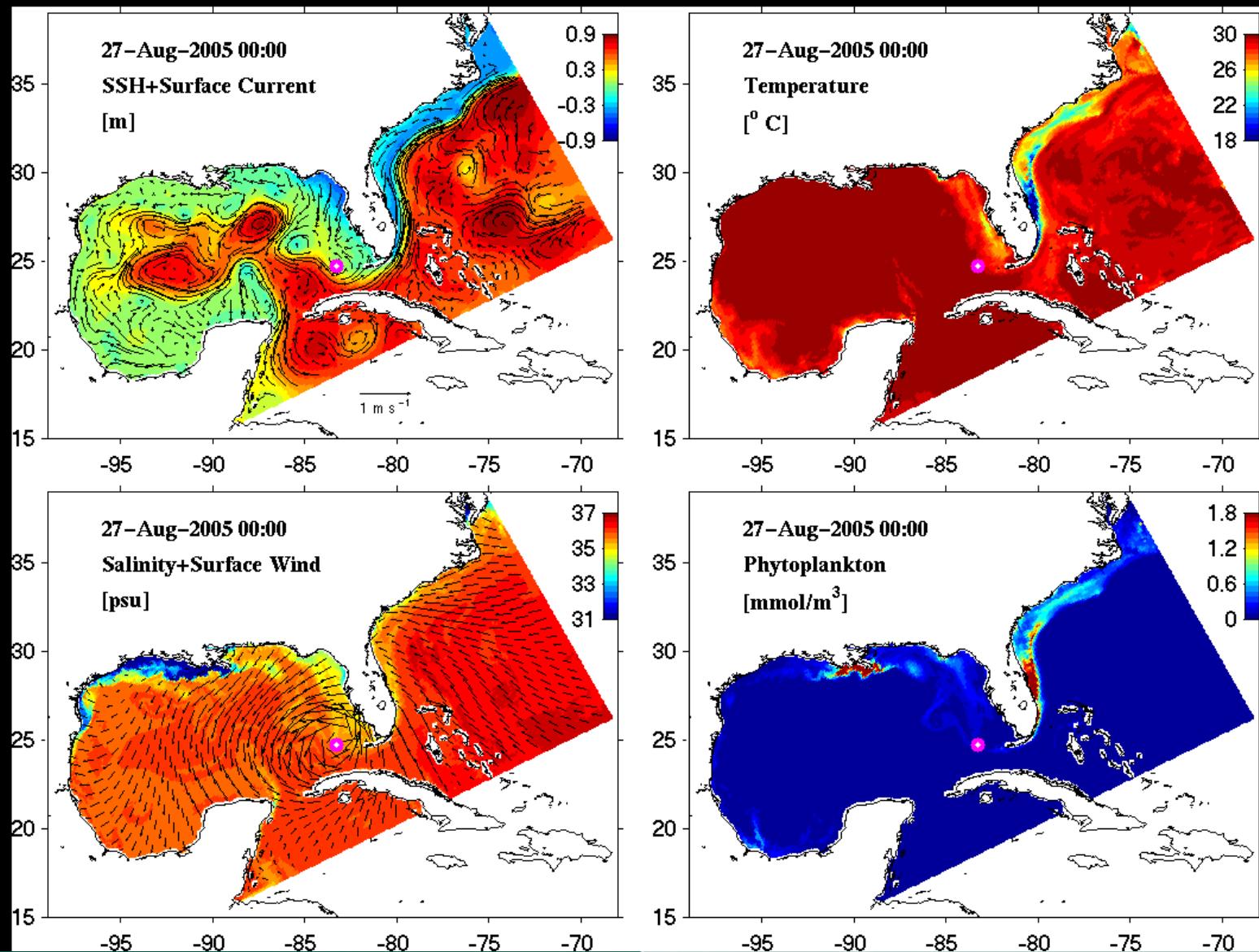
Puerto Vallarta, Jal.

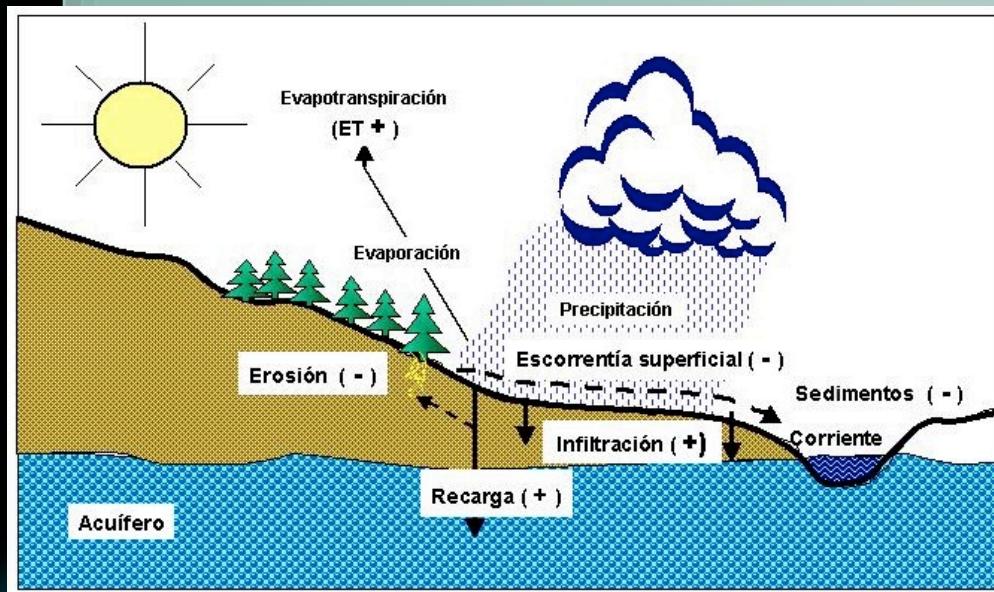
Katrina (August, 2005)



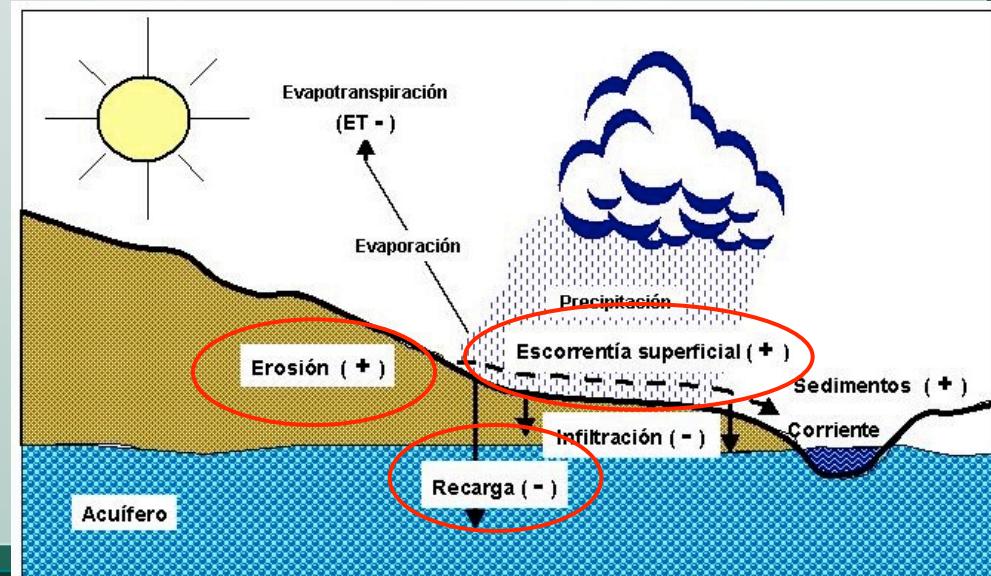
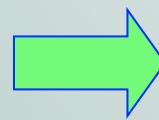
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From top of
the hills to the
oceans



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LAND AND OCEAN LINKAGES



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Hurricane impacts

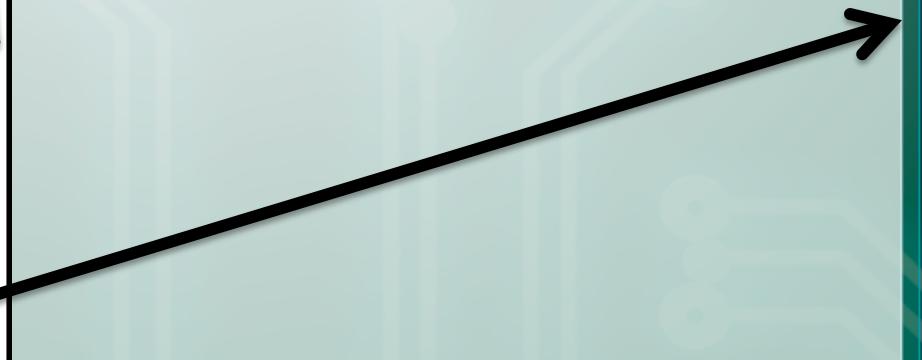
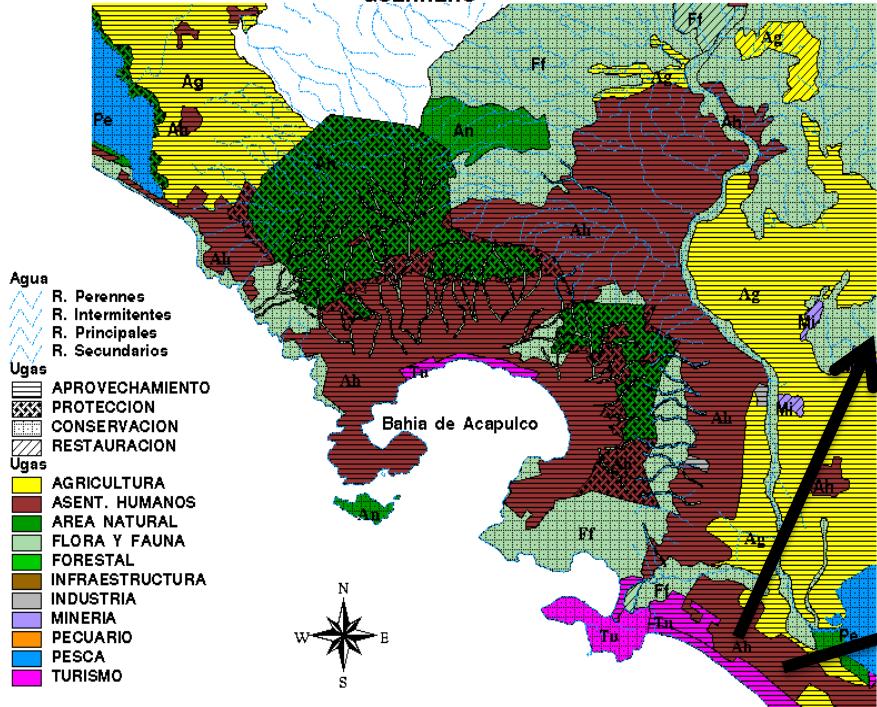
MANUEL – INGRID 2013



