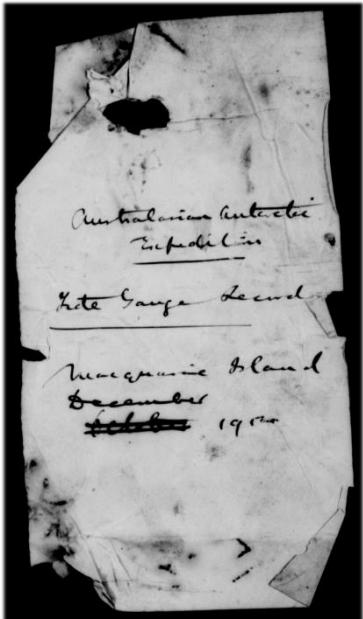
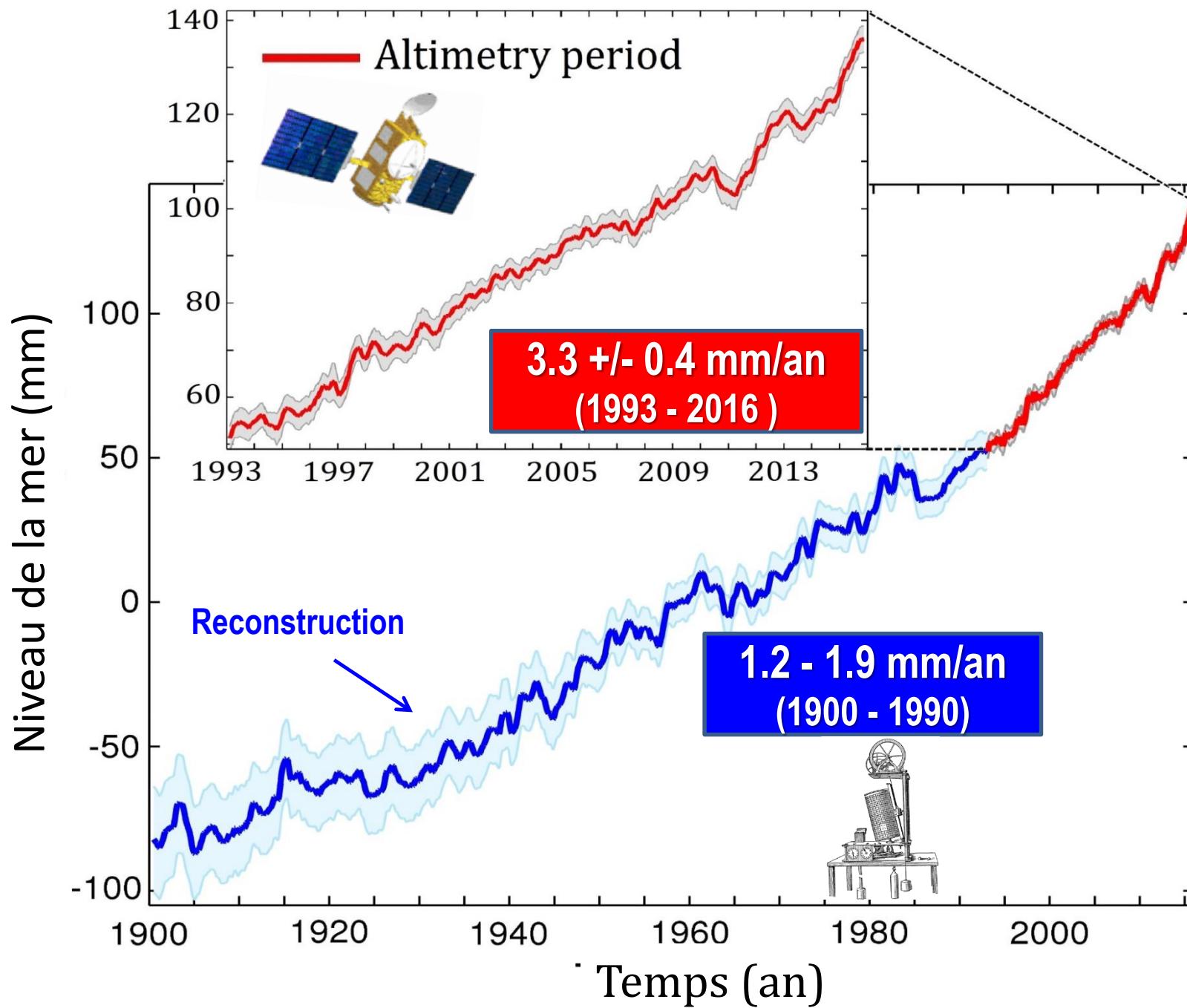


