

Abu Dhabi geographic locations

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1761, ? 2060, 1971, ..., ?? 80, ?

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The United Arab Emirates is situated in the Middle East and West Asia, bordering the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf, between Oman and Saudi Arabia; it is at a strategic location along the northern approaches to the Strait of Hormuz, a vital transit point for world crude oil.^{1,2} The UAE lies between 22°50' and 26° north latitude and between 51° and 56°25' east longitude.^{1,3} It shares a 19#160;km (12#160;mi) border with Qatar on the northwest, a 530#160;km (330#160;mi) border with Saudi Arabia on the west, south, and southeast, and a 450#160;km (280#160;mi) border with Oman on the southeast and northeast.^{1,3}

These northern emirates on the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman are part of the Gulf of Oman desert and semi-desert ecoregion.^{1,5}

South and west of Abu Dhabi, vast, rolling sand dunes merge into the Rub' al Khali (Empty Quarter) of Saudi Arabia.^{1,3} The desert area of Abu Dhabi includes two important oases with adequate underground water for permanent settlements and cultivation.^{1,3} The extensive Liwa Oasis is in the south near the undefined border with Saudi Arabia, and about 200#160;km (120 miles) to the northeast is Al Buraymi Oasis, which extends on both sides of the Abu Dhabi-Oman border.^{1,3}

Prior to withdrawing from the area in 1971, Britain delineated the internal borders among the seven emirates in order to pre-empt territorial disputes that might hamper formation of the federation.^{1,3} In general, the rulers of the emirates accepted the British intervention, but in the case of boundary disputes between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, and also between Dubai and Sharjah, conflicting claims were not resolved until after the UAE became independent.^{1,3} The most complicated borders were in the Western Mountains, where five of the emirates contested jurisdiction over more than a dozen enclaves.^{1,3}

Source 3: Time and Date (dewpoints, between 2005-2015)^{1,12}

Date palms, as well as acacia and eucalyptus trees, are commonly found growing at the region's oases. Within the desert itself, the flora is much more sparse and primarily consists of grasses and thornbushes.

The region's indigenous fauna had previously come close to extinction due to intensive hunting, which led to a 1970s conservation program on the Bani Yas island by Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan; this resulted in

the survival of Arabian oryxes and leopards, among others. The region's coastal fish consist mainly of mackerel, perch and tuna, as well as sharks and whales.

Coastline: 1,318 km (819 miles);

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