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MODELO DE ORDENAMIENTO ECOLOGICO DE LA REGION DE ACAPULCO GUERRERO



POLLUTION ISSUES HYPOXIC---- DEAD ZONES

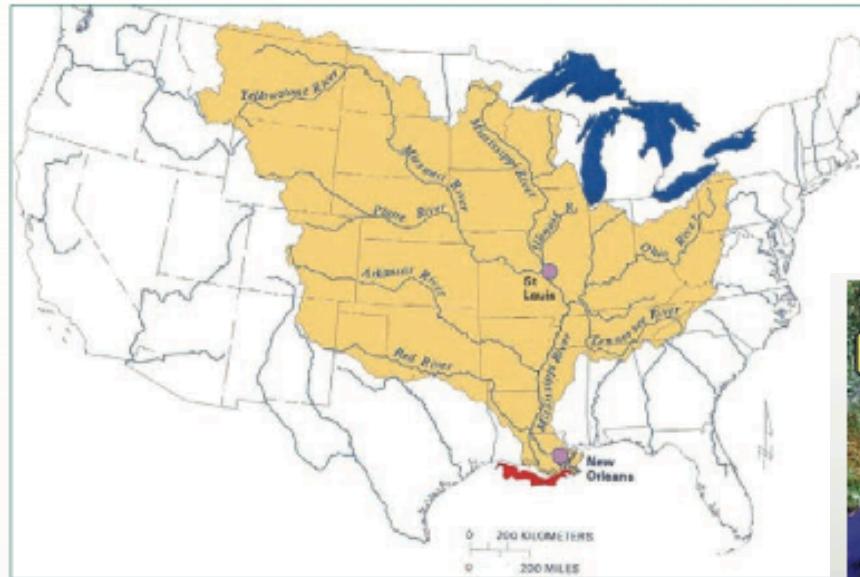


Figure 52: The Mississippi River watershed and general location of the hypoxic "Dead Zone" in the Gulf of Mexico.

Source: EPA, Mississippi River Gulf of Mexico Watershed Nutrient Task Force, 2011

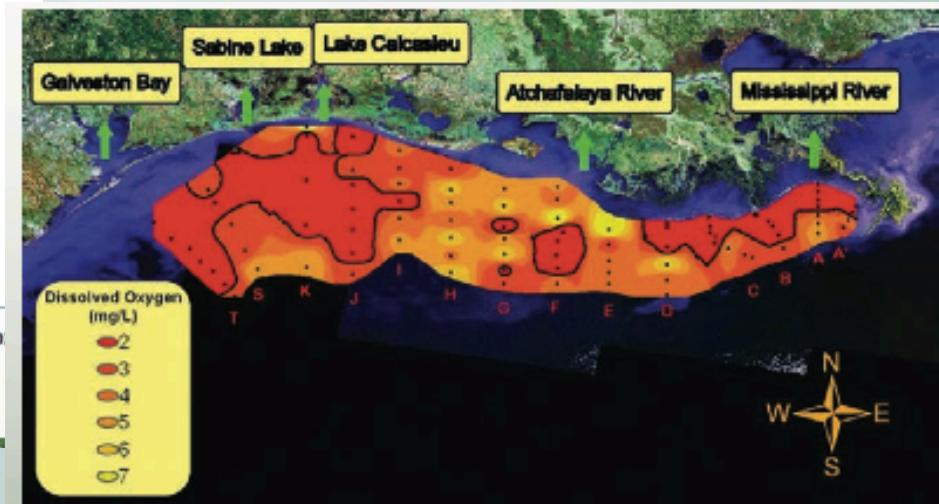


Figure 53: Dissolved oxygen concentration in bottom-water across the Louisiana-Texas shelf from July 25 to 31, 2010. The black line outlines values less than 2 mg/L, or hypoxia.

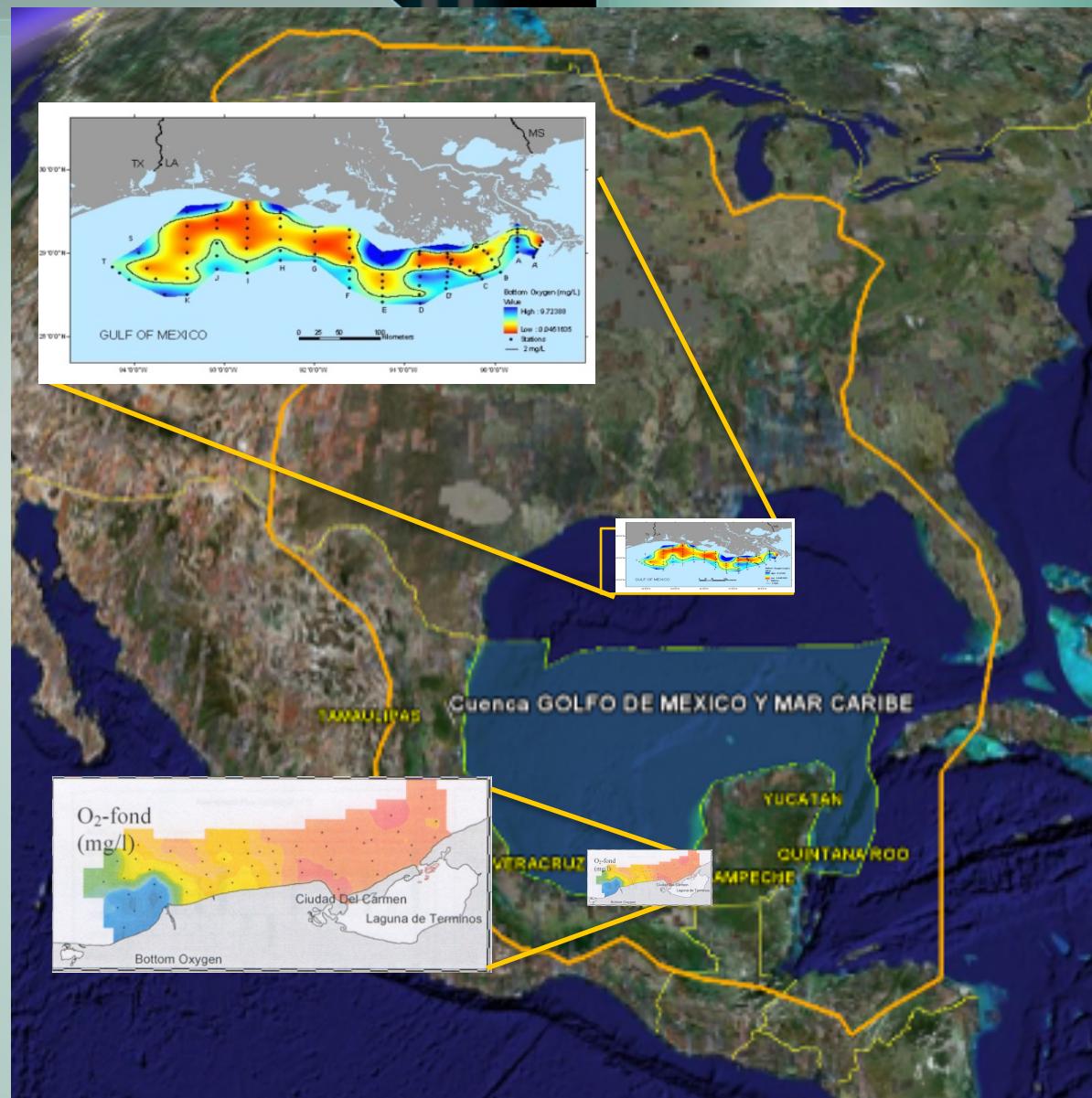
Source: Louisiana Universities Marine Consortium; Funded by NOAA, Center for Sponsored Coastal Ocean Research, 2010

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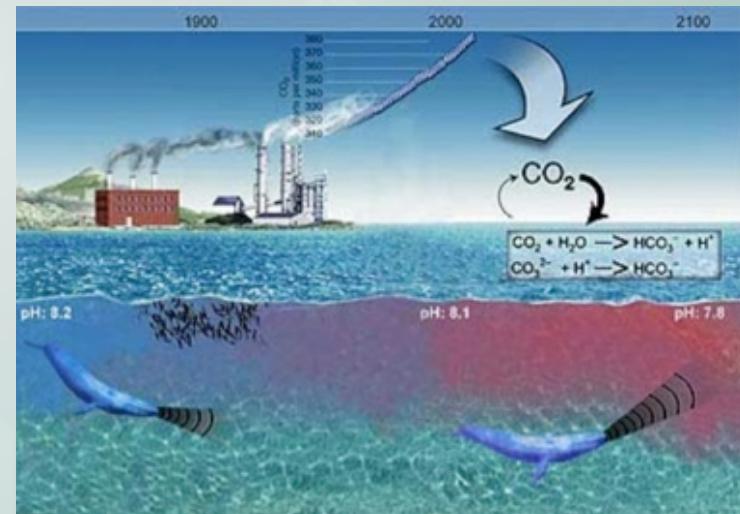
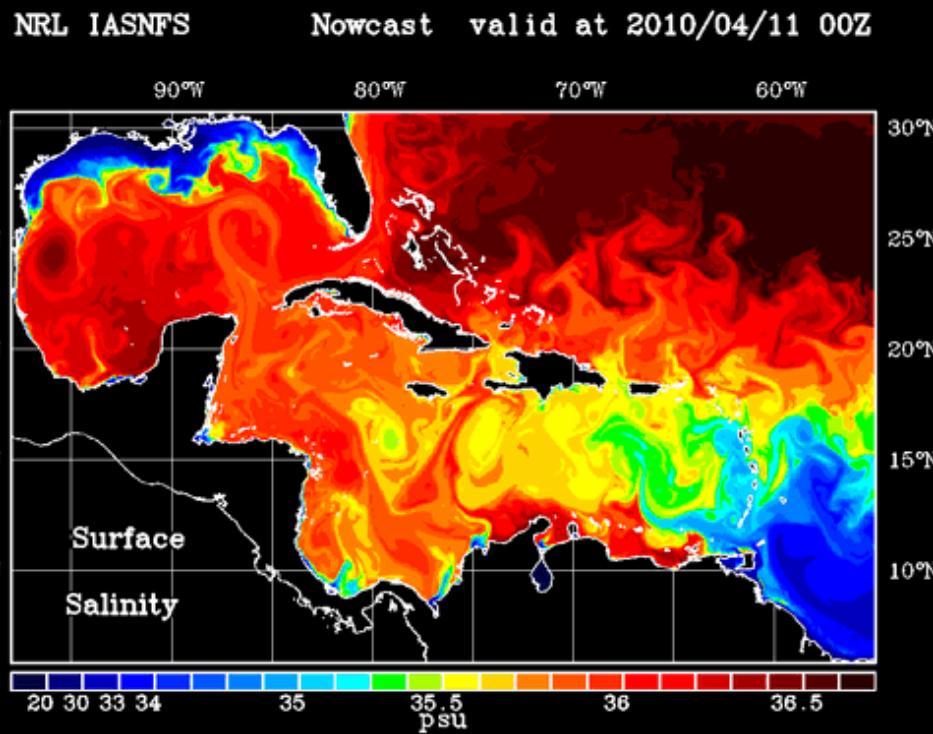
Hypoxia in the northern and southern Gulf of Mexico