SEA LEVEL TRENDS IN THE COMMONWEALTH BAY OVER THE LAST CENTURY FROM HISTORICAL DATA

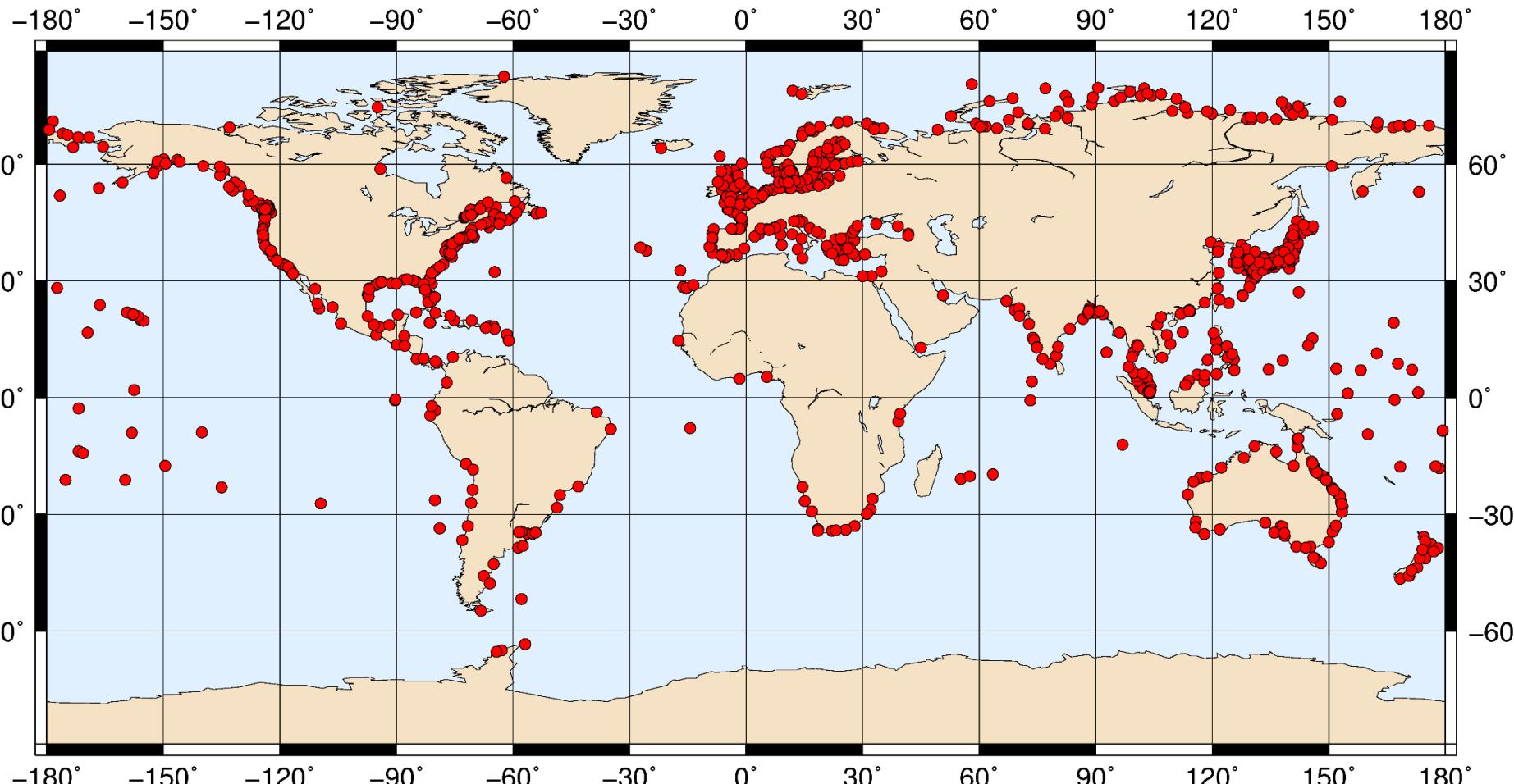
L. Testut⁽¹⁾, B. Legrésy⁽¹⁾, C. Watson⁽³⁾, R. Coleman⁽³⁾,
H. Bolsma⁽⁵⁾, R. Handsworth⁽⁵⁾



