

**THE AUSTRALIAN BASELINE SEA LEVEL  
MONITORING PROJECT**

**MONTHLY DATA REPORT**

**JUNE 2006**



**Australian Government**

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**Bureau of Meteorology**

This report was prepared under the Australian Greenhouse Science Program for the Australian Greenhouse Office, supported by the National Tidal Centre, Bureau of Meteorology.



**Australian Government**

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**Quality Certification:**

I authorise the issue of this Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project Monthly Data Report for June 2006 in accordance with National Tidal Centre Quality Assurance procedures.

William Mitchell  
Manager - National Tidal Centre

# **The Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project**

## **Monthly Data Report**

**JUNE 2006**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The mission of the project is to monitor changes in sea level around Australia. It involves the operation and maintenance of an array of high-resolution sea level gauges and associated meteorological instruments (see Figure B) and management of a quality controlled national database of observations that is made available to the scientific and wider communities.

The Baseline array and a similar array in the South Pacific have been widely acknowledged in the global science community as two of the most accurate and reliable sources for information on sea level and climate change anywhere in the world.

This report is one of a series of monthly data reports that provide tables and figures summarising the data collected to date. The accompanying text relates primarily to the quality of the data rather than its interpretation. Periodic scientific evaluation of the data in the context of climate variability and climate change is provided in an annual data report.

Sea level trends are derived from the record, however readers are cautioned against drawing any conclusions from short duration records, particularly when used in isolation from other phenomena. The sea level record includes natural variability, such as El Niño events and the effects of atmospheric, oceanographic and geological processes. Vertical movement of the instrumentation relative to local topography is monitored and the results are listed on the Geoscience Australia web site. Movement of each station relative to the International Terrestrial Reference Frame is not monitored. It is important to note that as the sea level record becomes longer, the short-term trend estimate becomes more stable and reliable.

### **NOTES ON THE DATA FOR JUNE 2006**

Sea level data return (Figures 1 and 17) in June was good for all stations. Erroneous values in the data from Groote Eylandt have been removed.

The residuals (Figures 2 and 3), the difference between the observations and the tidal predictions, are the non-tidal components of the sea level observations. The residuals are primarily the consequence of short-term meteorological effects (Figures 5 and 9).

Wind speed and wind gust data from Stony Point was intermittently erroneous during June. These values and the corresponding incident wind directions have been removed (Figures 4, 5 and 6).

Figure 10 compares the mean, maximum and minimum values for air temperature, water temperature and barometric pressure for June 2006 with the long-term June values.

Note that the long-term ranges are calculated using the historical sets of June data for each station **excluding** the current month of data.

The air temperatures in June 2006 were generally consistent with the long term June temperature ranges. Record minimum air temperatures for June were set at Broome (12.8°C) and Thevenard (3.3°C). The water temperatures in June 2006 were consistent with the long term June water temperature ranges at all sites. The barometric pressures in June 2006 were generally consistent with the long-term June pressure ranges.

Figure 11 shows the monthly mean sea levels with respect to an arbitrary fixed offset from the zero of the tide gauge. The monthly mean sea levels contain seasonal variations, in contrast to the sea level anomalies (Figure 12), which has the seasonal signal removed from the data.

The sea level anomalies (Figure 12) were negative across the southern seaboard and near normal to slightly negative across the northern coast in June.

Figure 13 shows the evolution of the short-term sea level trend for each site during the life of the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project. Table 1 lists the commencement of operation, the latest sea level trend, and the change in trend with respect to the previous month's analysis. The sea level trends generally decreased in June over the previous months trends and reflects the negative sea level anomalies.

Barometric pressure anomalies (Figure 14) were positive across the southern seaboard and near normal across the northern coast in June.

It is difficult to relate the water and air temperature anomalies (Figures 15 and 16) directly to those of barometric pressure and sea level without considering other effects, such as localised currents, wind speeds and directions. The anomalies are primarily used to quality check the water and air temperature data.

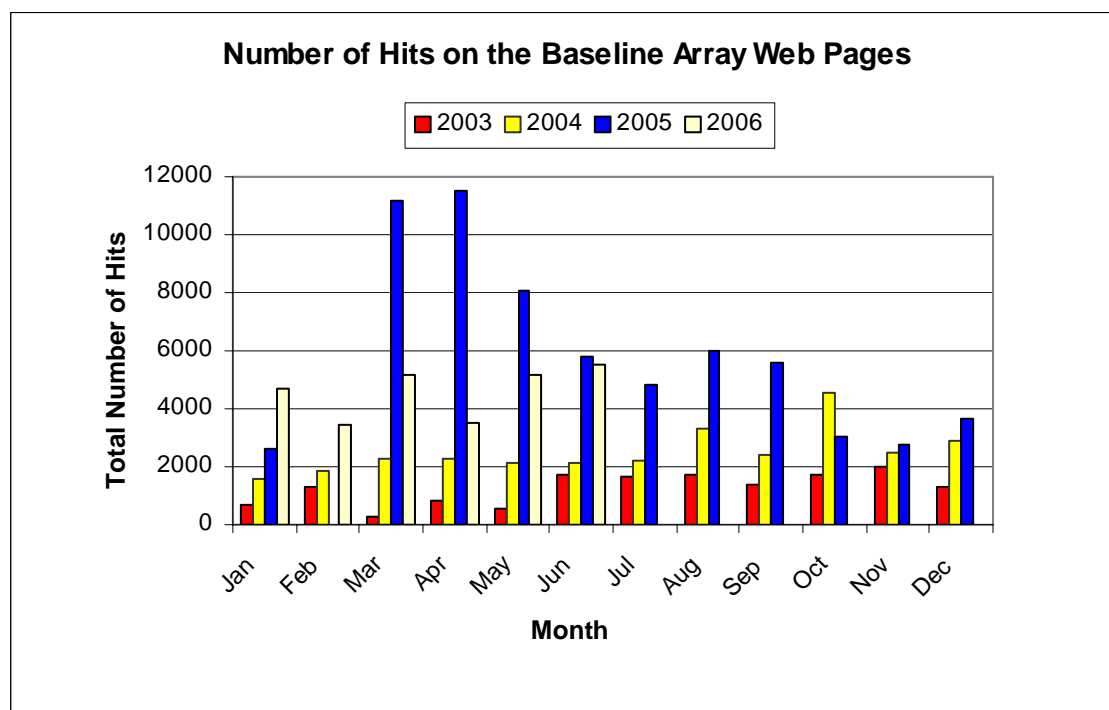
The number of hits to the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring project web pages from 2003 to June 2006 is given in Figure A.

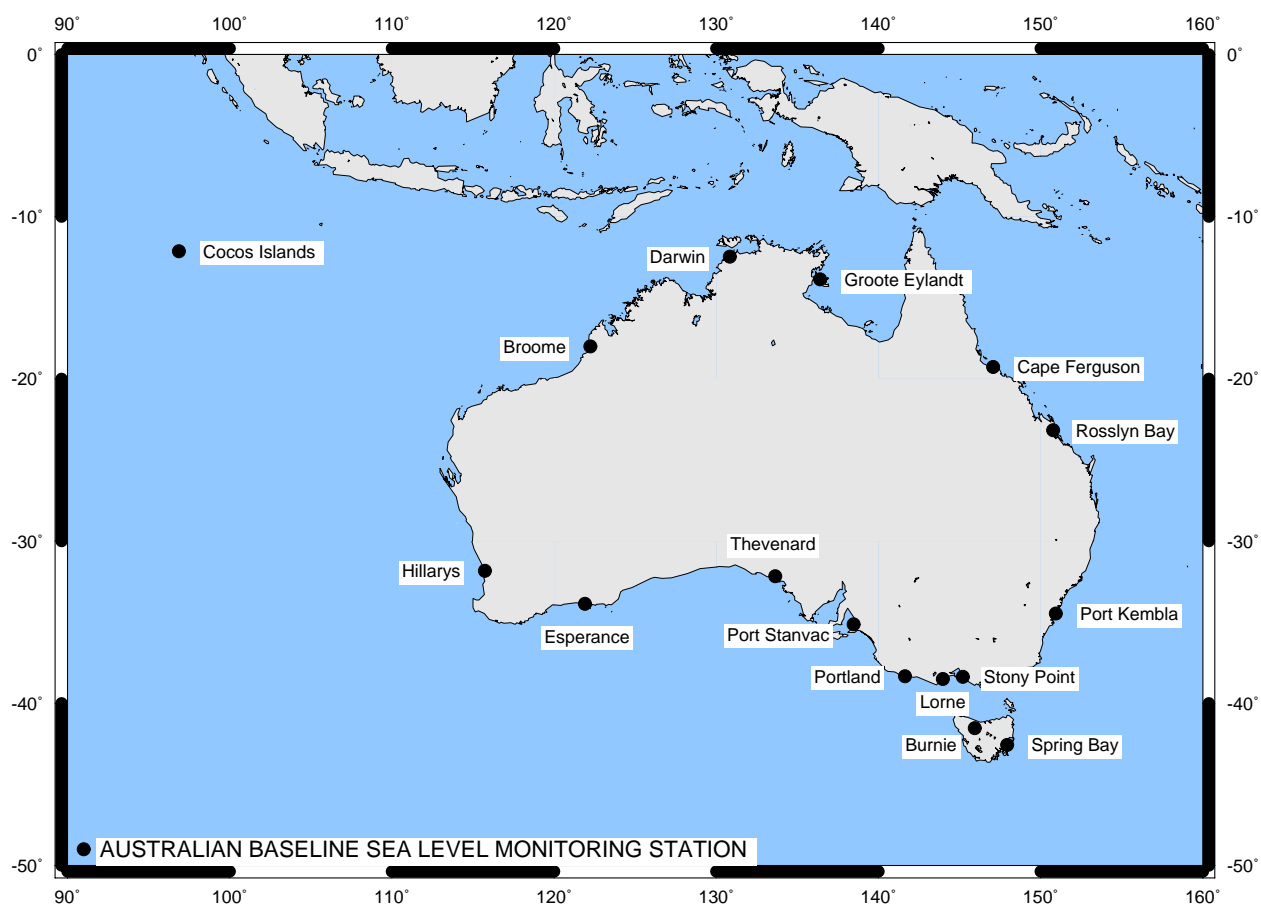
*Please note: Tide gauges at Stony Point and Lorne do not record air temperature, water temperature and barometric pressure data and are not present in Figures 3,7,8,9,11,12,13 and 16. The tide gauge at Lorne does not record wind data and is not present in Figures 4, 5 and 6.*