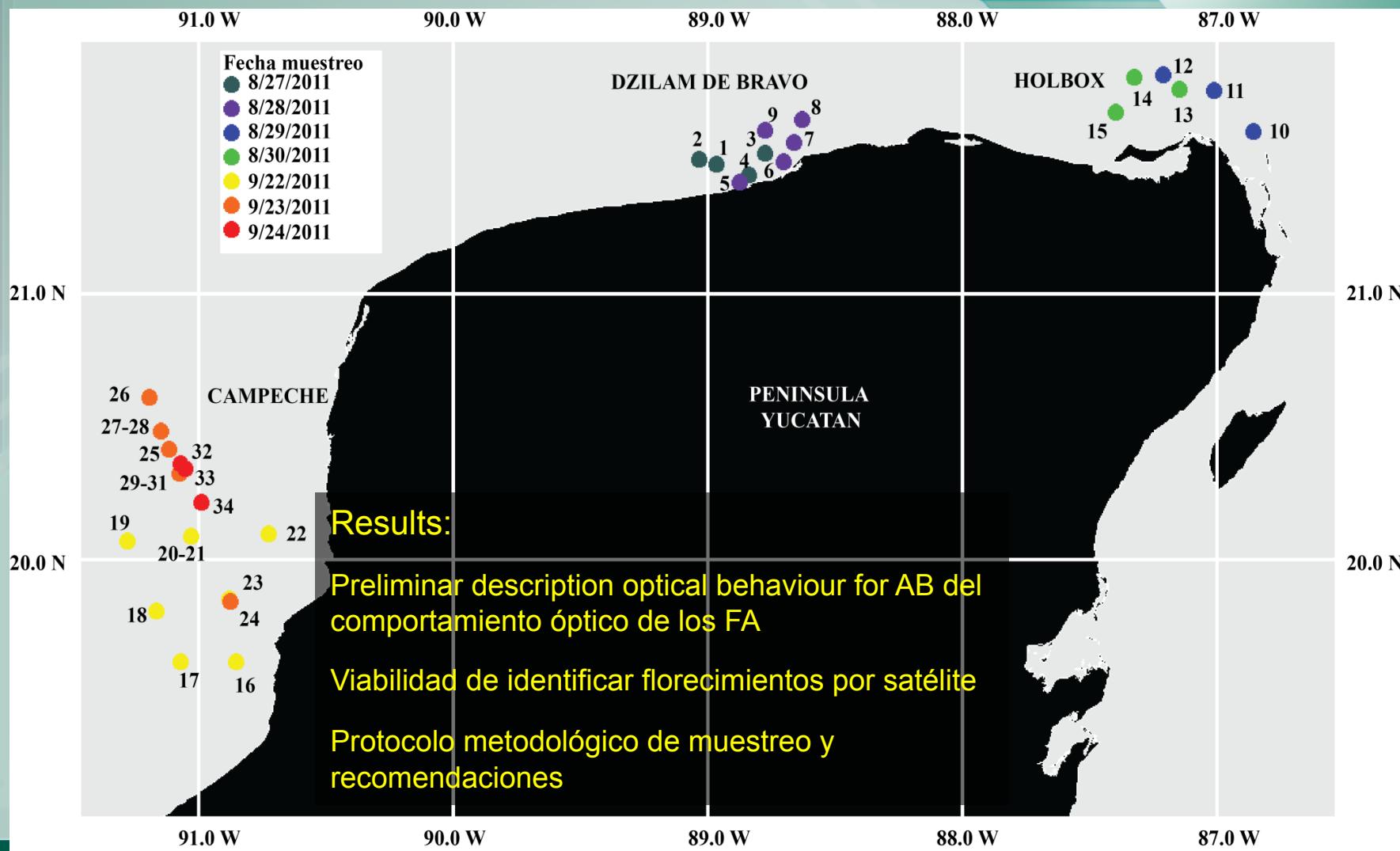
IASNFS Real-Time Prediction

Sea Surface Salinity for NOAA/AOML

OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ASSESSMENT



Algal blooms





Coastal & beach erosion



Figura 5. La destrucción de la infraestructura adyacente a la costa, es otro de los problemas que se manifiestan con el ascenso del nivel medio del mar. (Barra de Túpico, Tabasco).



Mecoacàn,
Tabasco



Barra de
Machona



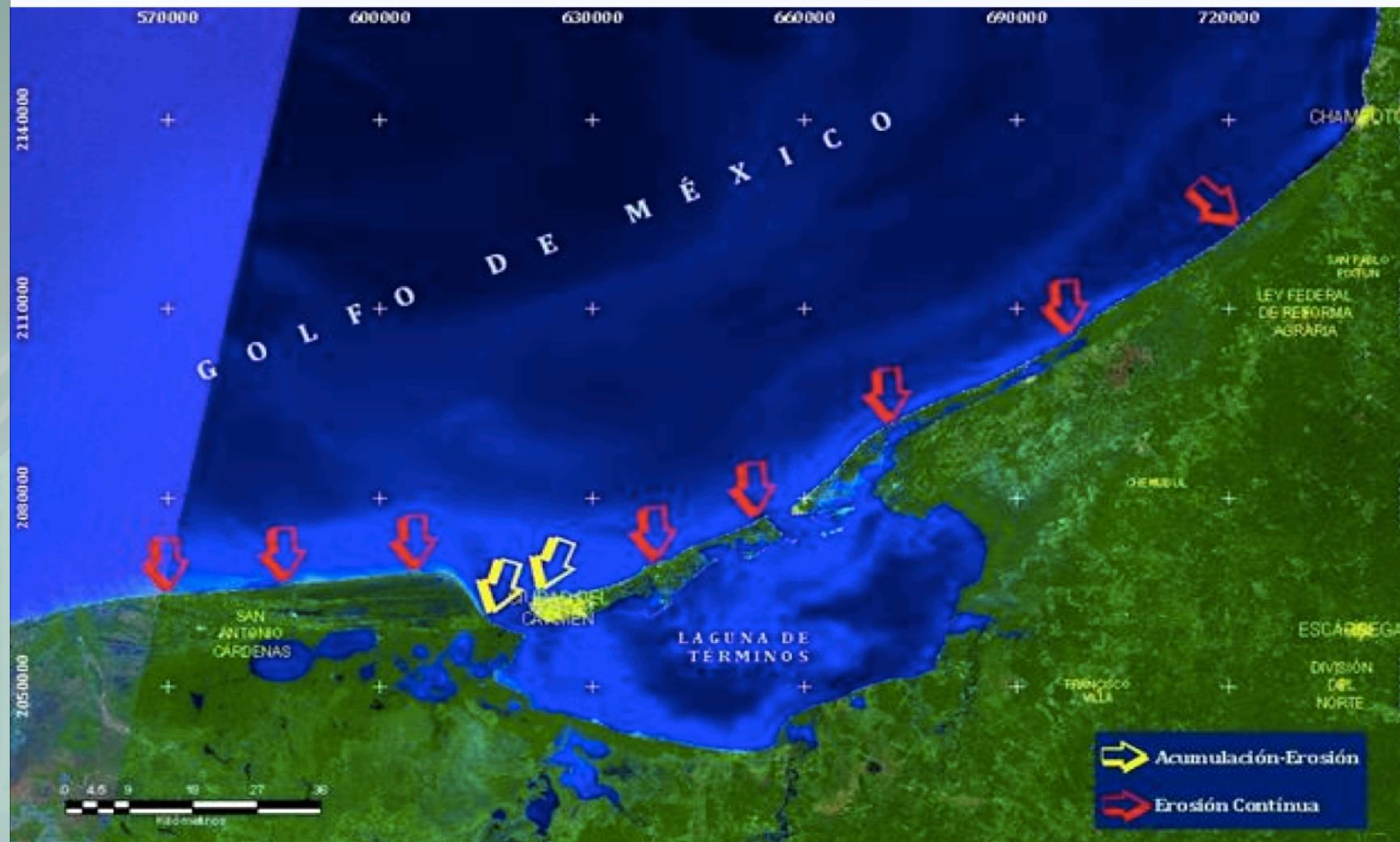
Grijalva Este, Tabasco



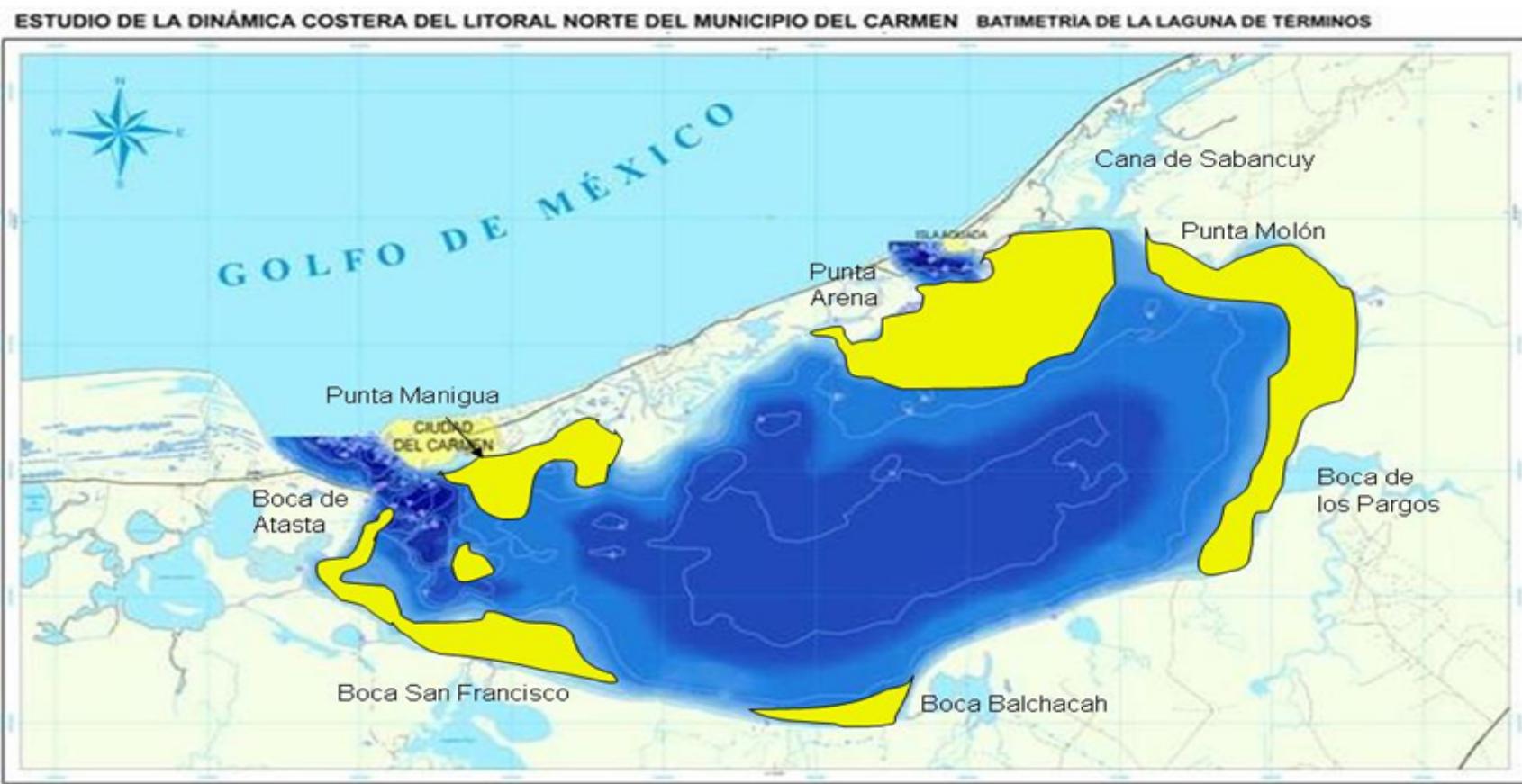
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Erosion and sedimentation processes along the coast