Australian Government
Australian Research Council



PSMSL data with a time span of 20 yr



What

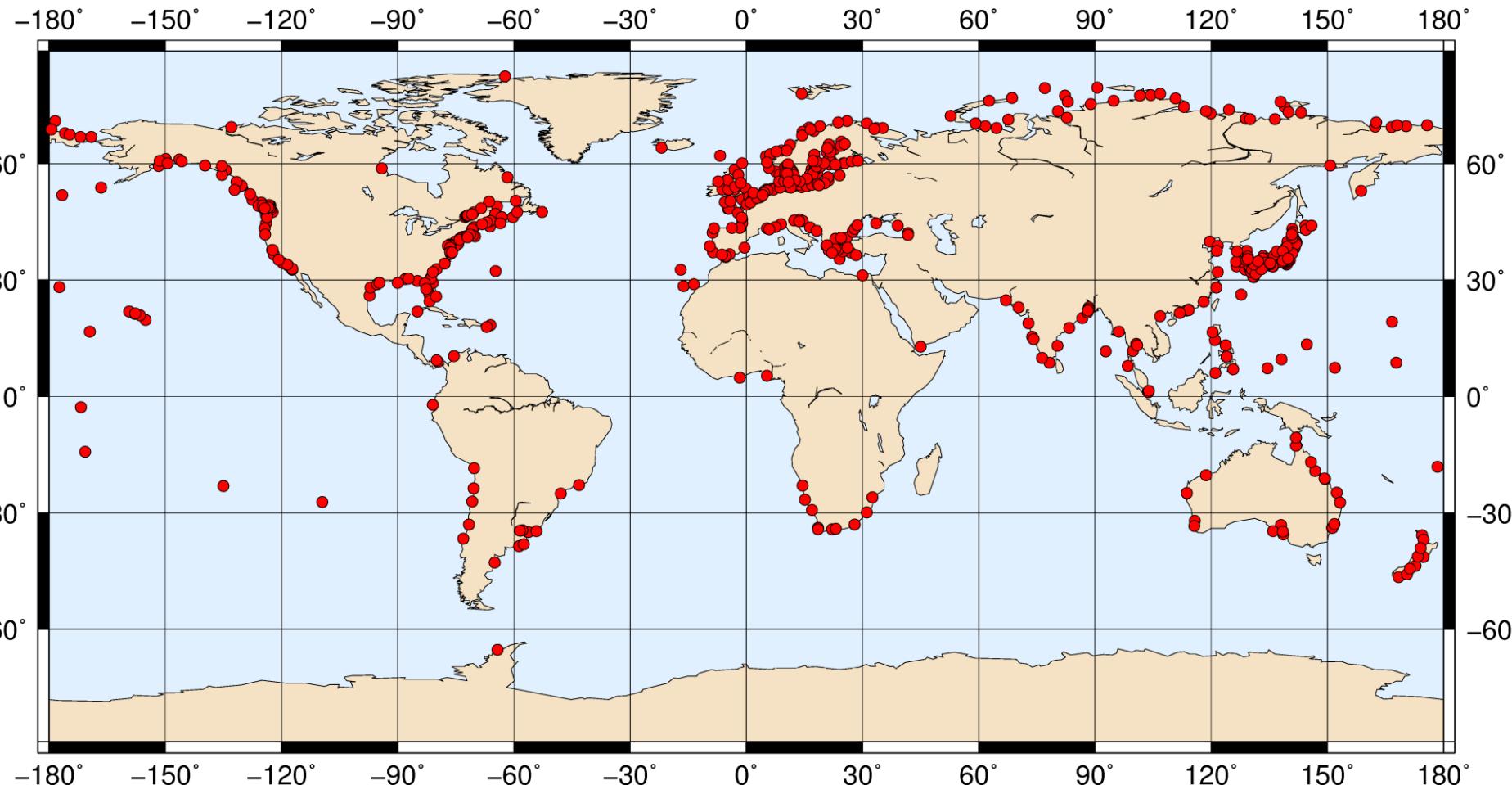
Why

How

Where

Who

PSMSL data with a time span of 40 yr



What