**Table 1: Tide gauge installation date, position, short-term sea level trends and change in trend from the previous month for the Australian Baseline array through June 2006.**

Location	Lat / Long	Installation Date	Trend (mm/yr)	Change from previous month
Cocos Islands	12°07'00"S / 96°53'31"E	Sep 1992	+10.6	0.0
Groote Eylandt	13°51'36"S / 136°24'57"E	Sep 1993	+7.8	-0.2
Darwin	12°28'19"S / 130°50'45"E	May 1990	+8.0	-0.1
Broome	18°00'03"S / 122°13'06"E	Nov 1991	+9.7	-0.2
Hillarys	31°49'32"S / 115°44'19"E	Nov 1991	+7.8	-0.1
Esperance	33°52'24"S / 121°53'42"E	Mar 1992	+5.1	-0.3
Thevenard	32°09'02"S / 133°38'25"E	Mar 1992	+4.5	-0.4
Port Stanvac	35°06'35"S / 138°27'55"E	Jun 1992	+5.9	-0.4
Portland	38°20'38"S / 141°36'49"E	Jul 1991	+3.3	-0.3
Lorne	38°30'00"S / 143°59'00"E	Jan 1993	+2.8	-0.4
Stony Point	38°22'00"S / 145°13'00"E	Jan 1993	+2.4	-0.4
Burnie	41°03'00"S / 145°54'53"E	Sep 1992	+2.9	-0.3
Spring Bay	42°32'47"S / 147°55'51"E	May 1991	+3.8	-0.3
Port Kembla	34°28'26"S / 150°54'43"E	Jul 1991	+4.3	-0.2
Rossllyn Bay	23°09'40"S / 150°47'24"E	Jun 1992	+2.2	0.0
Cape Ferguson	19°16'39"S / 147°03'31"E	Sep 1991	+2.9	0.0

**Figure A: Number of hits on the Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project web pages from 2003 to June 2006. Note that the web hits for February 2005 are not available due to technical difficulties. See note on page 2 with respect to the new web hit software.**



**Figure B: Australian Baseline Sea Level Monitoring Project sites.**

The *Monthly Data Report* is prepared by the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology for Environment Australia. Staff members produce the text, plots and tables.

Further information on the *Monthly Data Report* and other projects conducted by the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology can be obtained from the following address.

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GPO BOX 421, Kent Town SA 5071  
Tel: [+61 8] 8366 2730  
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Website: <http://www.bom.gov.au/oceanography/>

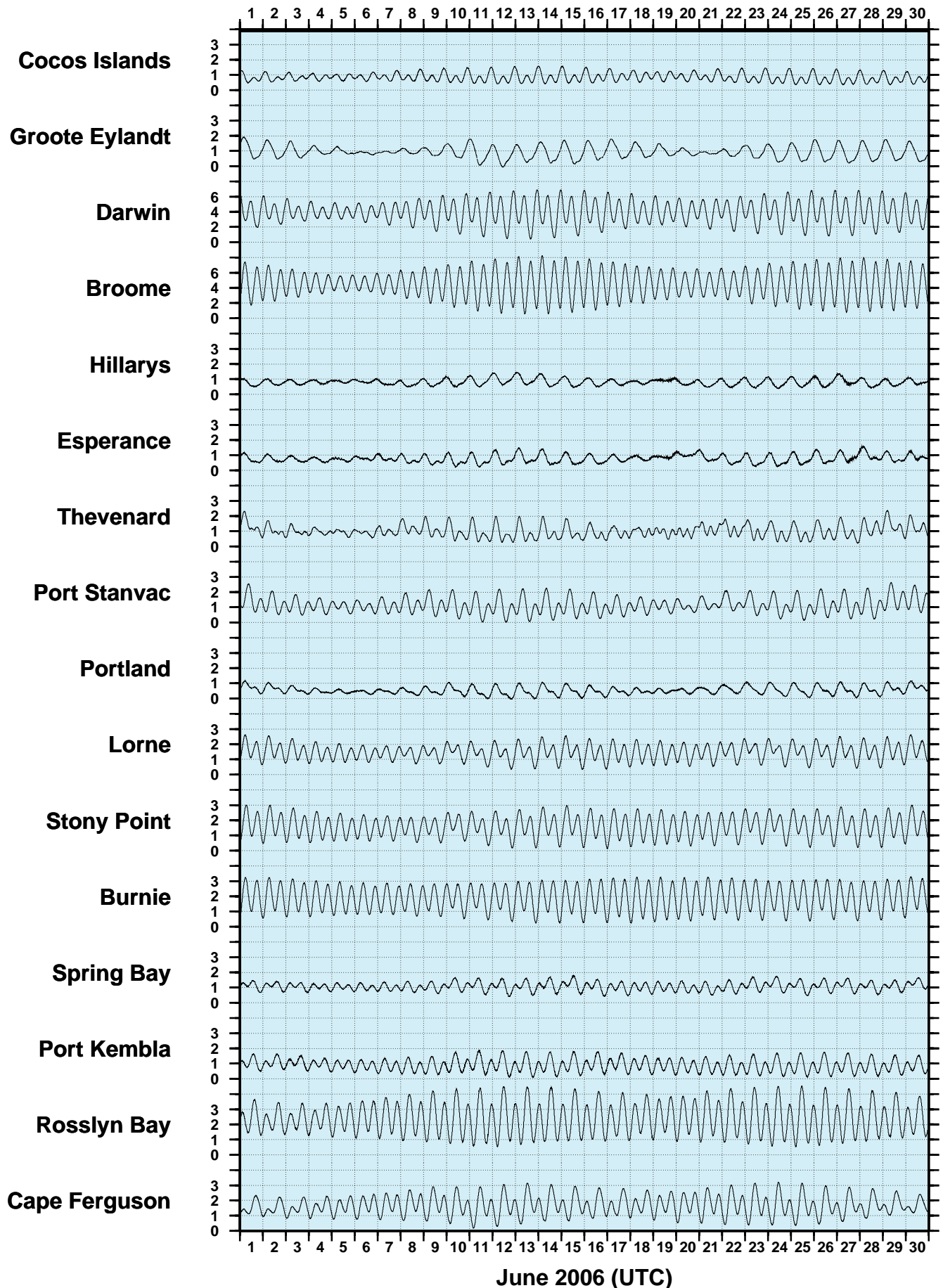
Please note the following:

While all care has been taken in the collection, analysis and compilation of the data, it is supplied on the condition that neither the *Commonwealth of Australia* nor the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology shall be liable for any loss or injury whatsoever arising from the use of the data. The Commonwealth of Australia holds copyright for material contained in this document.

Individuals and organisations are advised that quality controlled six-minute or hourly data from these stations are available on request from the NTC, Bureau of Meteorology. Some handling fees may be charged. For commercial agencies requesting data, some additional costs may be levied.