Where the sediments goes in Laguna de Terminos?



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Marine Debris



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ECO-Tourism and biodiversity conservation



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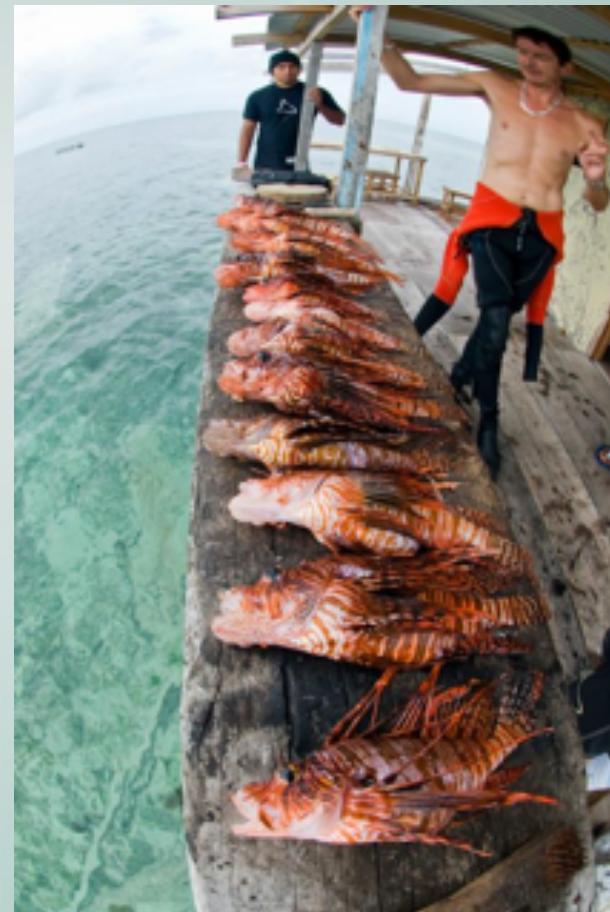
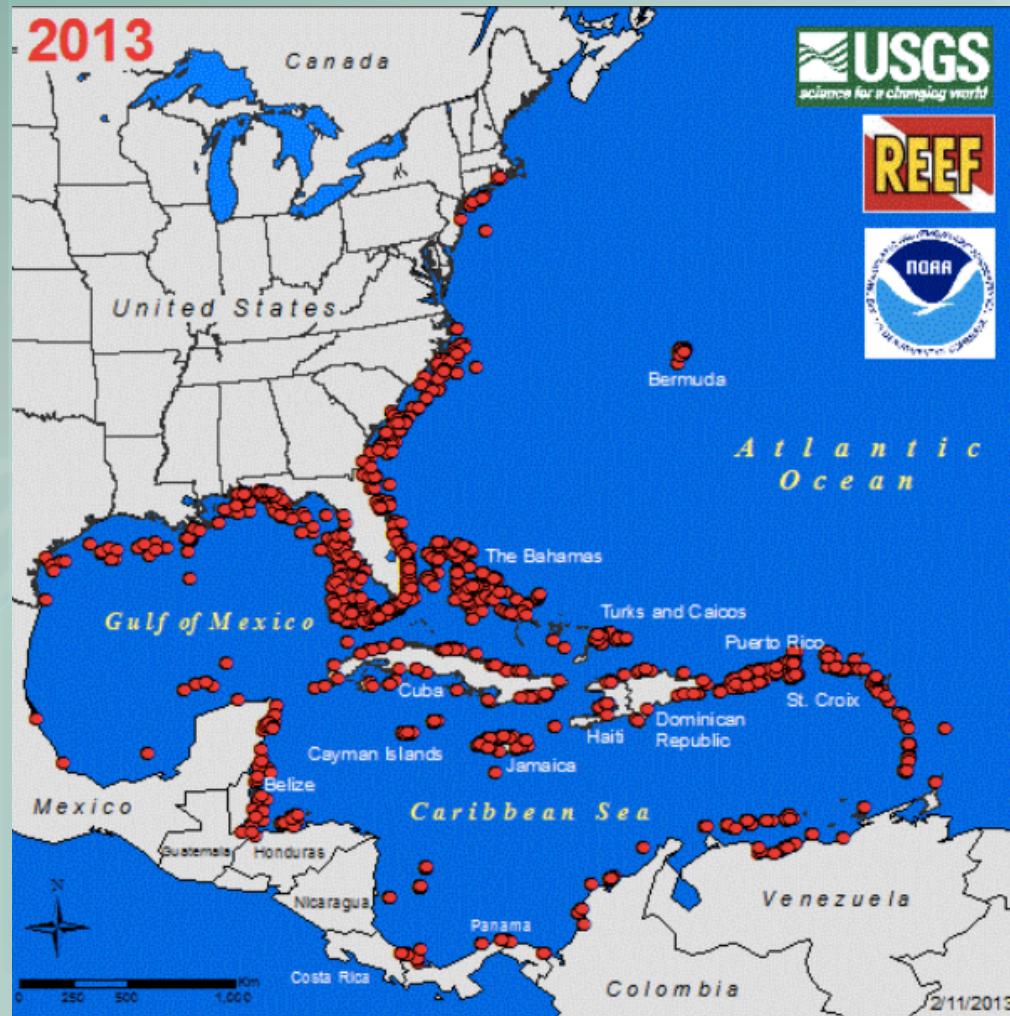
SHARKS overfished



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LYON FISH INVASION



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Mexican Consortium of Marine Research Institutions of
the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean



Mexican Consortium was funded in November 2012 and has a membership of 25 universities and research centers in Mexico working on marine science, and aims to foster collaborative work and regional development.

Dr. Jose Manuel Piña
President of Ciimar-GoMC



MISSION

Integrate, organize and enhance institutional efforts conducting scientific research to generate appropriate diagnostics and propose and implement sustainable solutions to the environmental, social and economic problems of the Gulf of Mexico region.

VISION

To be recognized as a high level and scientific authority organization committed to strengthening the sustainable development and integral well-being of the Gulf of Mexico.

Consortium main objectives

- ✧ Enhance collaboration with U.S. academic & research institutions
- ✧ Strengthen joint research between the U.S. & Mexico
- ✧ Provide sound science for informed decision-making
- ✧ Strengthen higher education and technological development
- ✧ Strengthen national and international collaboration and exchange
- ✧ Consolidate public policies for regional benefit





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Mexican Consortia capacity building network

Nov 2012 to Oct 2014



7th Tampico



2nd Veracruz

9th
VERACRUZ

3rd Cd Carmen



1st Tabasco

4th Merida



5th Campeche



6th
Playa Carmen



8th
MEXICO CITY



3rd Tabasco



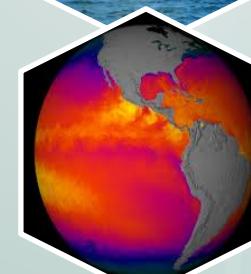
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Main Priority Regional Issues



POLLUTION

LIVING MARINE
RESOURCES

COASTAL AND
MARINE
ECOSYSTEMS

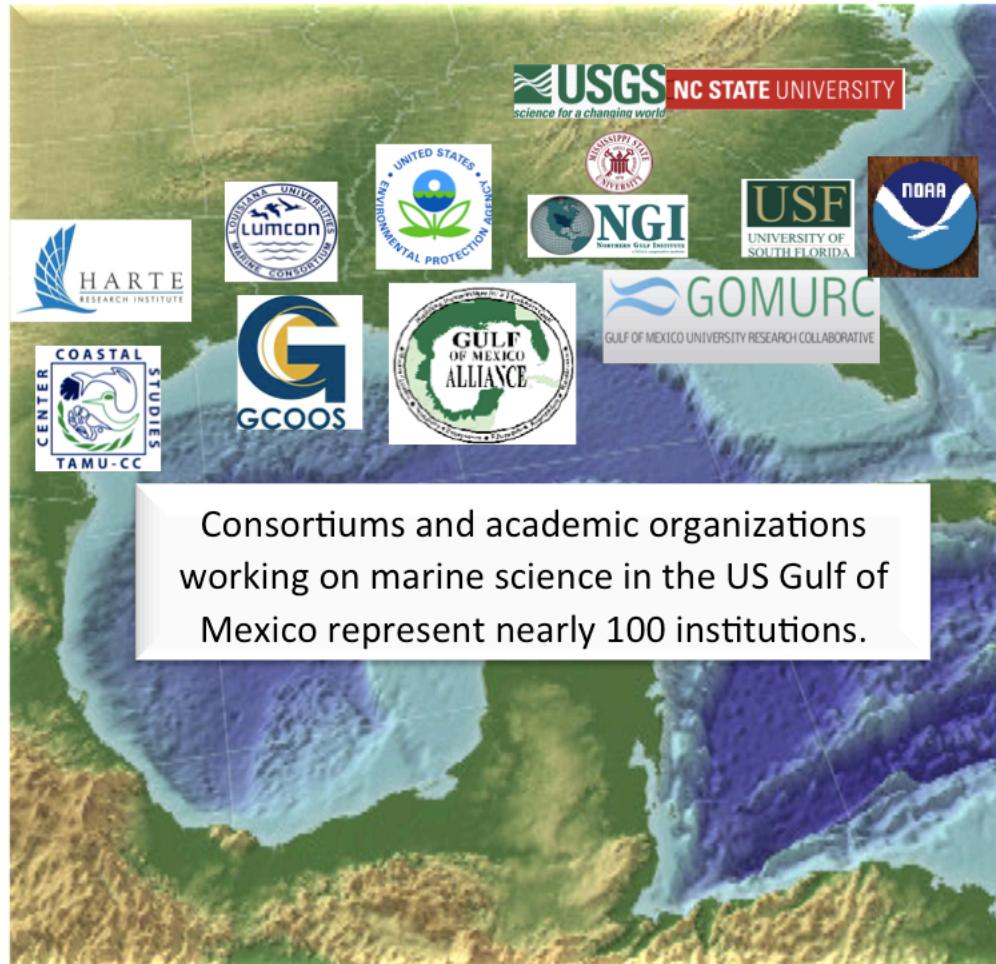
CLIMATE
CHANGE

SOCIO
ECONOMIC &
MARINE
POLICIES



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Mexican CiiMar has established strategic partnerships with U.S. organizations



