



COSPPac Ocean Portal About: Historical Sea level Data

In Brief

The historical sea level data available from the ocean portal consists of **satellite altimetry**, **reconstructed**, and **tide gauge** observation data.

Satellite altimetry and **reconstructed** data can be viewed as **maps** showing spatial differences in sea level as a monthly average. Time series data can also be extracted and viewed as a **chart** by indicating a point on the portal map.

Tide gauge observational data is available from the locations of the tide gauges around the southwest Pacific that are part of the Pacific Sea Level Monitoring (PSLM) Project.

Introduction

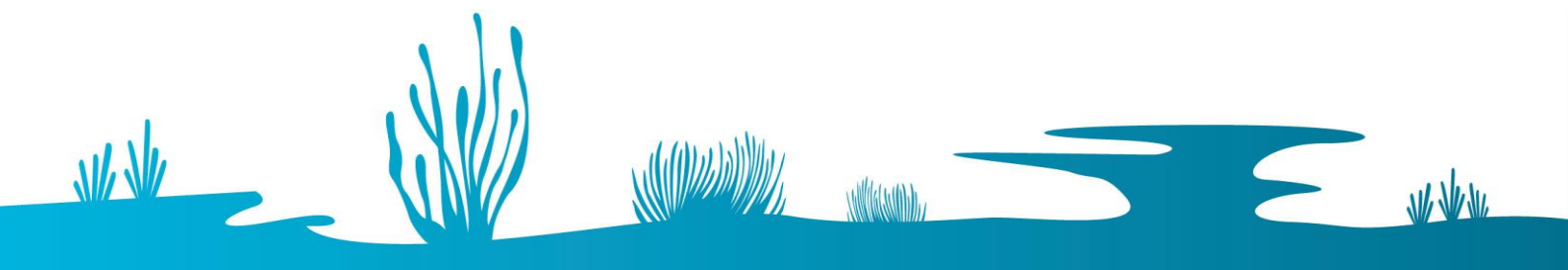
There are many factors that influence the sea level at a particular location, and these factors span several time scales. Short-term sea level fluctuations are caused by waves created from local or distant winds. Medium-term time scale influences include long waves, tsunamis, tides and storm surges. Long time scale sea level variations include seasonal cycles driven primarily by temperature, El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO), inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO), sea level rise due to climate change, and the glacial isostatic adjustment (GIA).

Table 1. Contributing factors to sea level, see Stephens and Bell (2012) for more details

Category	Phenomenon	Period
Short Waves	Wind Waves	1 – 8 sec
	Swell	8 – 25 sec
Long Waves	Infra-gravity Waves	25 – 120 sec
	Tsunami	5 min – 1 hr
	Seiche	20 min – 4 hr
	Astronomical Tides	3 – 25 hr
	Storm Surge (winds)	12 hr – 5 days
	Storm Surge (Atmospheric Pressure)	12 hr – 5 days
Climate Cycles and Trends	Seasonal Cycles	1 yr
	El Niño Southern Oscillation	2 – 5 yr
	Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation	20 – 30 yr
	Sea level rise	> 50 yr
	Glacial Isostatic Adjustment	> 1,000 yr

The sea level data in the Ocean Portal are available in monthly periods. This is achieved through averaging techniques that ultimately remove influences from short and long waves due to their smaller time scales ranging from seconds to days (this includes tides). The data show effects due to longer term climate cycles and changes.

Sea level observations can be recorded by either remote sensing methods, i.e. satellites for the altimetry data, or *in situ* gauges that are physically taking measurements at a specific location.





Using the Portal

(1) Use the Variable menu to select one of 'Altimetry', 'Reconstruction' or 'Tide Gauge'.

(2) For Altimetry or Reconstruction, the Plot Type menu can then be used to select either a 'Surface Map' or 'Timeseries'.

(3) If 'Surface Map' is selected as the Plot Type, a date (Year and Month) must be selected.


Country/Region	Pacific Ocean	Submit
Variable	Altimetry	
Plot Type	Surface Map	
Period	Monthly	
Year	2012	
Month	January	
Dataset	Church & White	

(4) Click the 'Submit' button to produce your map.

Figure 1. Producing a sea level map

(2) Alternatively, if 'Timeseries' was selected in step 2 from Figure 2, then a location must be selected on the map.

(1) This can be achieved by moving the mouse cursor to the position of interest on the map and clicking the 'Submit' button.