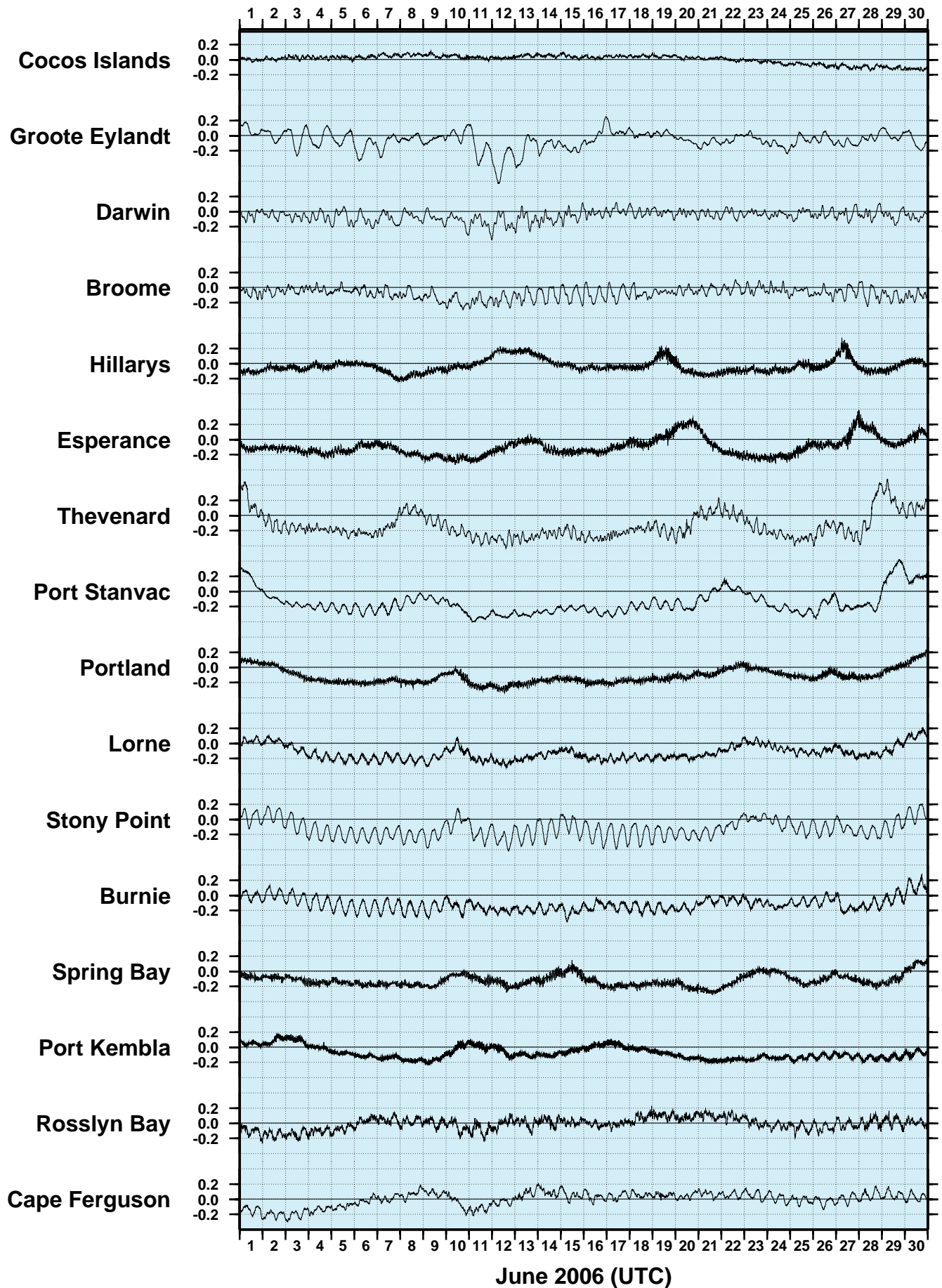
Figure 1

**JUNE 2006**  
**SIX MINUTE SEA LEVEL OBSERVATIONS (m)**





**Figure 2**  
**JUNE 2006**  
**SIX MINUTE RESIDUAL WATER LEVELS (m)**



**Figure 3**  
**JUNE 2006**  
**SIX MINUTE RESIDUALS**  
**ADJUSTED FOR ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (m)**