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Meeting with our U.S. Partners

- Gulf of Mexico Alliance (GOMA)
- National Academy of Science (NAS)
- Gulf of Mexico Universities Research Consortium (GOMURC)



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Steps Towards Consolidating the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean's Alliance for Environmental Educators

Alianza de
Educadores Ambientales
para el Golfo de México

CONSTRUYENDO UNA COMPROMISO POR LA NATURALEZA



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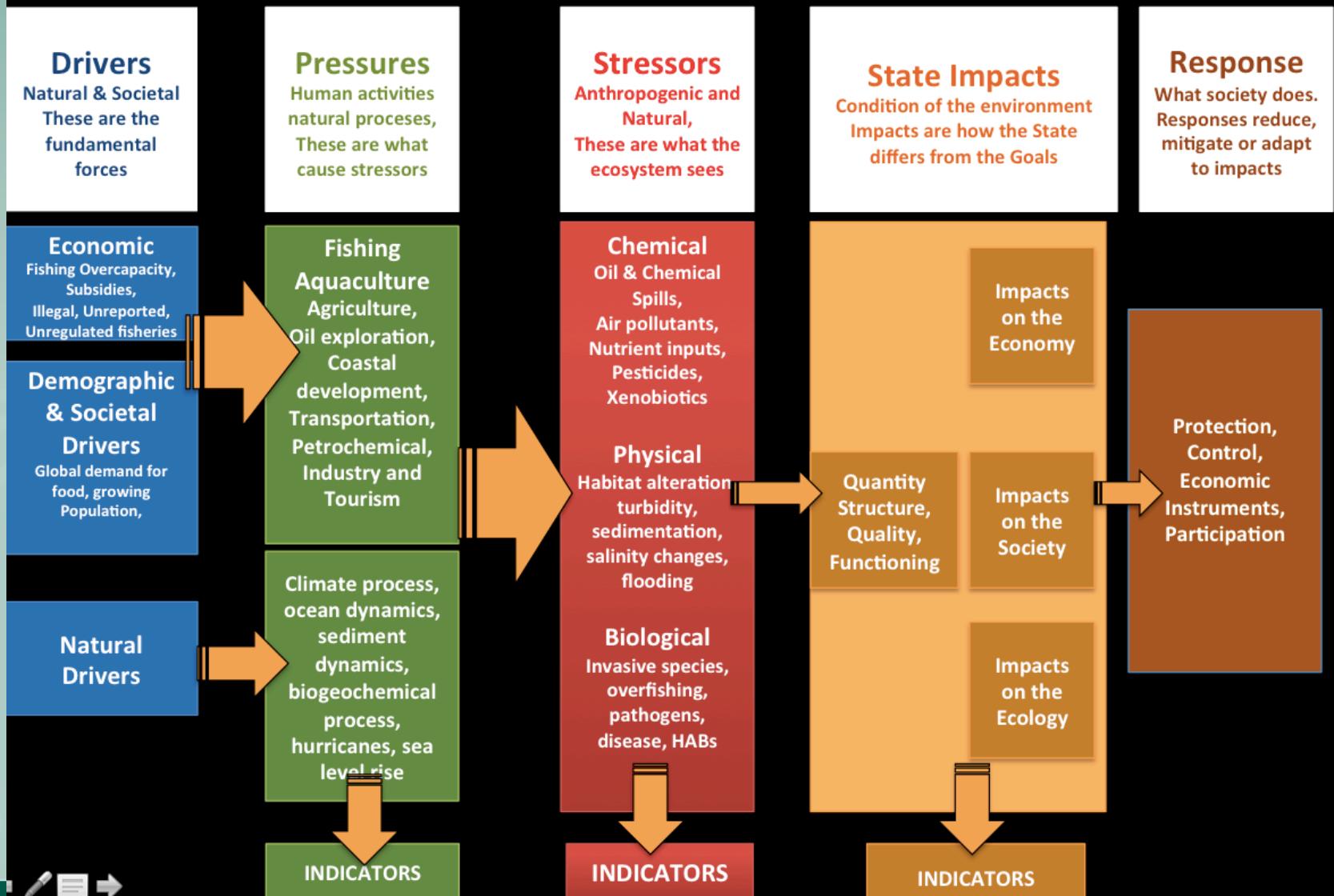
SUMMIT | 2014

STATE OF THE GULF OF MEXICO

Key participation at the Gulf Summit Houston, 24 March, 2014



Developing indicators for the Gulf of Mexico



Instituto Politécnico Nacional
“La Técnica al Servicio de la Patria”



SEP

SECRETARÍA DE
EDUCACIÓN PÚBLICA



SEMAR

SECRETARÍA DE MARINA



Consortio de Instituciones de Investigación Marina
del Golfo de México y del Caribe



AEM

AGENCIA ESPACIAL
MEXICANA



MexICOOS

*An international cooperation project to
set up the*

**Mexican Integrated Coastal
and Ocean Observing System**

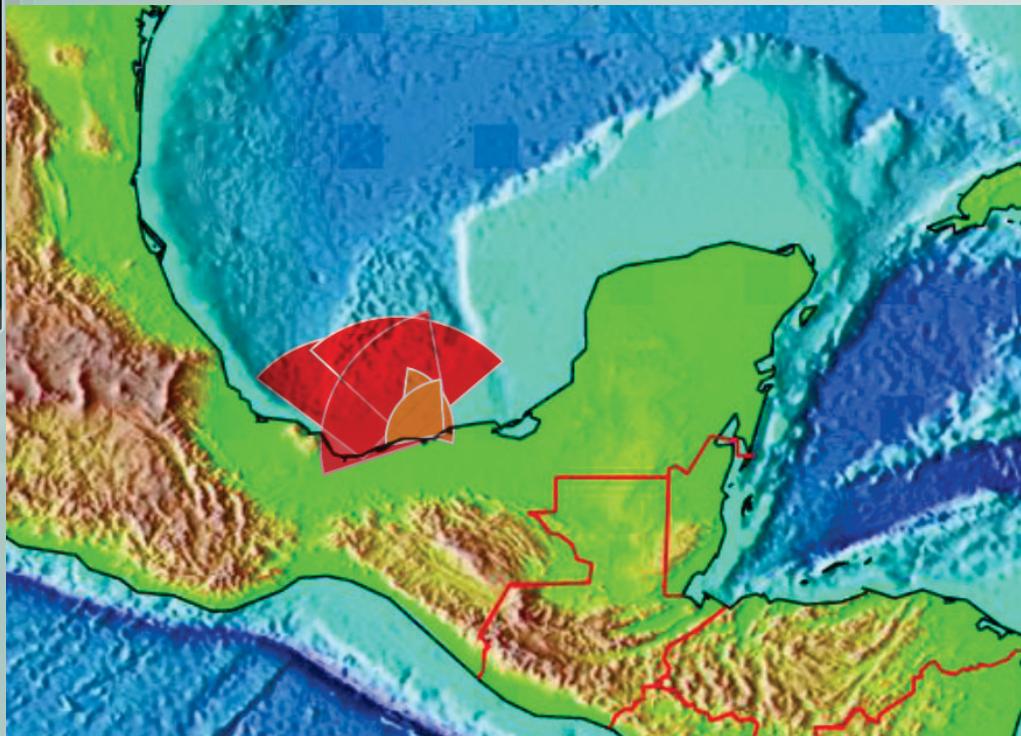
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Monitoring of ocean current using High Frequency Radars in the coastal areas of the Tabasco State

Xavier Flores Vidal (UABC)
Porfirio Álvarez –Torres (UJAT)

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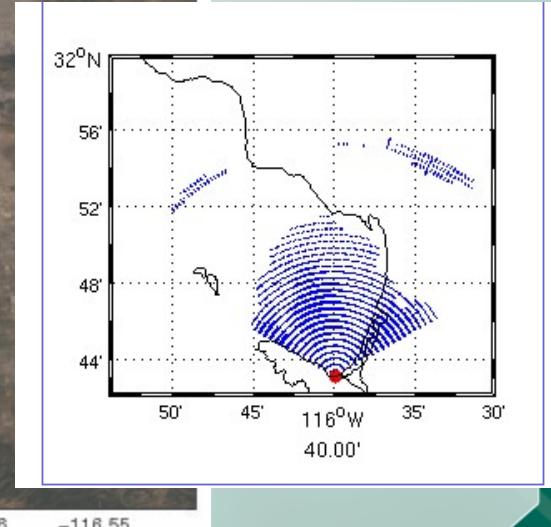
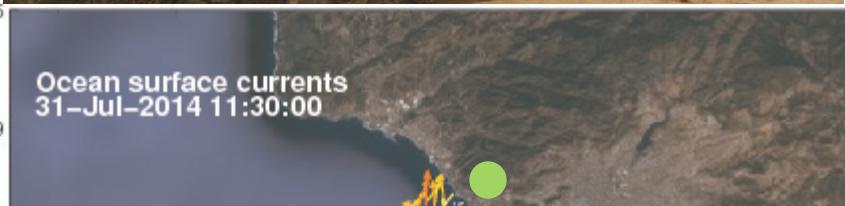
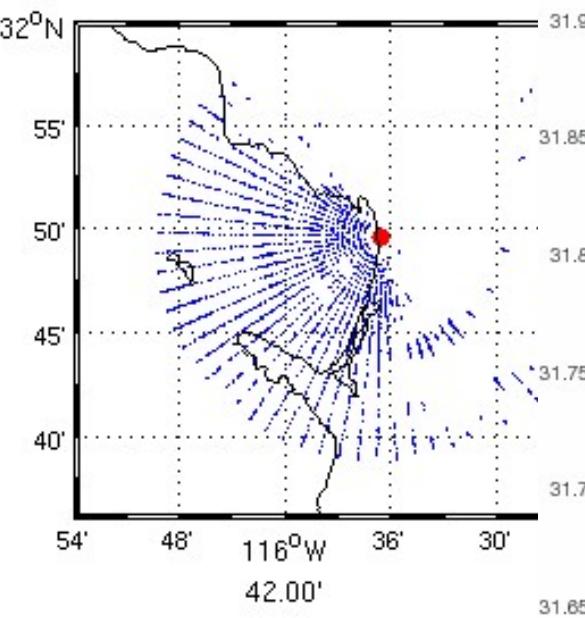
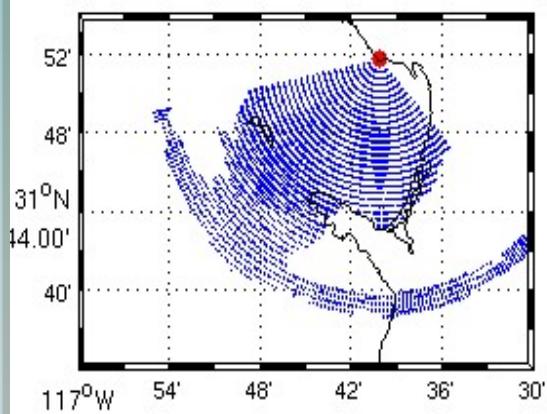
Examples of HFR's