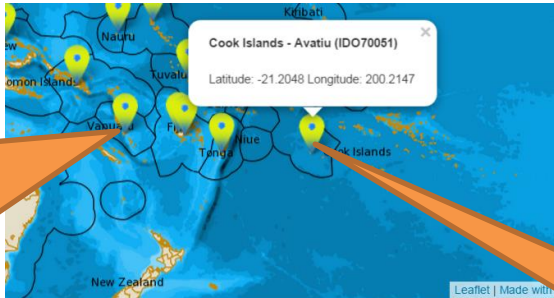


Country/Region	Pacific Ocean	Submit
Variable	Reconstruction	
Plot Type	Timeseries	
Period	Monthly	
Click on the map to select a location.		
Latitude	-28.08984361588955	
Longitude	191.7597645521164	
Dataset	Sea Level Data	

About Sea Level Data

Figure 2. Producing a time series from altimetry or reconstruction datasets

(1) If 'Tidal Gauge' was chosen from the Variable menu in step 1 from Figure 2, then the tidal gauges will be displayed as yellow markers on the map.



Country/Region	Pacific Ocean	Submit
Variable	Tide Gauge	
Plot Type	Timeseries	
Period	Monthly	
Gauge	Cook Islands - Avatiu	
Dataset	Sea Level Data	

About Sea Level Data

(2) Click the tide gauge of interest before clicking Submit.

Figure 3. Producing a time series from tide gauge data



Description of Parameters

Altimetry:

Dating from 1993, satellite altimeter data provide a global perspective of sea level, enabling the tide gauge data to be placed in context. Three satellites have been used: TOPEX/Poseidon, Jason-1 and OSTM/Jason-2. They each reference a different height datum – see *Church and White 2011* (below) for more information. Data is available as a monthly mean anomaly (in millimetres) spanning the period January 1993 to August 2014, which will be periodically updated.

Reconstruction:

Using relationships between a historical global tide gauge network and satellite altimetry in the recent record, Church et al. (2004) have developed a technique to reconstruct the spatial data back in time prior to the satellite era. Data are available as a monthly mean anomaly (in mm), spanning the period from January 1950 to December 2012, which will be periodically updated. Both the altimetry and reconstruction gridded datasets have a 1° (latitude) by 1° (longitude) resolution over the region from 60°E to 210°E, and from 15°N to 65°S.

Tide Gauge:

The tide gauges in the Ocean Portal form part of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project (ABSLMP) and the Pacific Sea Level and Monitoring (PSLM) Project. The tide gauge data available in the portal are monthly means, along with monthly maximum and monthly minimum measurements in metres. The length of the data series for tide gauges varies from site to site, although most of the south Pacific tide gauges were installed between 1992 and 1994. Data are currently updated monthly.

Note: Tide gauges track the height of the sea relative to a local reference point, while the altimetry and reconstruction data refer to the Geodetic Datum GSFC00.1.

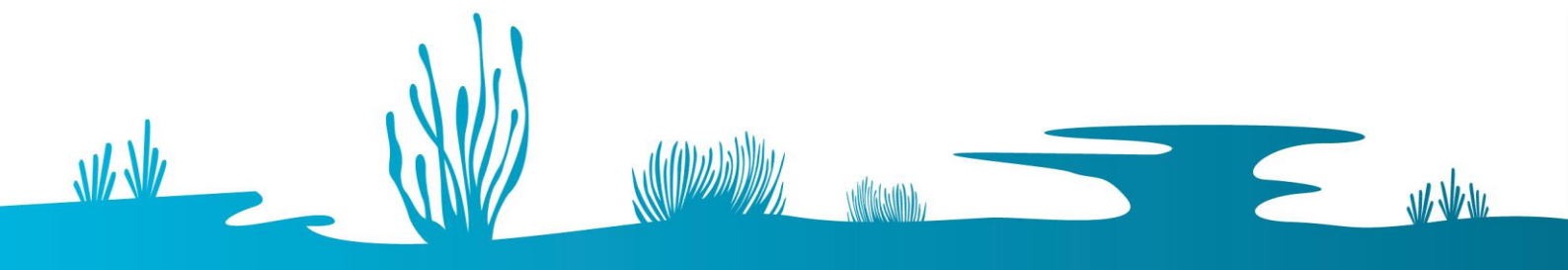
Each dataset has a different combination of observable phenomena depending on the processing techniques applied when they were created.

Table 2. Phenomena that can contribute to sea level in each dataset

Phenomenon	Tide Gauges	Altimetry	Reconstruction
Atmospheric Pressure	✓	✓	✗
Seasonal Cycles	✓	✓	✗
El Niño Southern Oscillation	✓	✓	✓
Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation	✓	✓	✓
Sea level rise	✓	✓	✓
Glacial Isostatic Adjustment	✓	✗	✗

Examples of Applications

- **Monitoring ENSO Impacts:** Sea level varies in similar patterns to sea surface temperature during El Niño Southern Oscillation events, resulting in significantly high or low levels for many months. This was the cause of much coral die-off in Samoa during the 1997-1998 El Niño event. Samoans refer to this sea level event as “taimasa”.