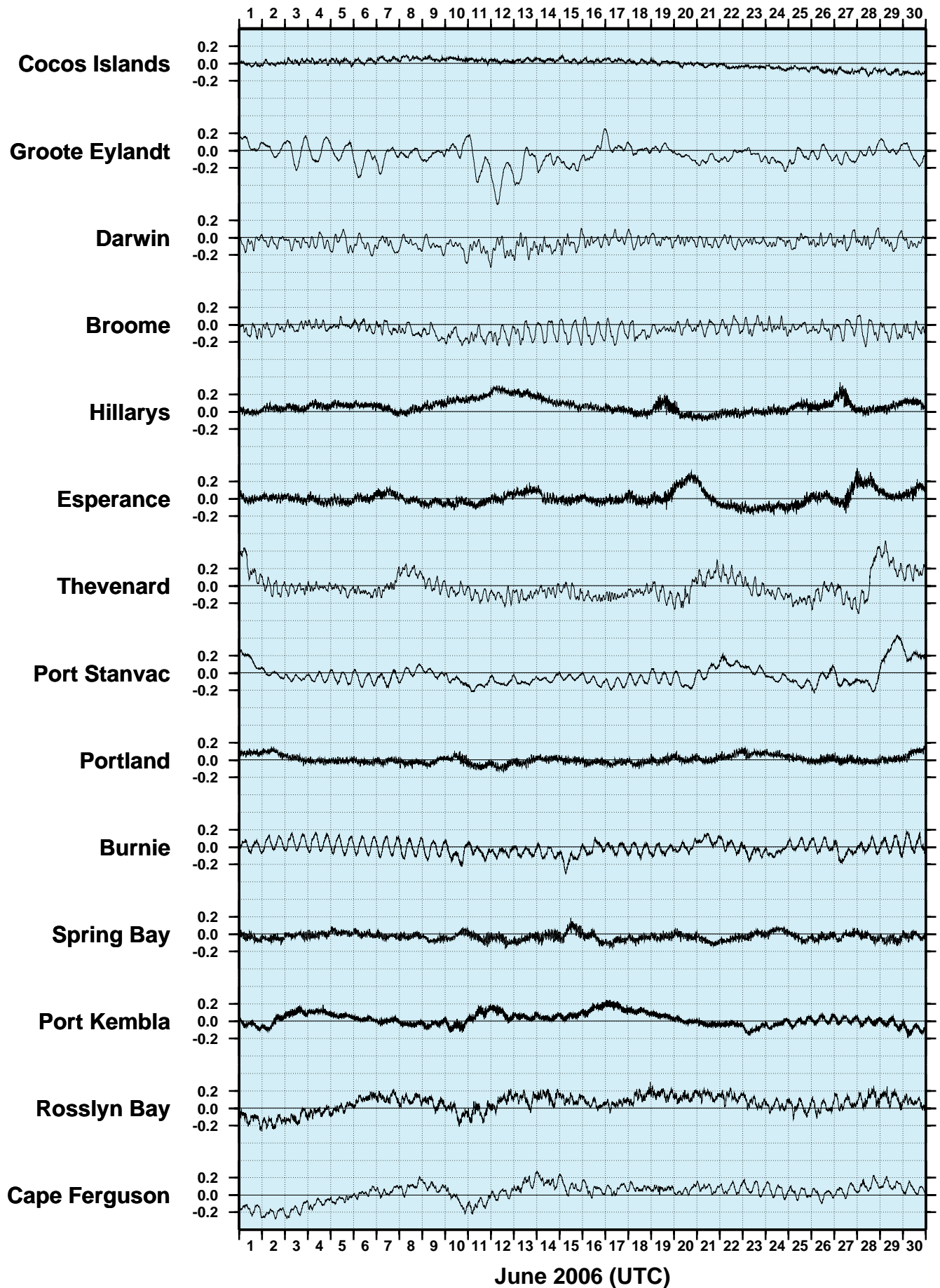


Figure 4

**JUNE 2006**  
**HOURLY WIND SPEEDS (m/s)**

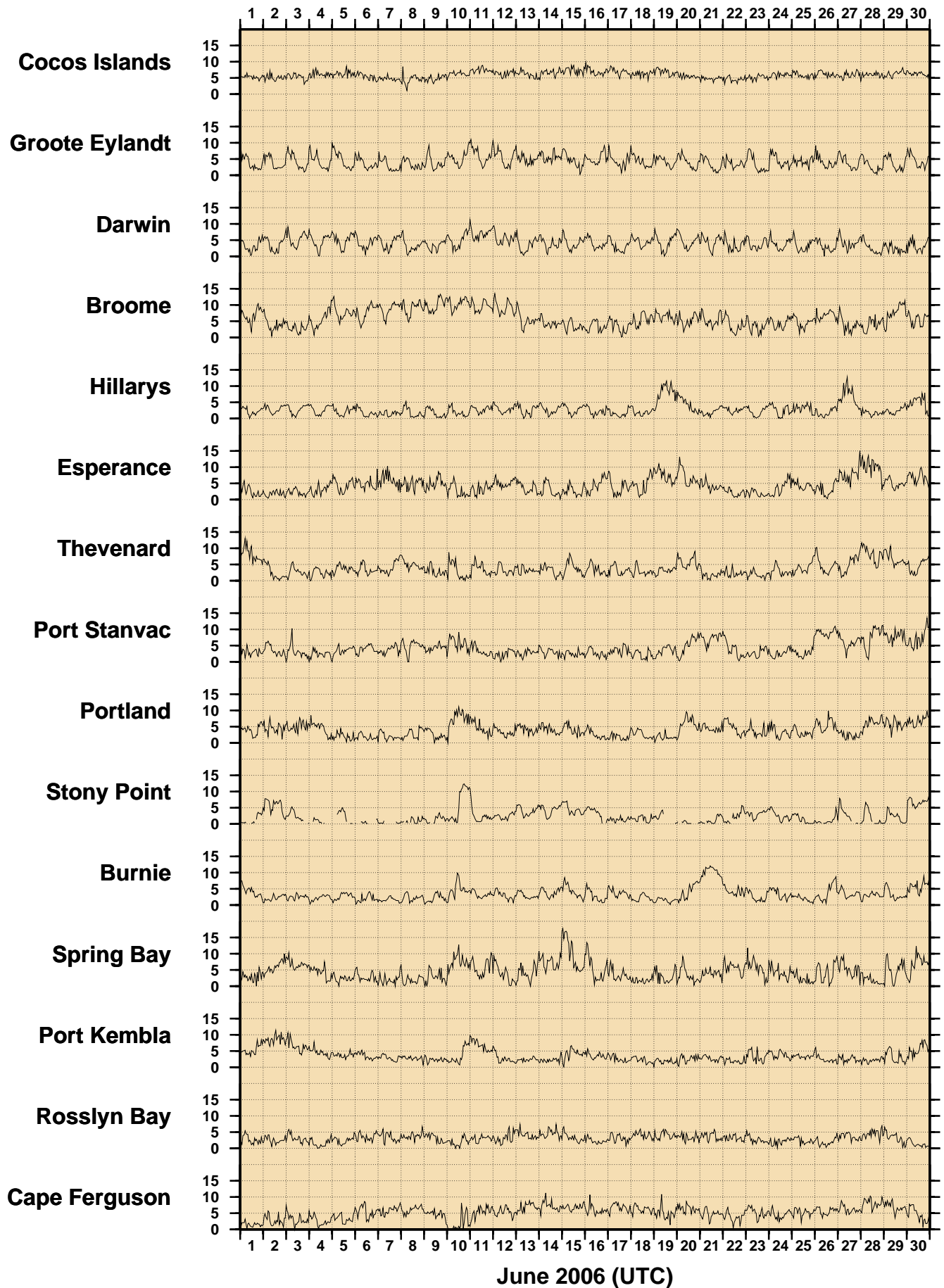


Figure 5

**JUNE 2006**  
**HOURLY INCIDENT WINDS (m/s, deg True)**

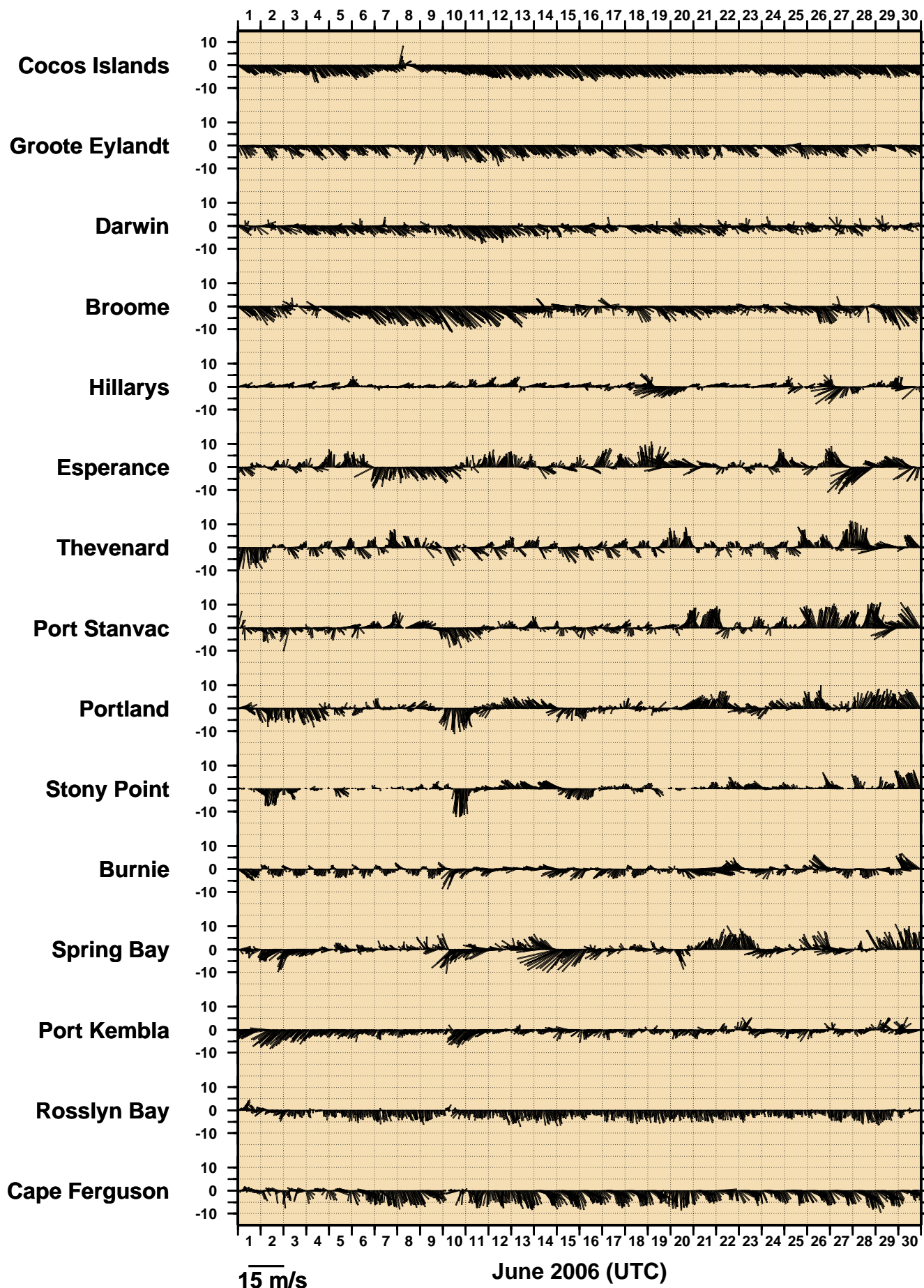