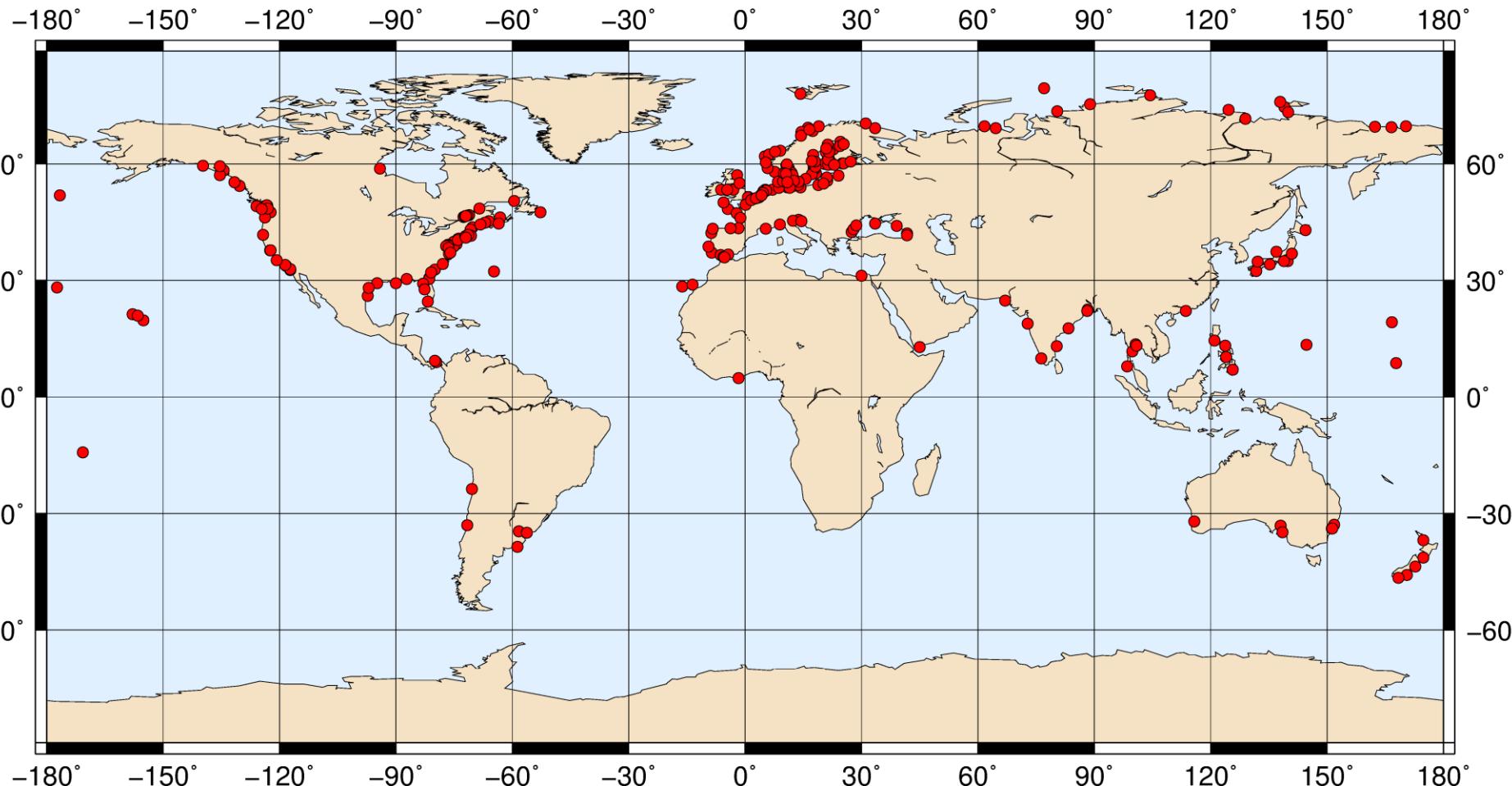
Why

How

Where

Who

PSMSL data with a time span of 60 yr



What

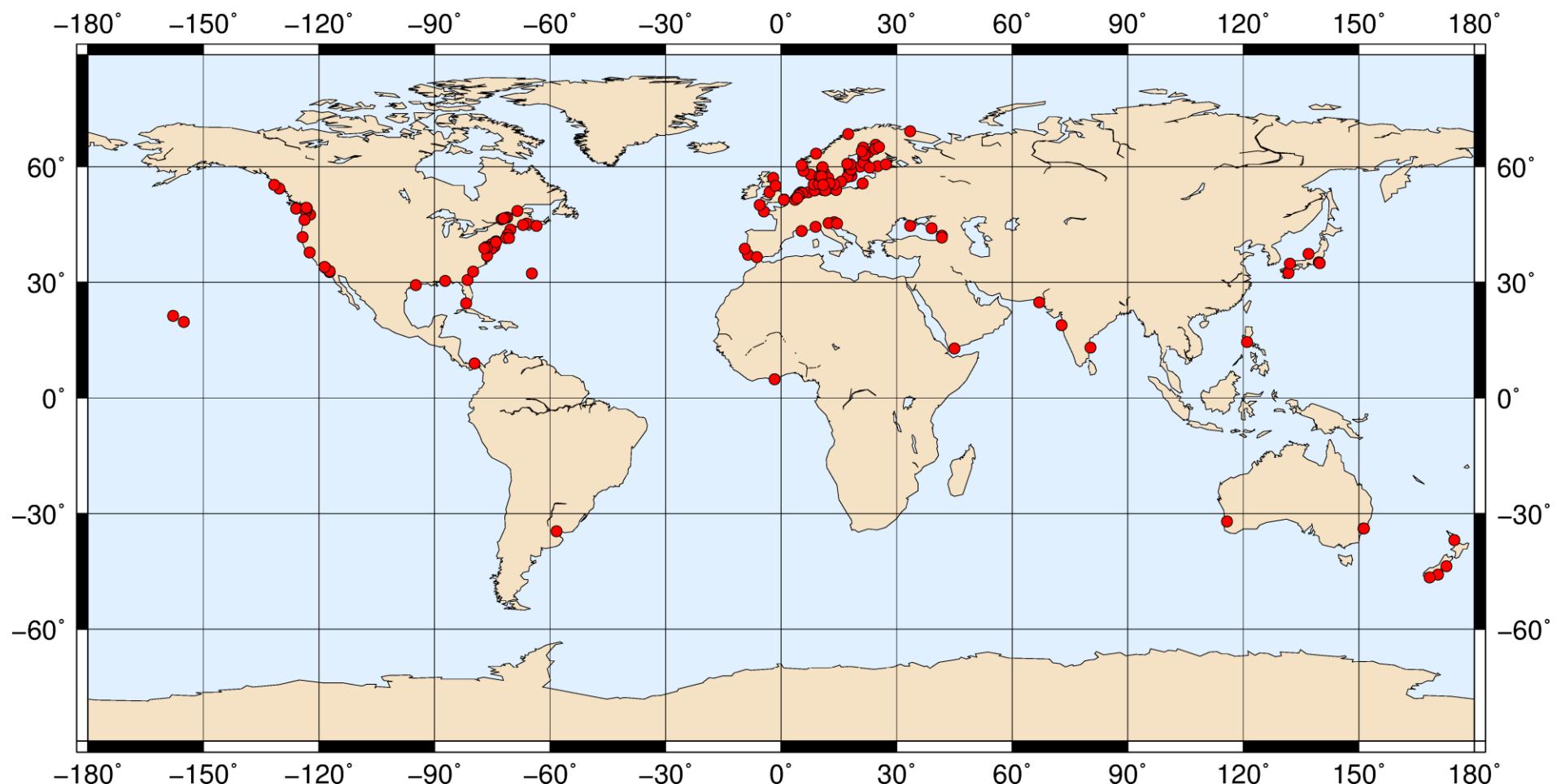
Why

How

Where

Who

PSMSL data with a time span of 80 yr



What

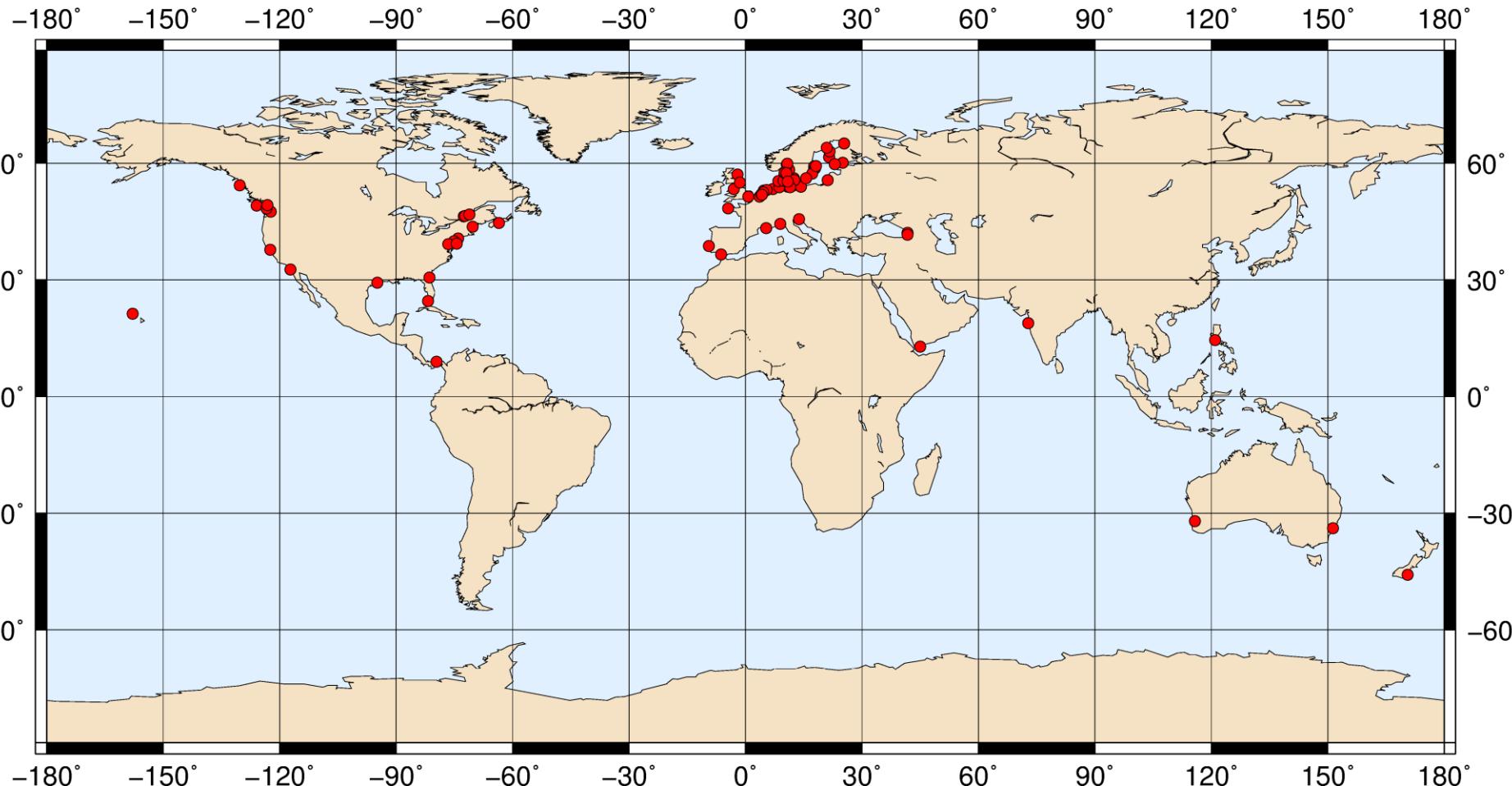