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Data taken from
over 2 HFR stations



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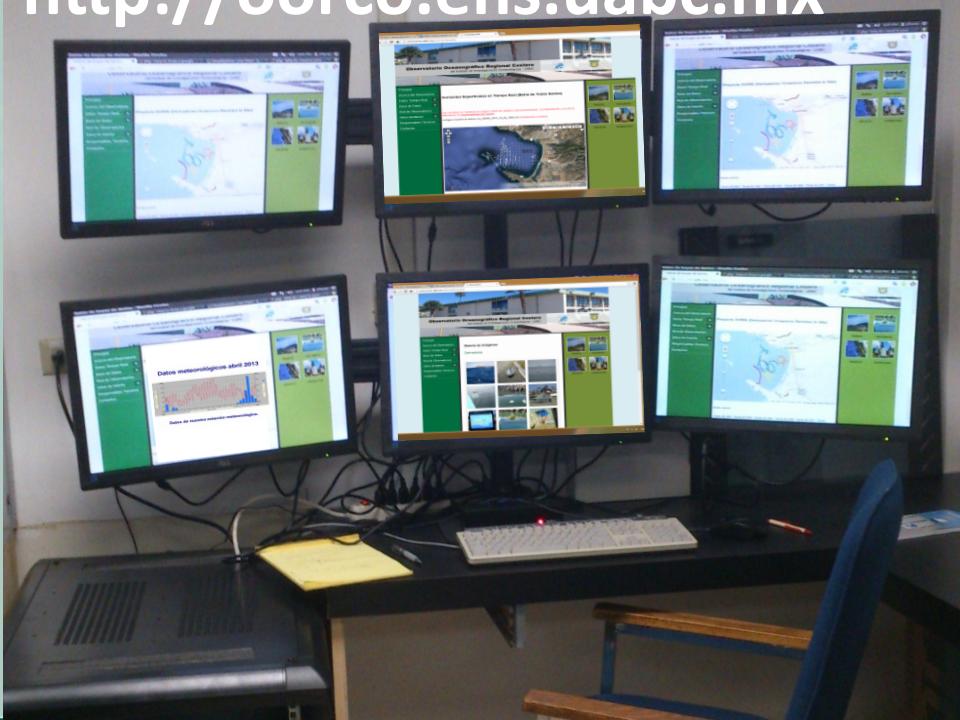
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Observatorio Oceanográfico Regional Costero
del Instituto de Investigaciones Oceanológicas - UABC



<http://oorco.ens.uabc.mx>



OORCo measures:

- ✓ Radio Scatterometers (HFR)
- ✓ Weather stations
- ✓ Drifters (developed by ourself)
- ✓ Numerical Models

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The screenshot shows the homepage of the Observatory Oceanográfico Regional Costero. It features a large image of the building, navigation links on the left, and a central section titled "Datos meteorológicos abril 2013" with a graph and a histogram. Below this is another section titled "Datos de nuestra estación meteorológica".

1. Weather conditions

This screenshot shows a "Control Panel" for real-time data. It includes a map of the coastline with current arrows, a "Colorbar" for current strength (0-50 cm/s), and sections for "Overlays" (Station Placemarks, So-Cal Oil Platforms, Deepwater Horizon) and "Resolutions" (Hourly, 25hr Avg, 500m, 1km, 2km, 6km).

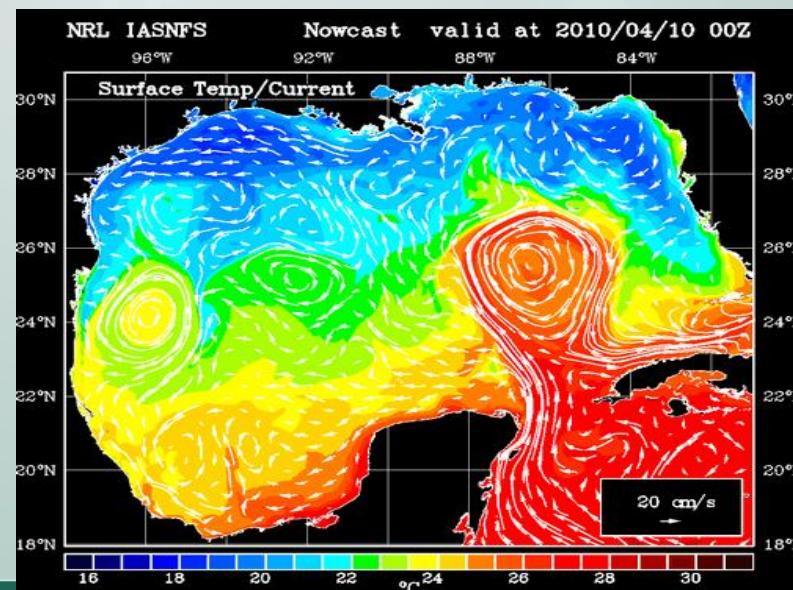
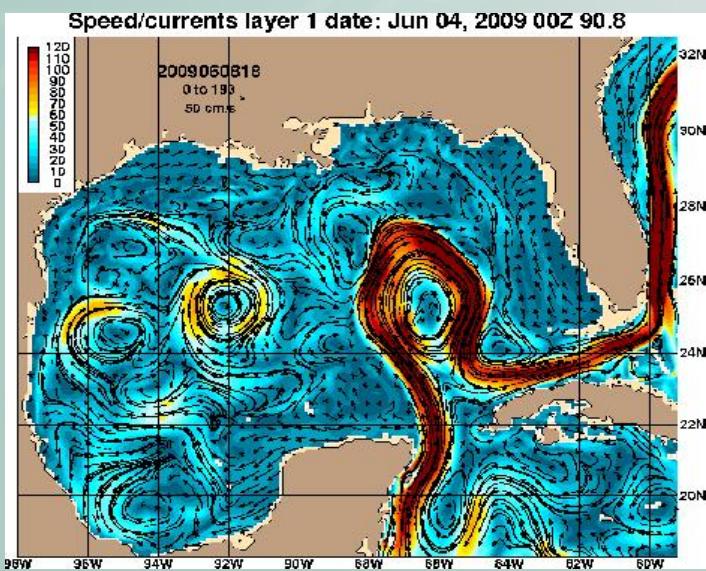
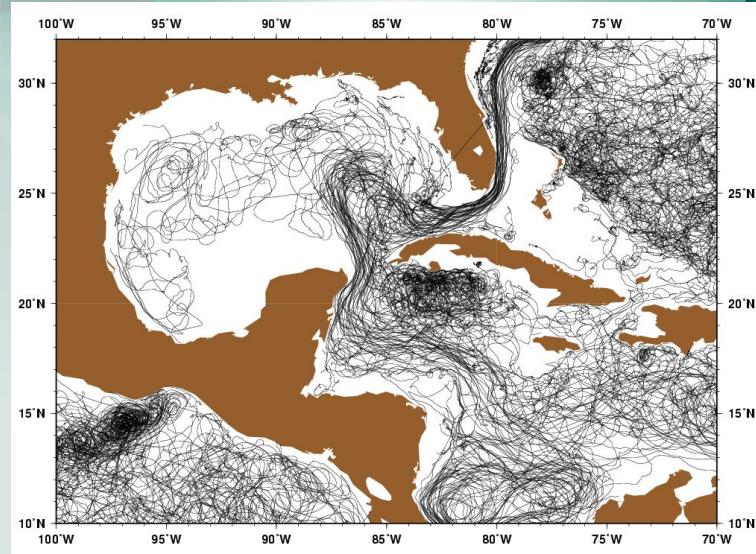
2. Sea surface currents

This screenshot displays a map of the coastline with various colored lines representing drifter trajectories. It includes a sidebar with links like "Principal", "Proyecto DORIS (Derivadores Oceanicos Remotos In Situ)", and "Report a map error". Above the map is a section for the "Observatorio Oceanográfico Regional Costero" and "Proyecto DORIS".