Figure 6

**JUNE 2006**  
**HOURLY MAXIMUM WIND GUSTS (m/s)**

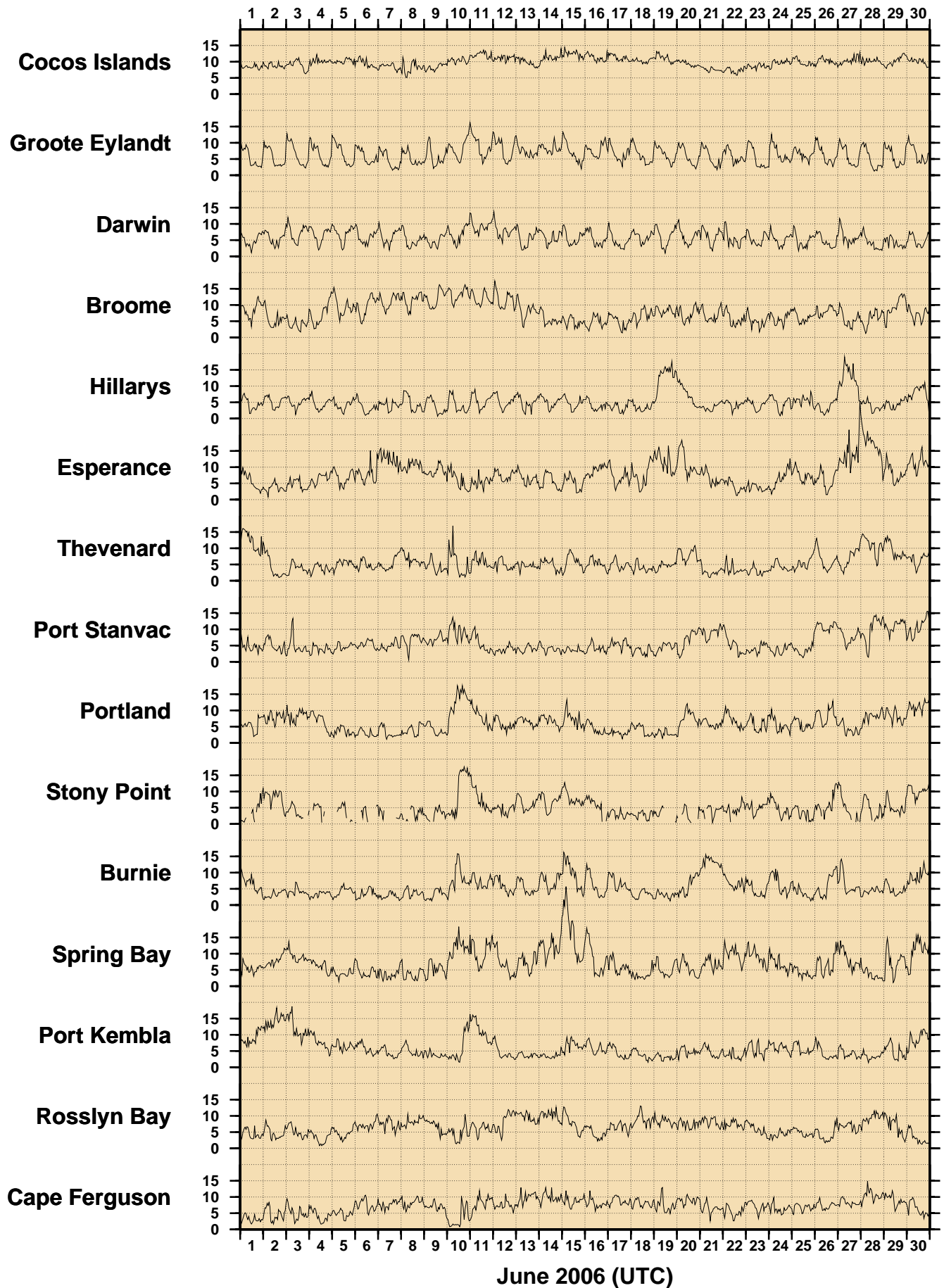


Figure 7

**JUNE 2006**  
**HOURLY AIR TEMPERATURES (°C)**

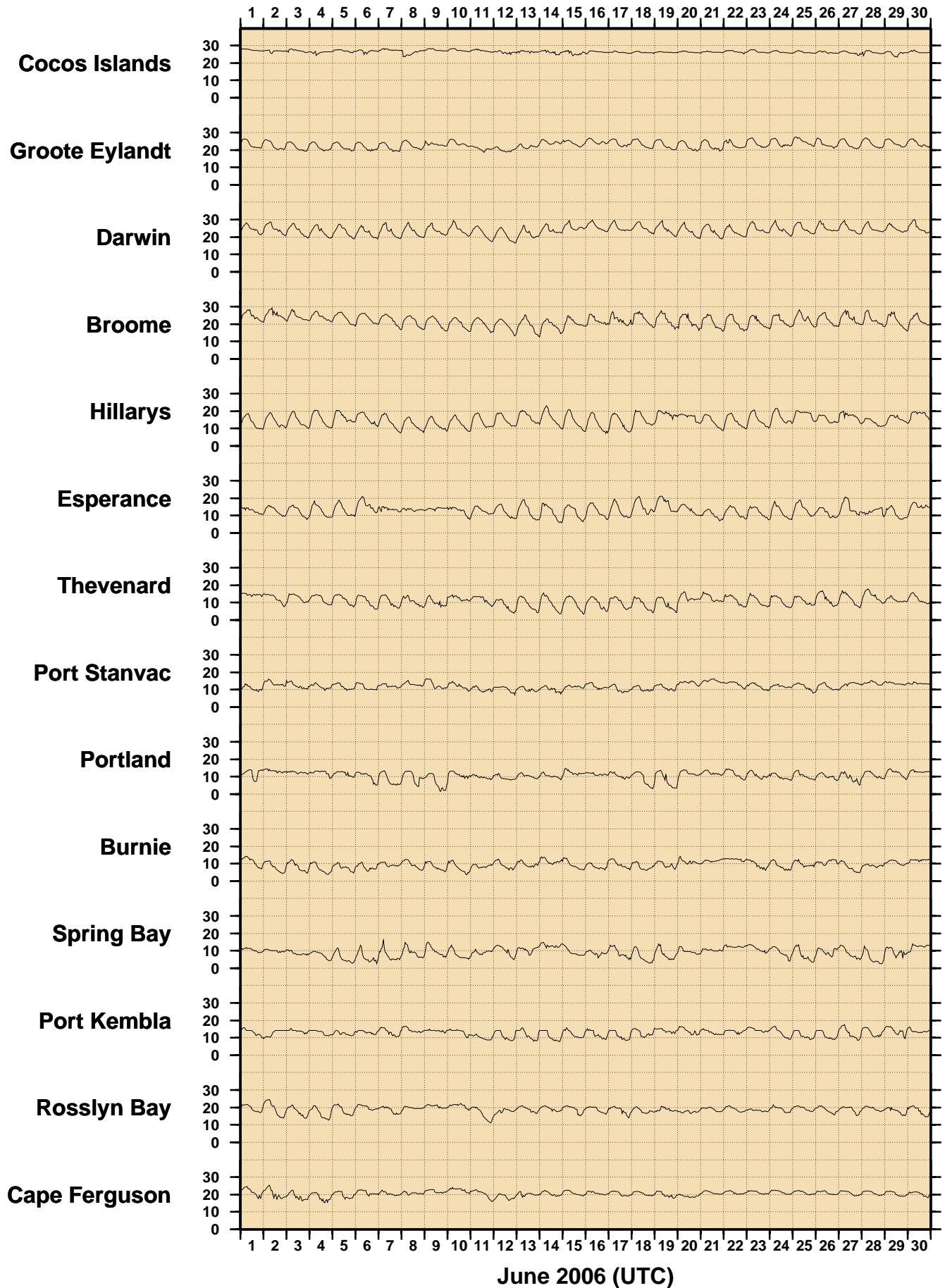


Figure 8

JUNE 2006  
HOURLY WATER TEMPERATURES (°C)