Why

How

Where

Who

PSMSL data with a time span of 100 yr



What

Why

How

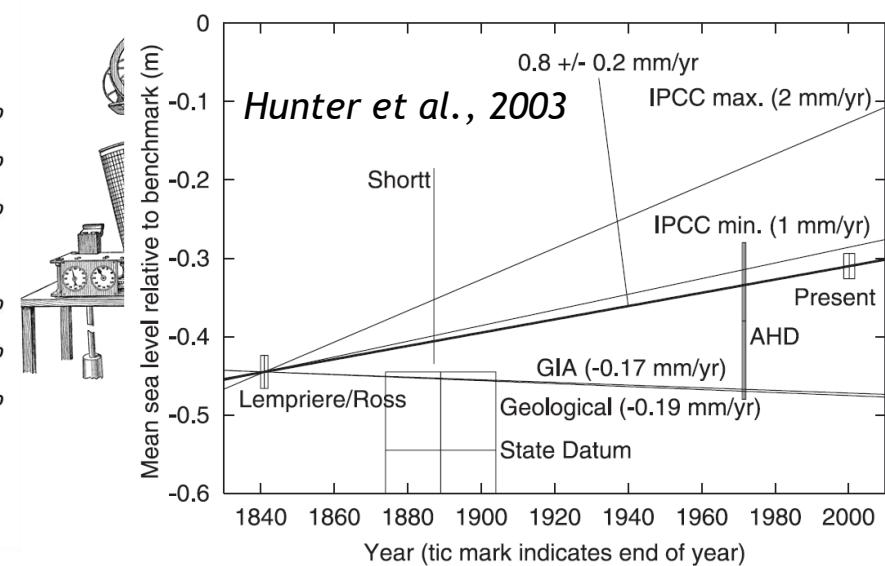
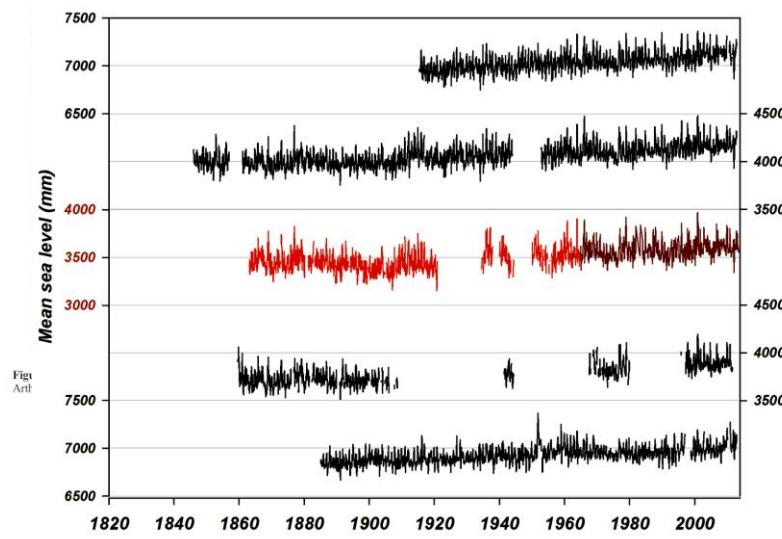
Where

Who

What is Sea Level ‘data archeology’* ?