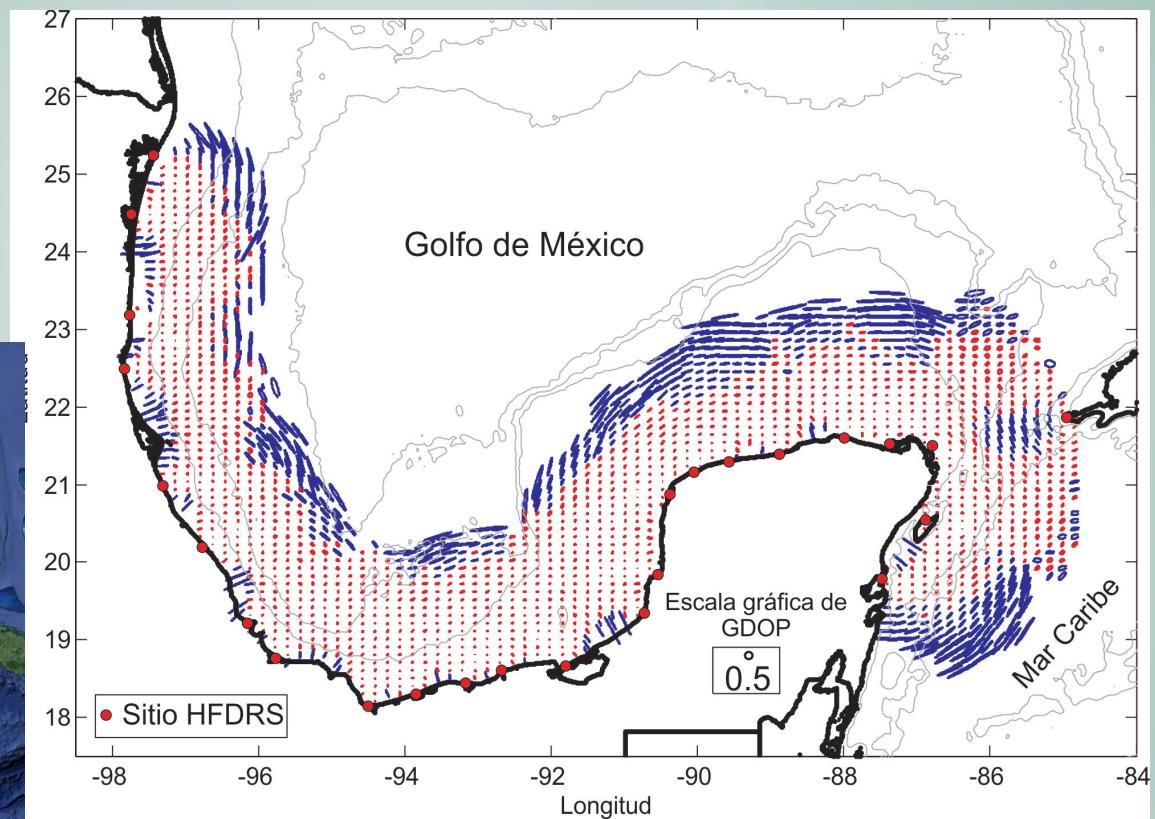
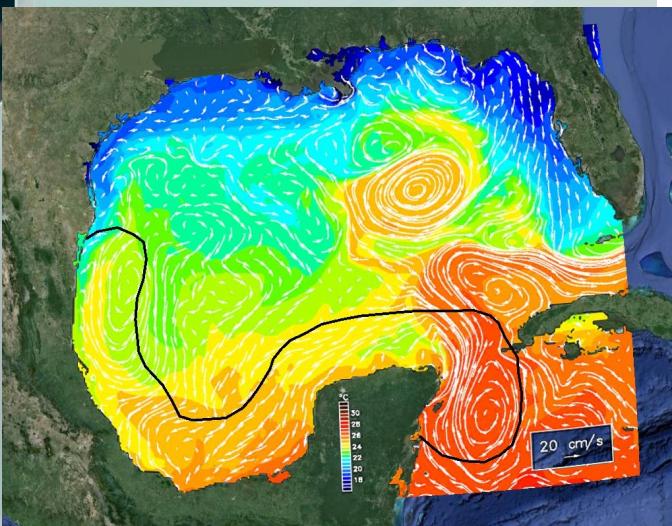
3. Paths from drifters

[http://
oorco.ens.uabc.mx](http://oorco.ens.uabc.mx)

- a) Interaction of the Loop current with coastal currents on the continental platform
- b) Hydrodynamic effects generated by the Grijalva Usumacinta and Gonzalez rivers