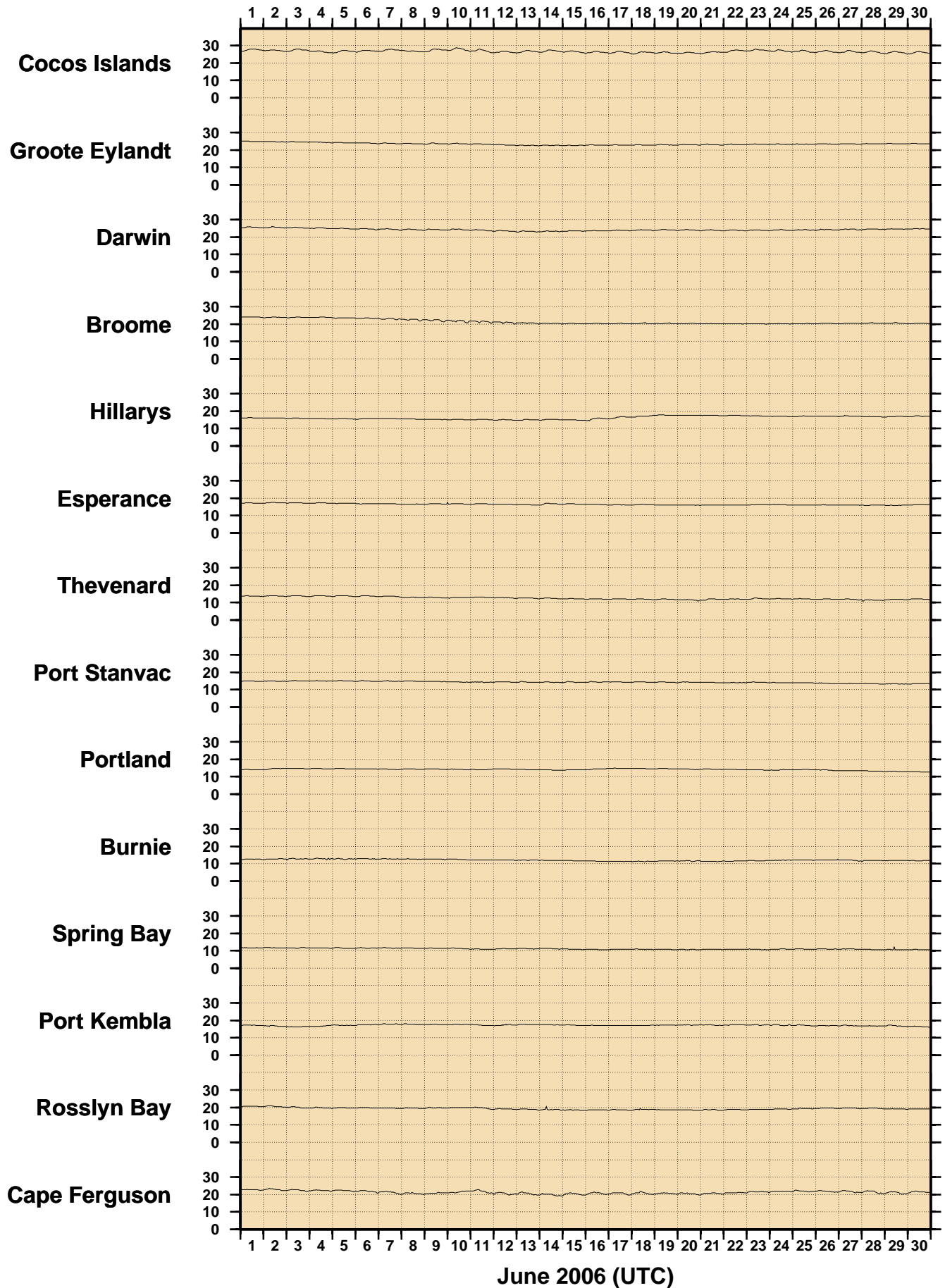
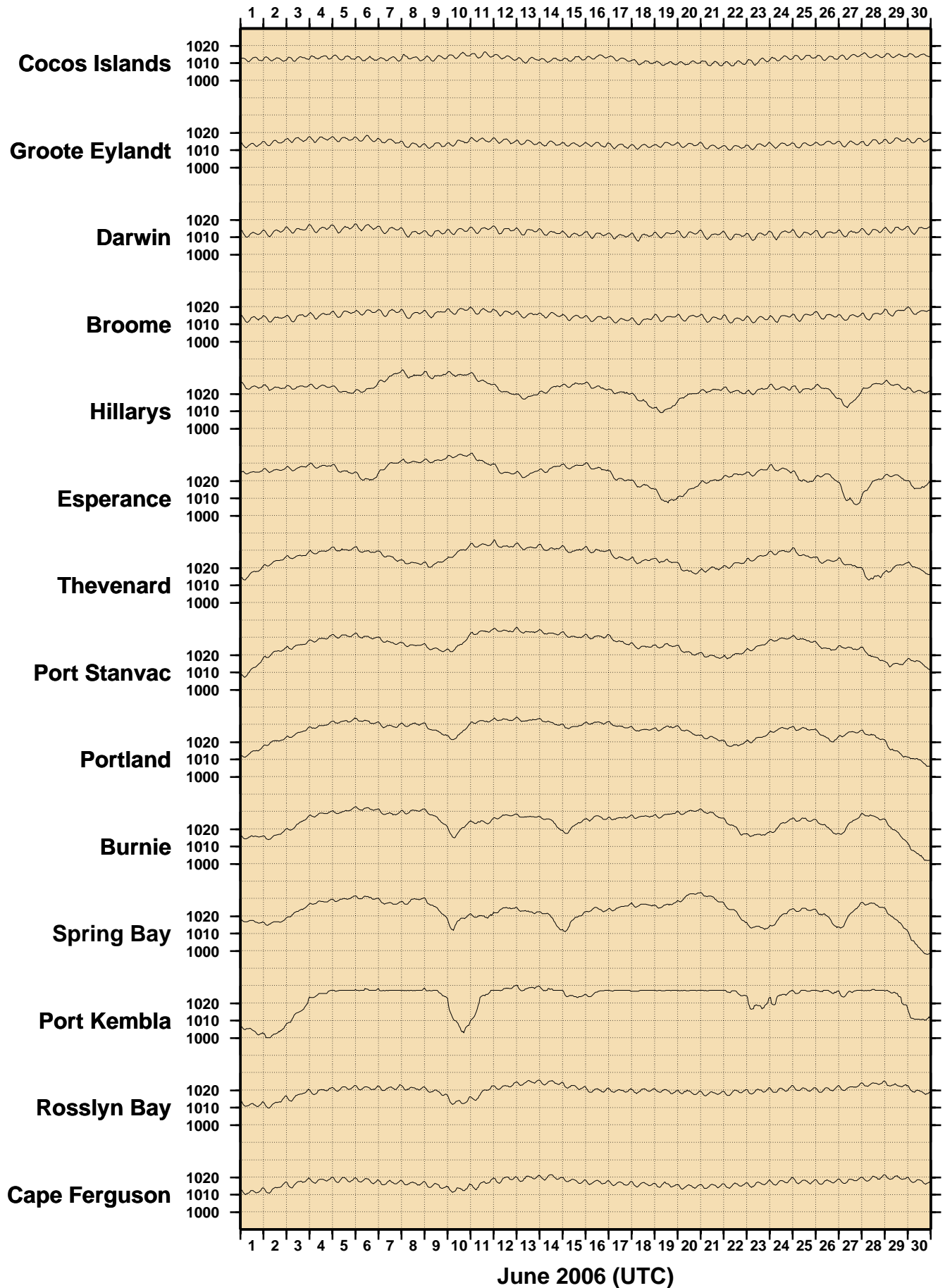


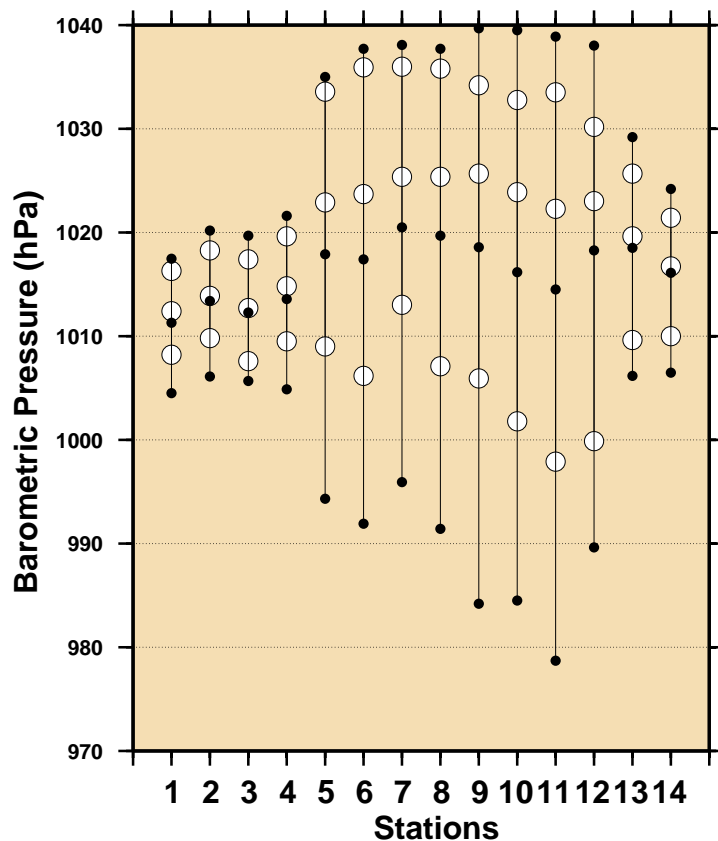
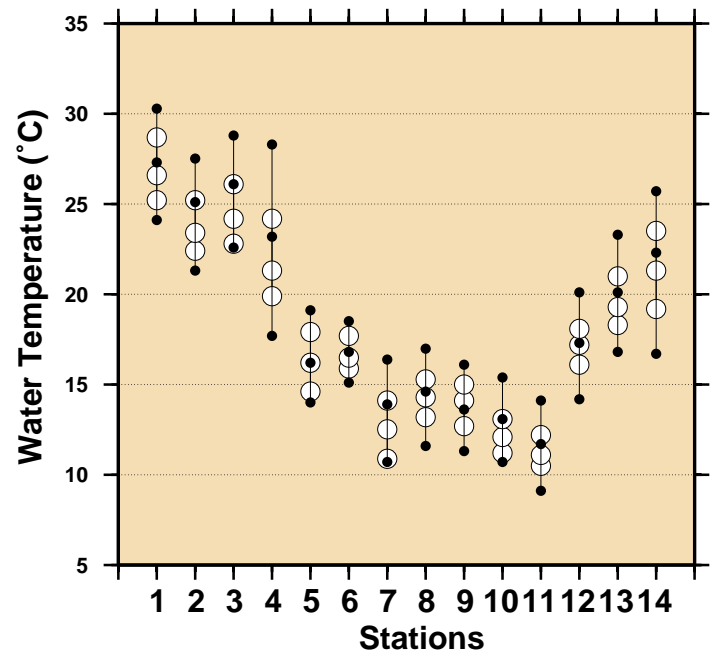
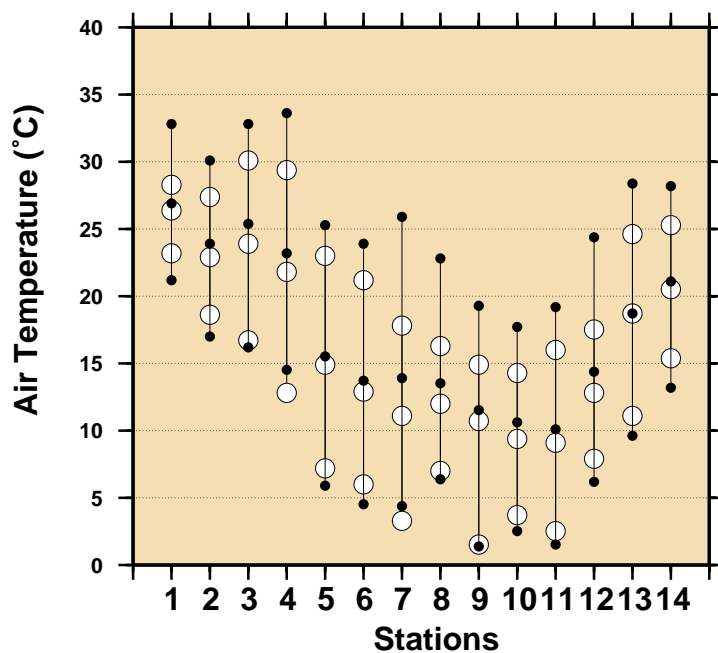
Figure 9