* Woodworth, P. L. High waters at Liverpool since 1768: the UK’s longest sea level record. *Geophys. Res. Lett.* **26**, 1589–1592 (1999).

This is the part of the Sea Level science which deal with the discovery, scanning, digitizing and quality control of *analogue tide gauge* (pole) charts and their connection to existing time series with the aim of (i) increasing in the past the length of a sea level time series or (ii) to estimate a sea level variation.

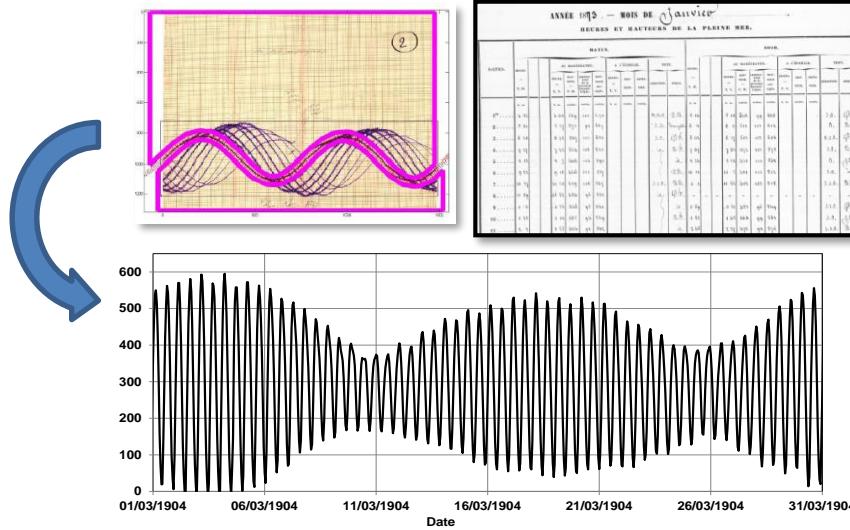
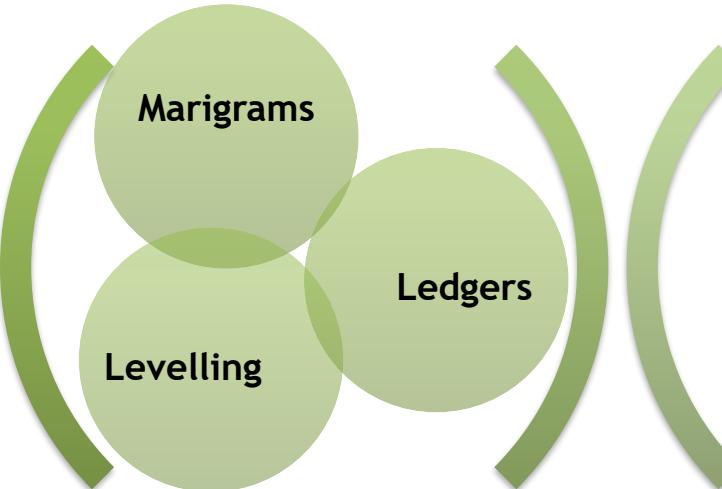


Data Archeology Process

Discovery



Digitization & QC



Analyse

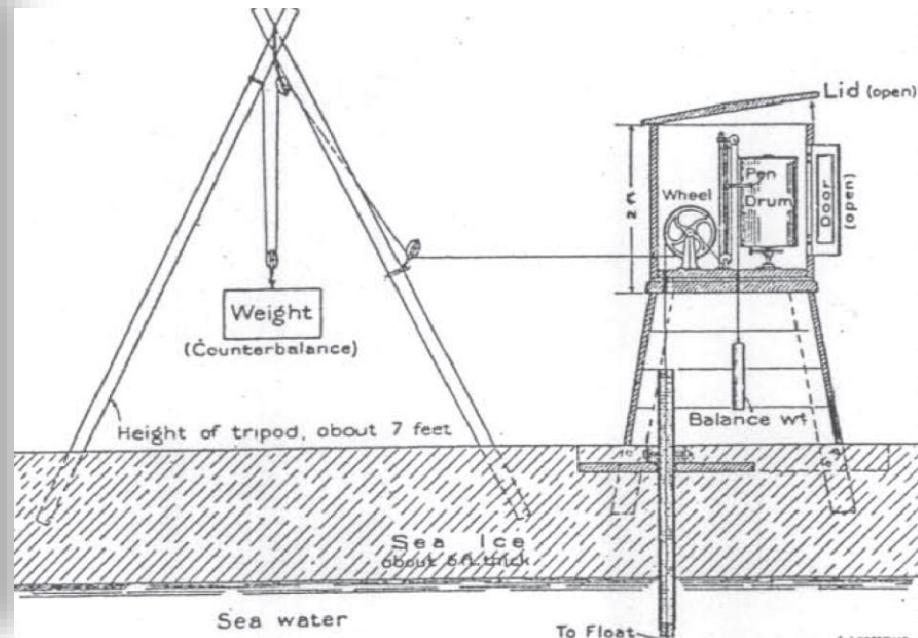


THE TIDE GAUGE AT CAP DENISON IN 1912

1912



Photos courtesy Mitchell Library, Australia



	COMMONWEALTH BAY. ADELIE LAND. JUNE : 1912.												CAFE DENISON											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1																								
2																								
3																								
4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	3.8	4.7	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5
5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.1
6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.5	3.2	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.1
7	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	