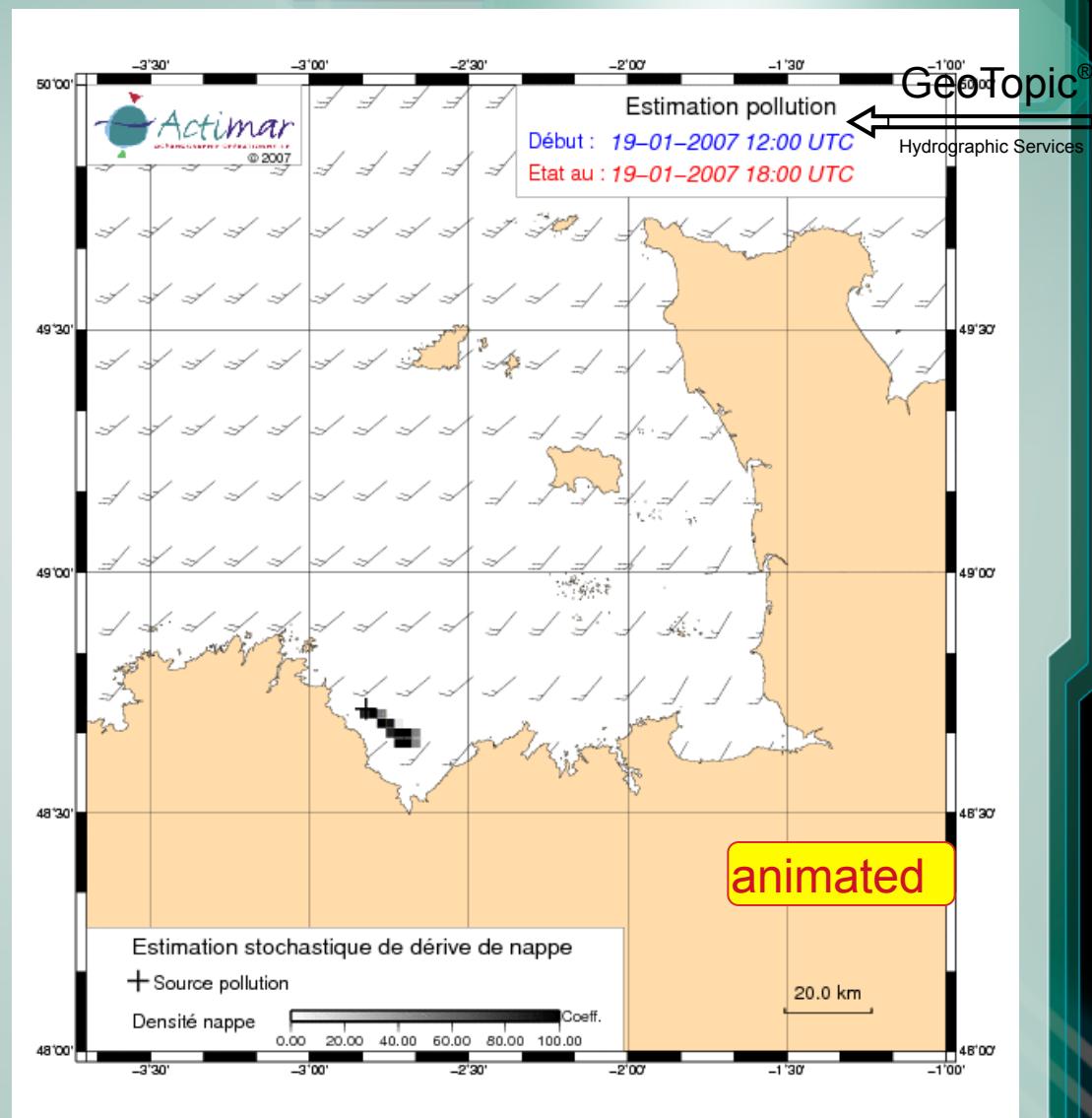


Proposal for 20 Stations of HFR in the Gulf and Caribbean



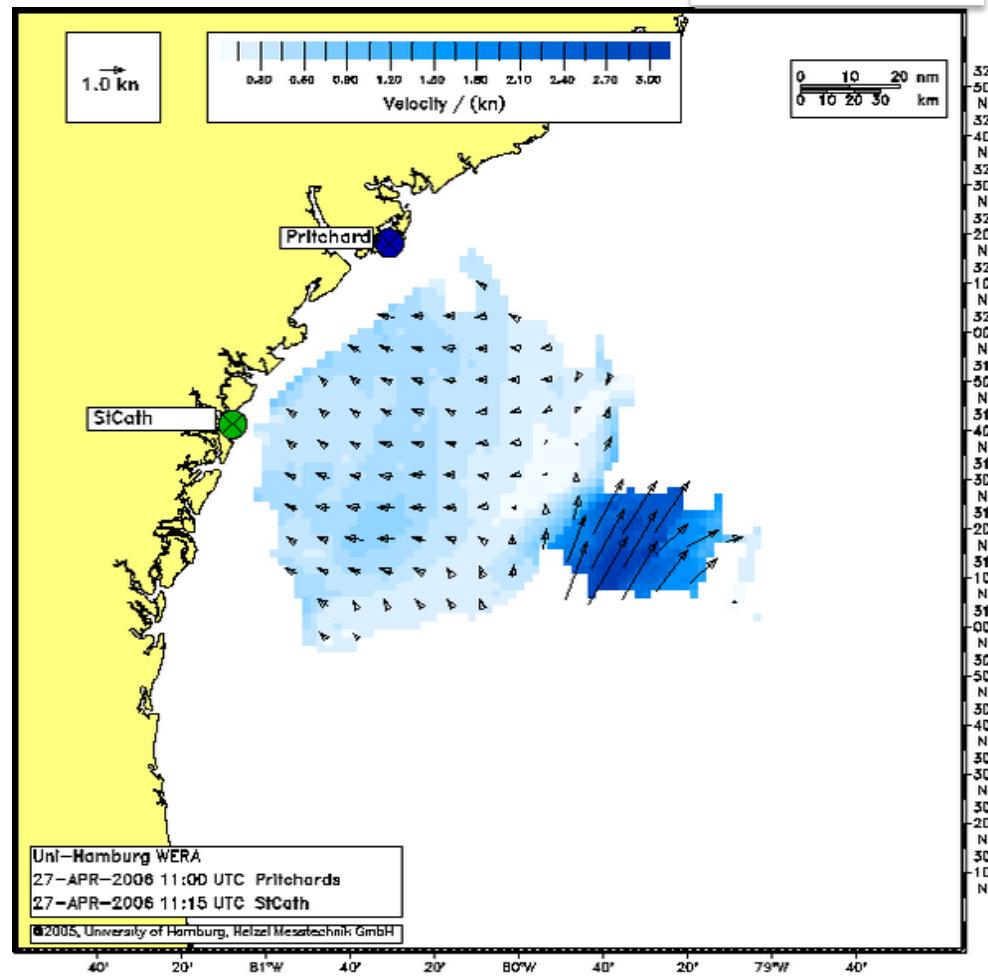
Oil Spill Forecast

Oil drift with a continuous source



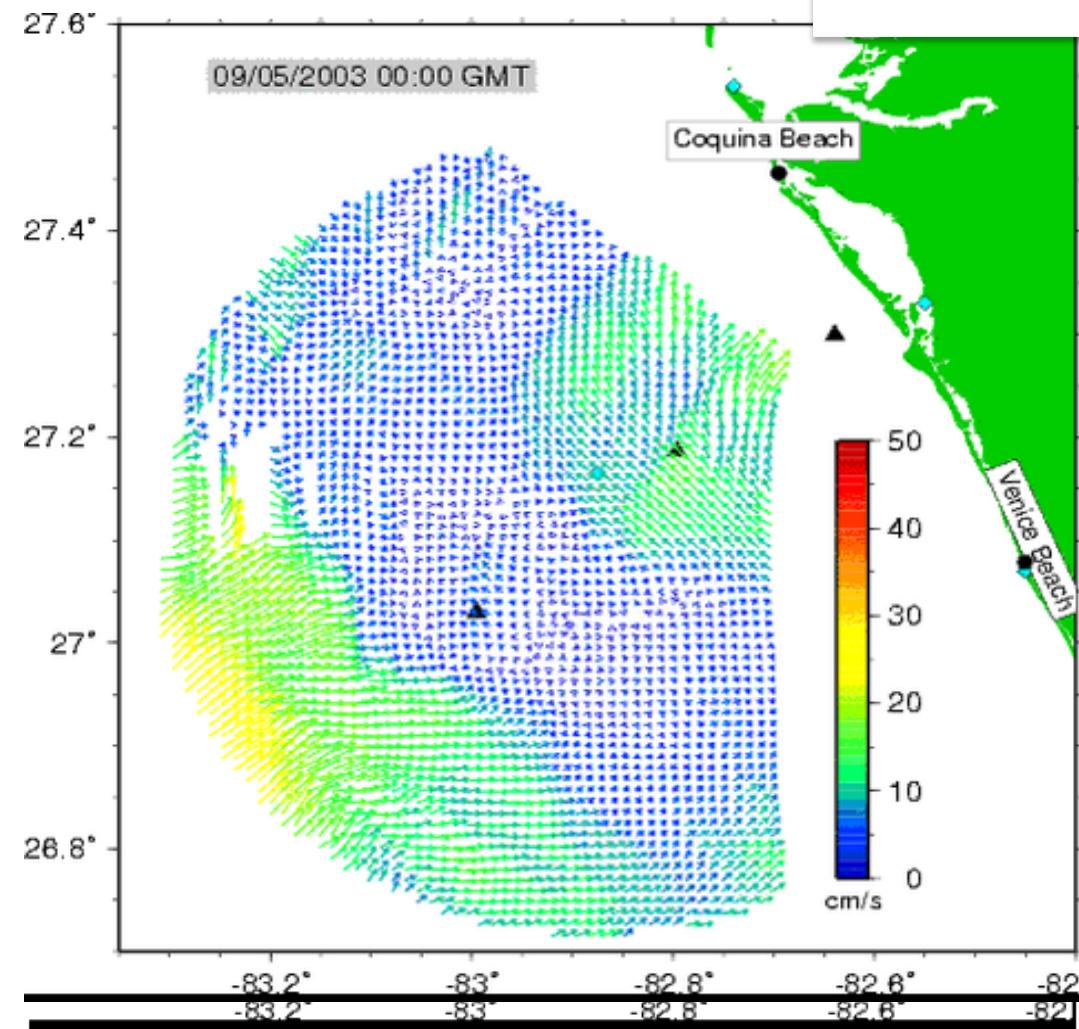
Measurement Results

- 36 hours of raw data processed without any noise reduction, artefact suppression or special filtering
- One new map from complete new data set **every 30 min**
- Range varies from **120 to 220 km**
- 8.35 MHz, 30 Watts, **3 km range cell size**

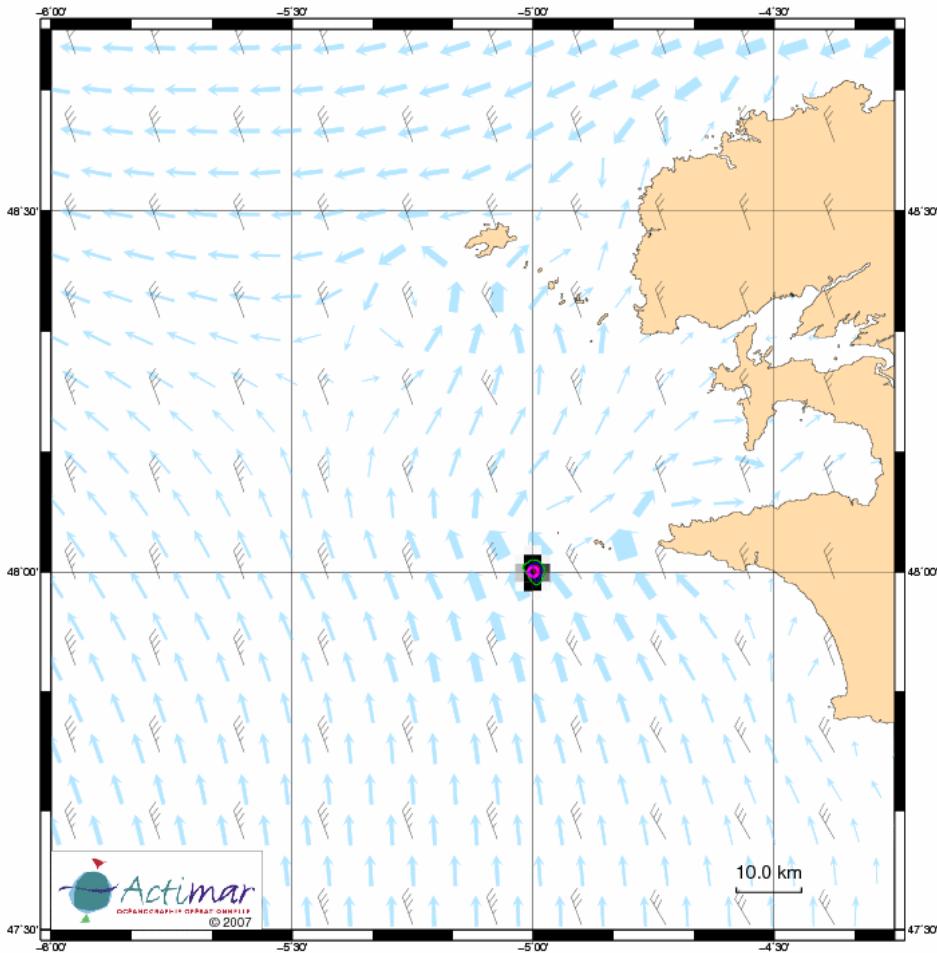


Over the Horizon Radar

- Example of a hurricane West of Florida
- 2003-09-05



Prediction of Oil Drift



Stochastical estimate of pollution drift

-- Iroise_obj_backward --

Map of presence probabilities of the pollution source

Parameters

Type of pollutant : Container – fût

Wind influence :

Start pollution : 19-03-2007 12:00 UTC

Current situation

Date : 19-03-2007 12:00 UTC

End of calculation : 26-04-2007 16:08 UTC

Prob. 50% to find the src. in 1.84e+00 KM2 of sea.

Prob. 70% to find the src. in 3.69e+00 KM2 of sea.

Prob. 90% to find the src. in 5.53e+00 KM2 of sea.

Key

○ Observed pollution

— Prob. src. inside : 50%

— Prob. src. inside : 70%

— Prob. src. inside : 90%

Surface probability of source presence

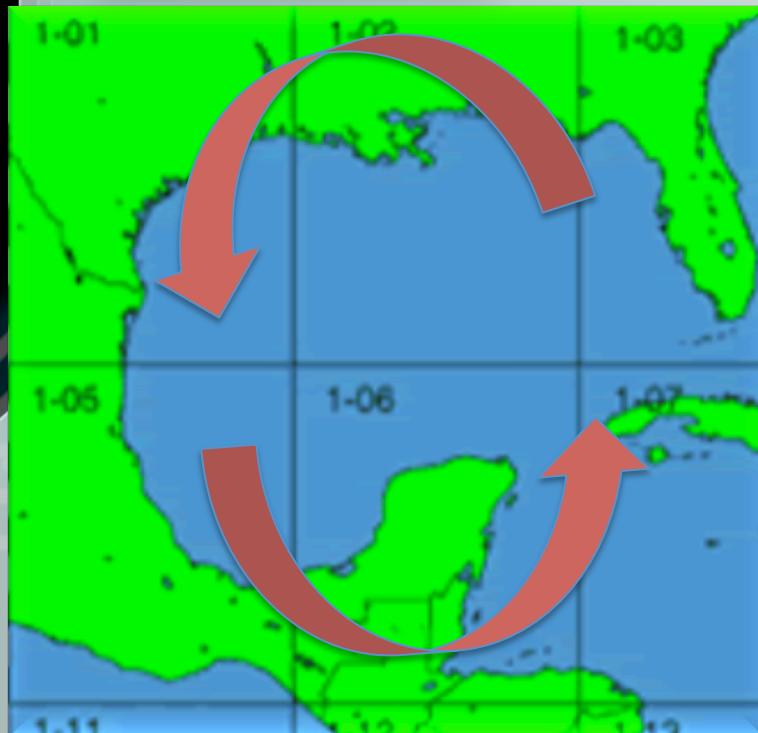
0.0e+00 1.0e-03 2.0e-03 3.0e-03 KM²

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Consortio de Instituciones de Investigación Marina
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Develop Joint Research Gulf of Mexico & Caribbean



DEFINE: Principles and challenges

FOCUS on priority and Transboundary Issues

DEVELOP: Actions

DEFINE: Sources of Funding and future cooperation



BUILIDING SPECIFIC MEX-US EXCHANGE PROJECTS

➤ Focus on four priority issues

1. Restoration of Coastal Ecosystems
 - ✓ Mangrove Restoration
 - ✓ Blue carbon assessment in wetlands
2. Monitoring Marine Ecosystems
 - ✓ Coastal and Ocean Observing System Development
 - ✓ High Frequency radars, Glider technology development and oceanic buoys
3. Assessment of sources of pollution
 - ✓ Oil, gas, hypoxia, harmful algal blooms
4. Adapt to Climate Change
 - ✓ Local models for Sea Level Rise & Flooding
 - ✓ Models and assessment of coastal erosion
 - ✓ Enhance coastal communities resilience



Examples of collaboration

Restoration of Coastal Ecosystems

✓ Mangrove Restoration;

LSU, MSU,

✓ Blue carbon assessment in wetlands;

Smithsonian Environmental Research Center

Monitoring Marine Ecosystems

✓ Coastal and Ocean Observing System Development;
Woods Hole, MIT, Scripps

Assessment of sources of pollution

✓ Oil, gas, hypoxia, harmful algal blooms

LUMCON, LSU

Adapt to Climate Change

Scripps, NGI, Woods Hole, TAMUCC, FSU

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FEDERAL GOV.
MX – US



GULF ACCORD &
STATES ALLIANCE
MX - US



RESEARCH
CONSORTIA
MX - US



CIVIL SOCIETY
MX - US

Reduce
Pollution

Conserve
Ecosystems

Enhance
Coastal
Communities
Resiliency

Foster
Education &
Outreach

Recover
Living Marine
Resources

Academic &
Scientific
Programs

GOMA
Plan of Action

EPA Gulf
Restoration
Program



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