**JUNE 2006**  
**HOURLY ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE (hPa)**





**Figure 10**  
**Comparison of June 2006 Max, Min & Mean with**  
**Long Term June Values.**



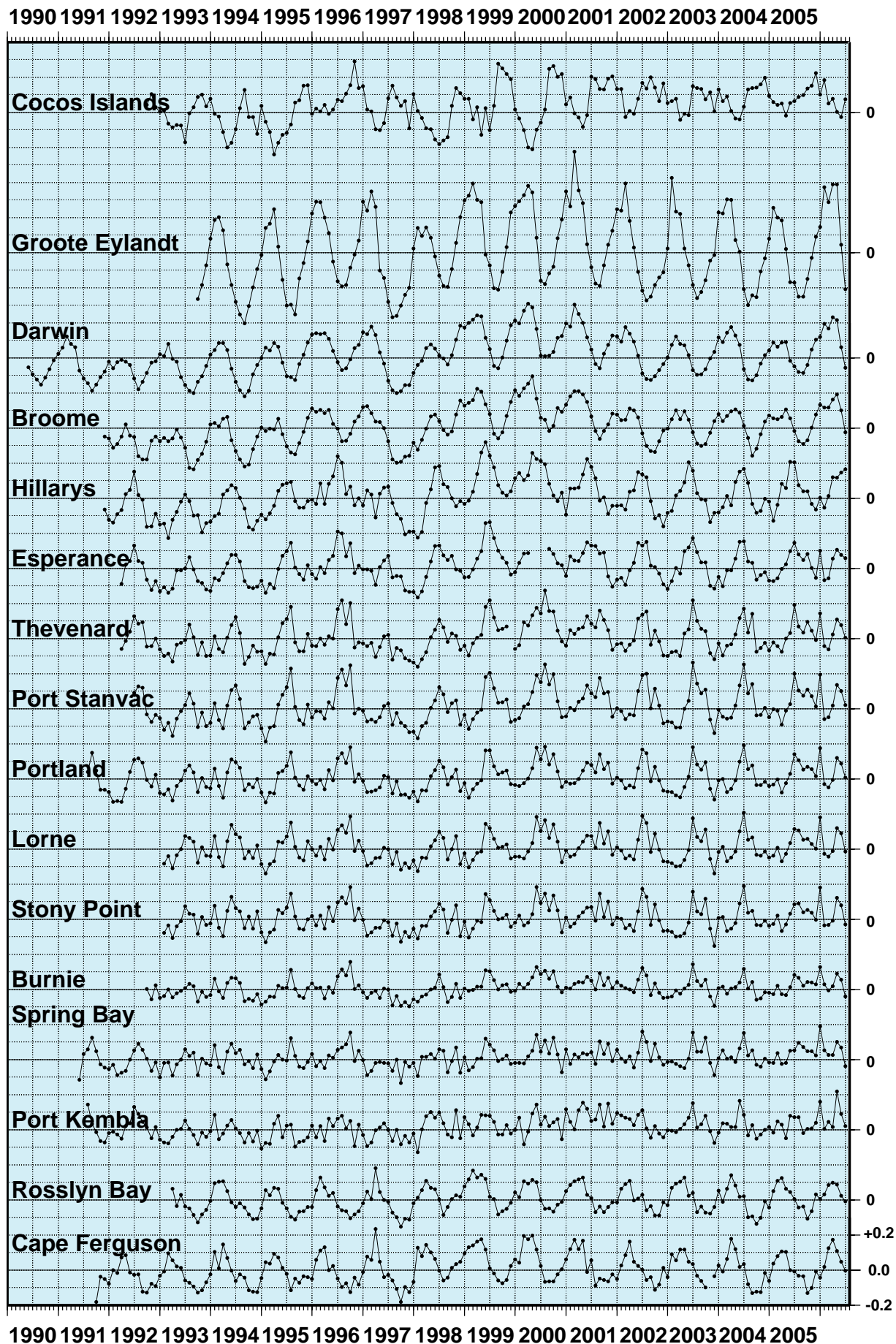
### Stations

- 1 - Cocos Islands
- 2 - Groote Eylandt
- 3 - Darwin
- 4 - Broome
- 5 - Hillarys
- 6 - Esperance
- 7 - Thevenard
- 8 - Port Stanvac
- 9 - Portland
- 10 - Burnie
- 11 - Spring Bay
- 12 - Port Kembla
- 13 - Rosslyn Bay
- 14 - Cape Ferguson

- June 2006 Maximum
- June 2006 Mean
- June 2006 Minimum
- Long Term June Maximum
- Long Term June Mean
- Long Term June Minimum

**Figure 11**  
**MONTHLY MEAN SEA LEVELS TO JUNE 2006 (m)**

The zero line represents an arbitrary fixed offset from the zero of the tide gauge.