Allowance has been made for error of setting of drum as ??? otherwise these are drum readings without any corrections for thickening of ice or for scale

Photos courtesy E. Amice (CNRS)

THE TIDE GAUGE AT CAP DENISON IN 2008

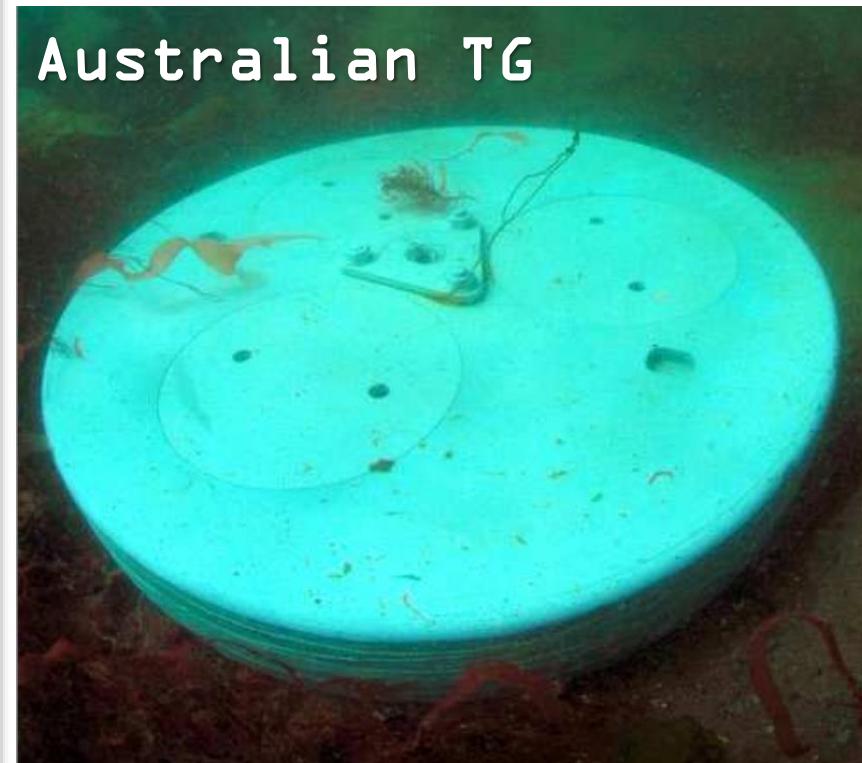


THE TIDE GAUGE AT CAP DENISON IN 2008

2008



2 years of data



THE TIDE GAUGE AT CAP DENISON AND TGBM

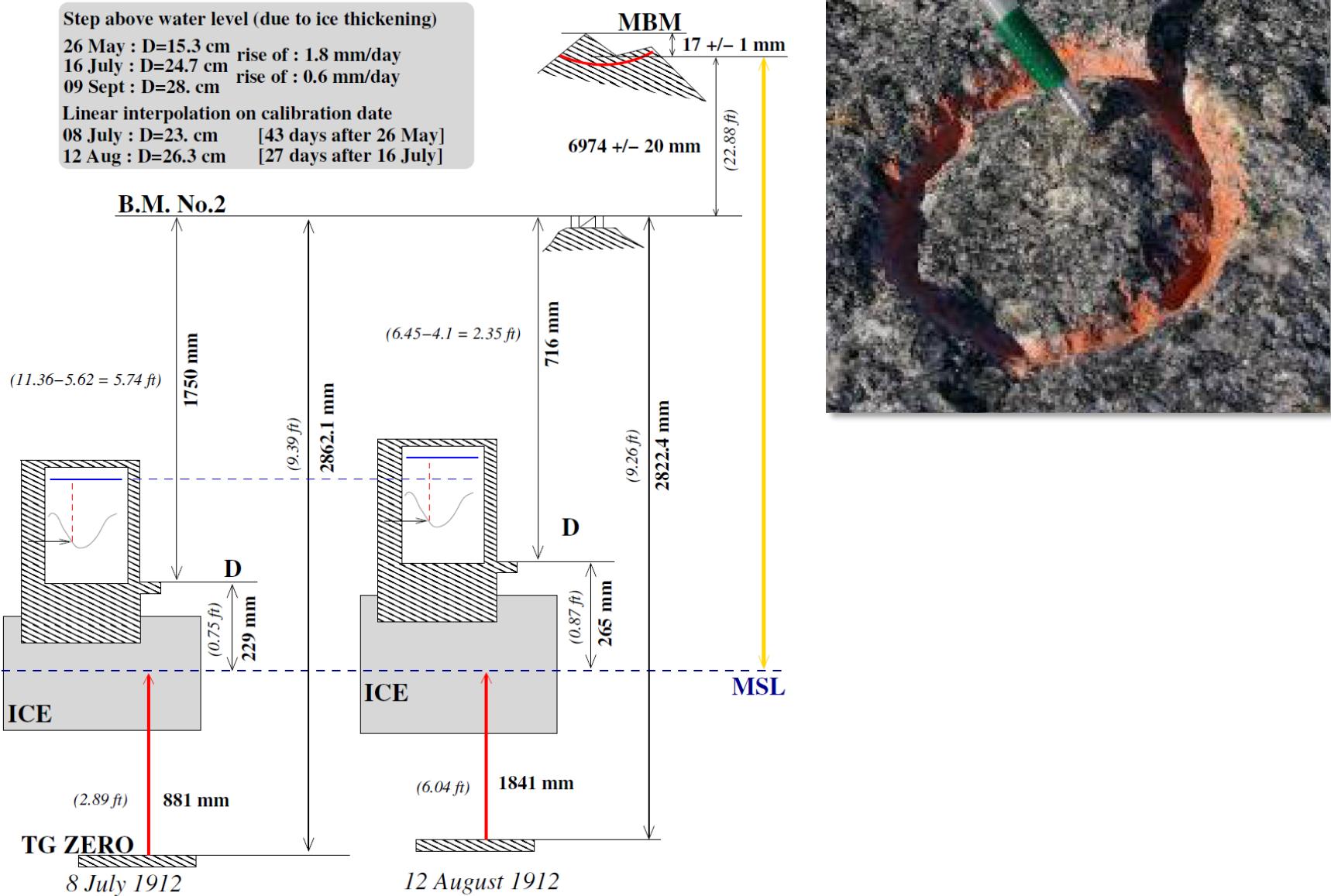


Figure 2.4: Levelling sheet of historical Tide Gauge System at Commonwealth Bay

THE TIDE GAUGE AT CAP DENISON AND TGBM

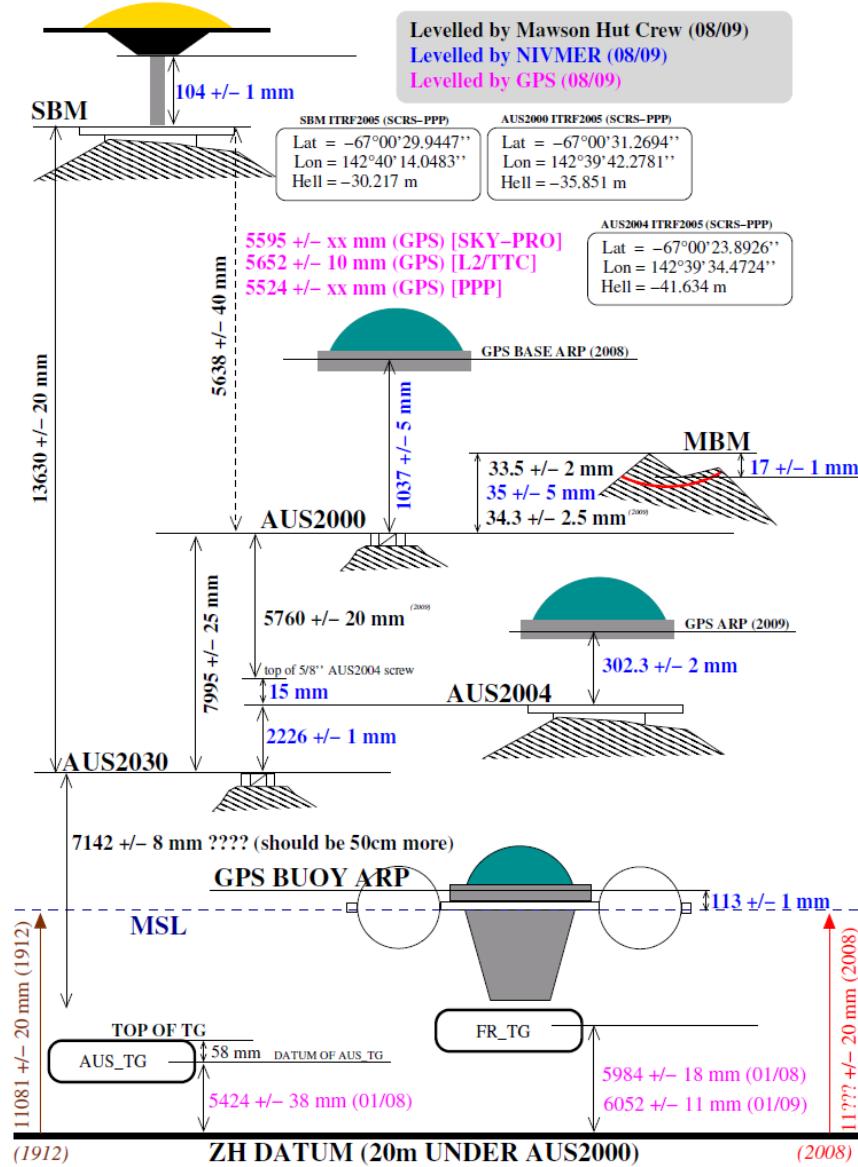


Figure 3.1: Levelling sheet of all instruments at Commonwealth Bay

RSL TREND IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN

Port Stanley (1842-1980s)

$+0.75 \pm 0.35 \text{ mm/yr}^{(1)}$

(Woodworth et al., *JGR*, 2010)



Port of Francais (1950-2005)

$+0.84 \pm 0.7 \text{ mm/yr}^{(1)}$

(Testut et al., *Oc. Dyn.*, 2006)

Saint-Paul Is. (1874-2009)

$-0.3 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm/yr}^{(1)}$

Cap Denison (1912-2008)

$+2.0 \pm 1.3 \text{ mm/yr}$

Macquarie Is.(1912-2007)

ASL : $+2.0 \pm 0.8 \text{ mm/yr}$

(Watson et al., *GJI*, 2010)

Dumont d'Urville (1952-2009)

$+3.2 \pm 0.6 \text{ mm/yr}$

Port Arthur (1842-2003)

$+1.0 \pm 0.3 \text{ mm/yr}^{(1)}$

(Hunter et al., *GRL*, 2003)

(1) Corrected for GIA effect (Peltier et al., *Ann. Rev. Earth. Planet. Sci.*, 2004)