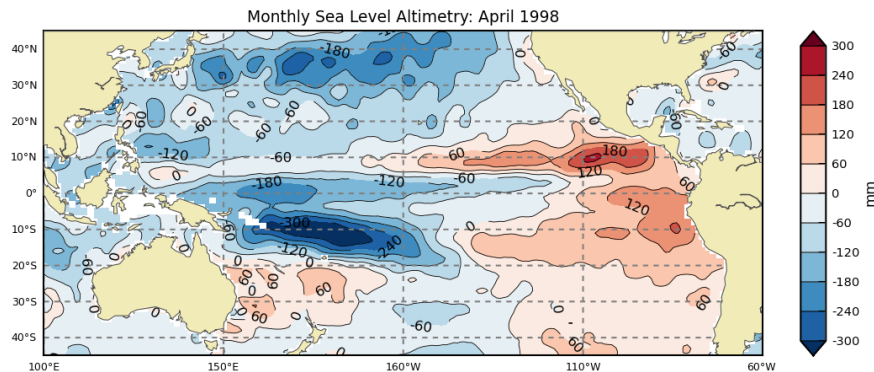


Figure 4. The dark blue area is 'taimasa', the low sea level event occurring during certain El Niño events

- **Sea Level Rise:** There is a strong interest in sea level rise amongst low lying nations that are susceptible to inundation and coastal erosion. The reconstruction data covers a large enough time period to capture sea level rise due to climate change.
- **Links between Weather and Sea Level:** Tide gauge data show the minimum and maximum recorded monthly sea level measurements, which are largely attributable to residual from weather-related drivers. Residual refers to effects from storm surge including wind setup and setdown (water being pushed towards or away from the coast due to wind), and effects from atmospheric pressure. Typically a decrease of 1 millibar (hPa) in atmospheric pressure leads to a 1cm rise in sea level.
- **IPO Studies¹:** The Inter-decadal Pacific Oscillation (IPO) characterises decade-to-decade changes in ENSO cycles, thereby having an effect on sea level. The oscillation can stay in a positive or negative phase for years to decades, and jump to the opposite phase relatively quickly causing a step jump in mean sea level (Stephens and Bell, 2012).

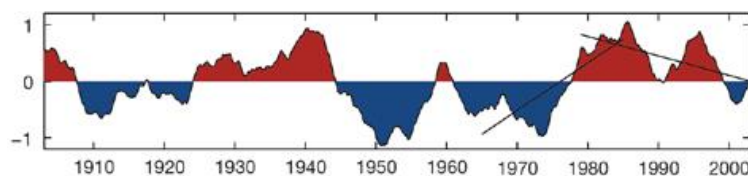


Figure 5. Movement of the IPO over the decades (PCCSP, 2011)

Data Source

The tide gauge data can be found on the [Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project \(ABSLMP\)](#) website, with additional statistical and project informant found at the [Pacific Sea Level Monitoring](#) website (see 'Links' section).

The altimetry and reconstruction gridded datasets are sourced from CSIRO. We recommend you read the information at http://www.cmar.csiro.au/sealevel/sl_data_cmar.html to understand how the datasets have been compiled.

¹ The IPO is similar to the Pacific Decadal Oscillation (PDO) in terms of sea temperature changes, but affects ocean waters south of 20° N Latitude, which the PDO does not.





Links

Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/projects/abslmp/abslmp.shtml>

Pacific Sea Level Monitoring (PSLM) Project:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/pacific/projects/pslm/>

Pacific Island Country Tide Calendars:

<http://www.bom.gov.au/australia/tides/#!/offshore>

Sea Level Altimetry and Reconstruction Data Downloads

http://www.cmar.csiro.au/sealevel/sl_data_cmar.html

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When publishing tide gauge data from this site you should acknowledge the National Tidal Unit, the Australian Bureau of Meteorology Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project (ABSLMP), the South Pacific Sea Level and Climate Monitoring Project (SPSLCMP), and CAWCR. Publishing of the reconstructed data requires acknowledgement of Church et al.

References

Church, J. A., White, N. J., Coleman, R., Lambeck, K. and J. X. Mitrovica, 2004: Estimates of the Regional Distribution of Sea Level Rise over the 1950-2000 Period. *Journal of Climate*, 17, 2609-2625.

Church, J., and N. White, 2011: Sea-Level Rise from the Late 19th to the Early 21st Century, *Surveys in Geophysics*, 1-18. <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10712-011-9119-1>

PCCSP, 2012. *Climate Change in the Pacific: Scientific Assessment and New Research. Volume 1: Regional Overview.* Australian Aid.

Stephens, S. and Bell, R., 2012. *Toolbox 2.2.2: Causes of sea level variability.* NIWA, 15p. http://www.niwa.co.nz/sites/niwa.co.nz/files/tool_2.2.2_causes_of_sea_level_variability.pdf

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