**Figure 12**  
**SEA LEVEL ANOMALIES THROUGH JUNE 2006 (m)**

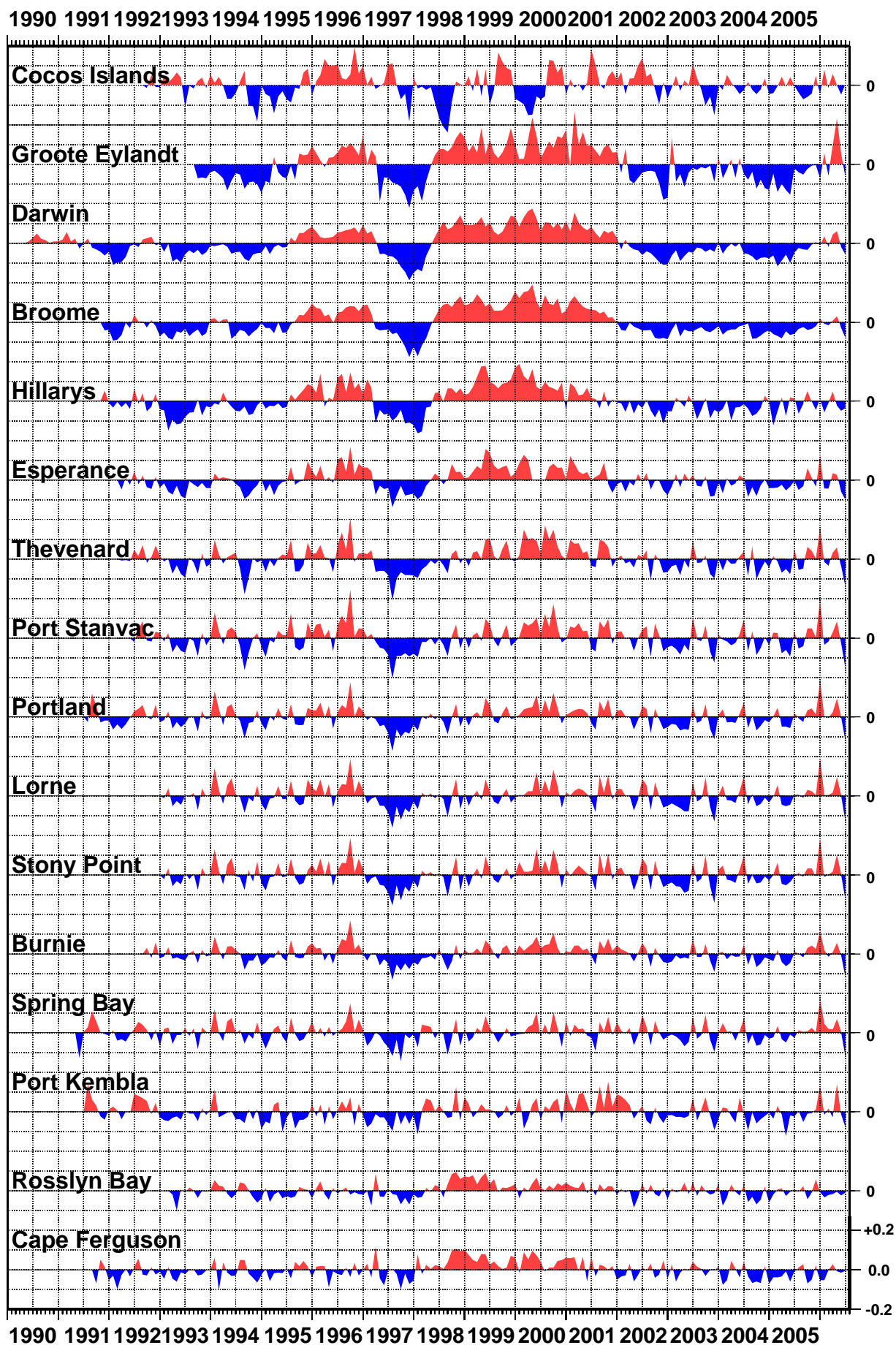


Figure 13

## SEA LEVEL TRENDS THROUGH JUNE 2006 (mm/year)

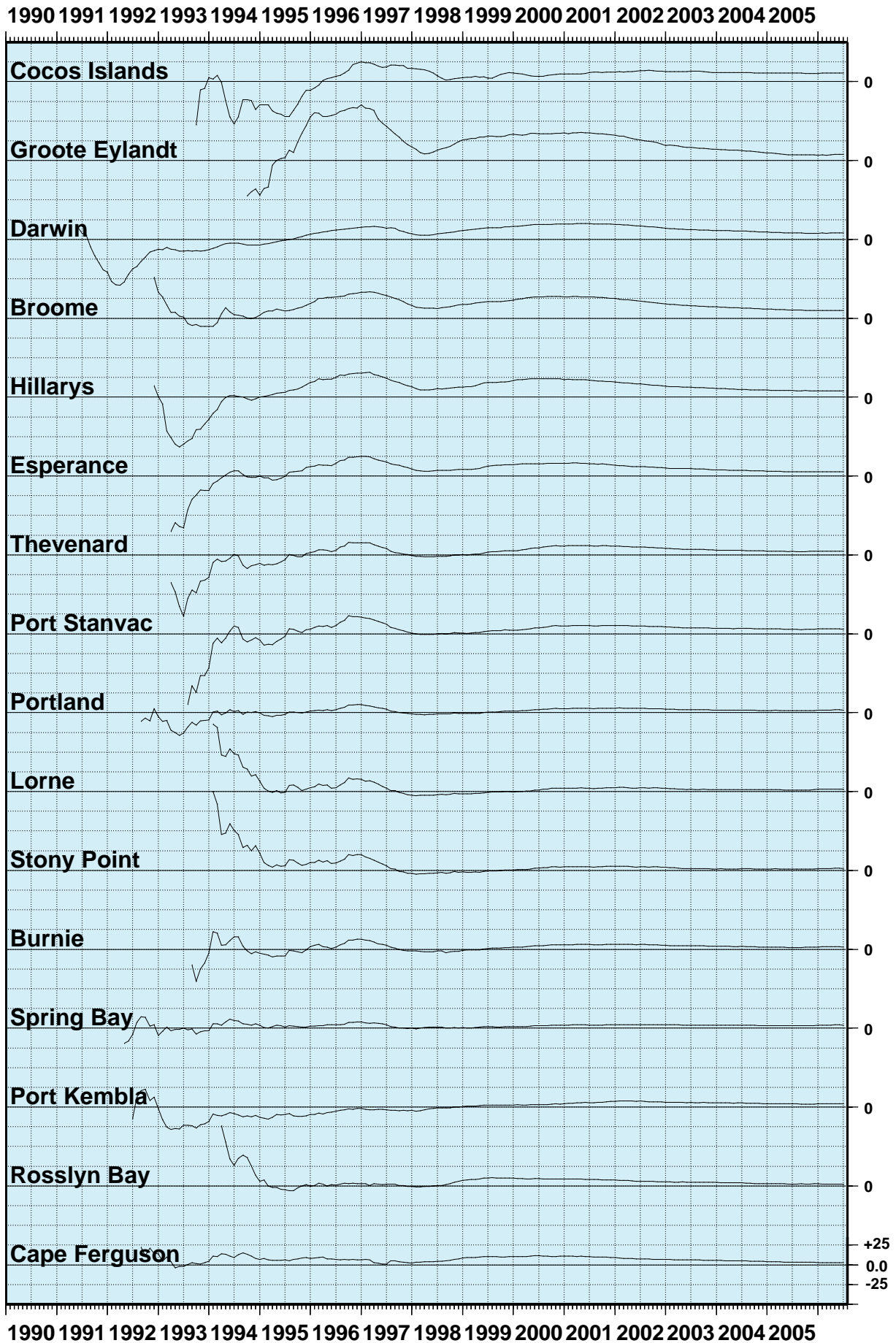


Figure 14

# BAROMETRIC PRESSURE ANOMALIES THROUGH JUNE 2006 (hPa)

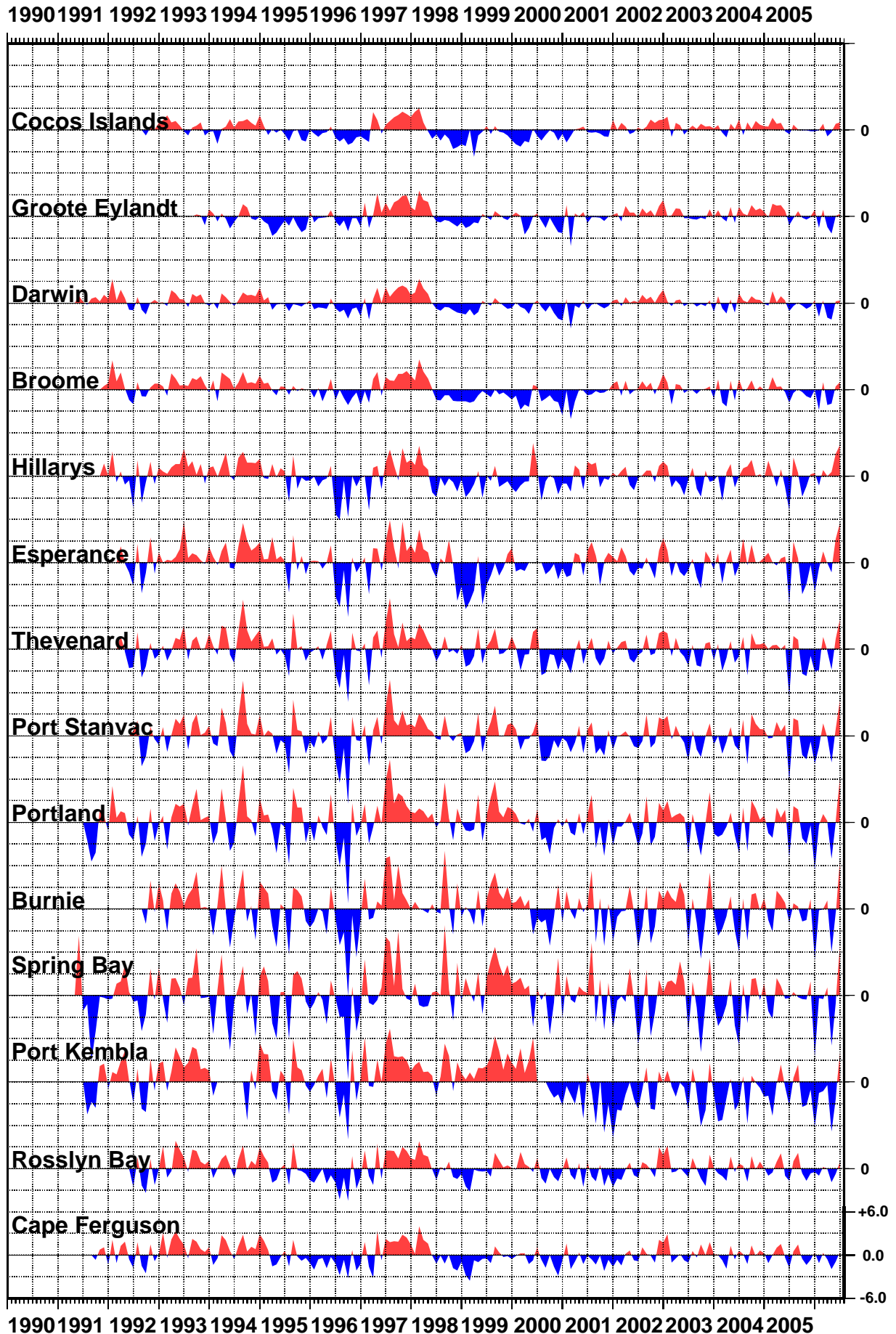
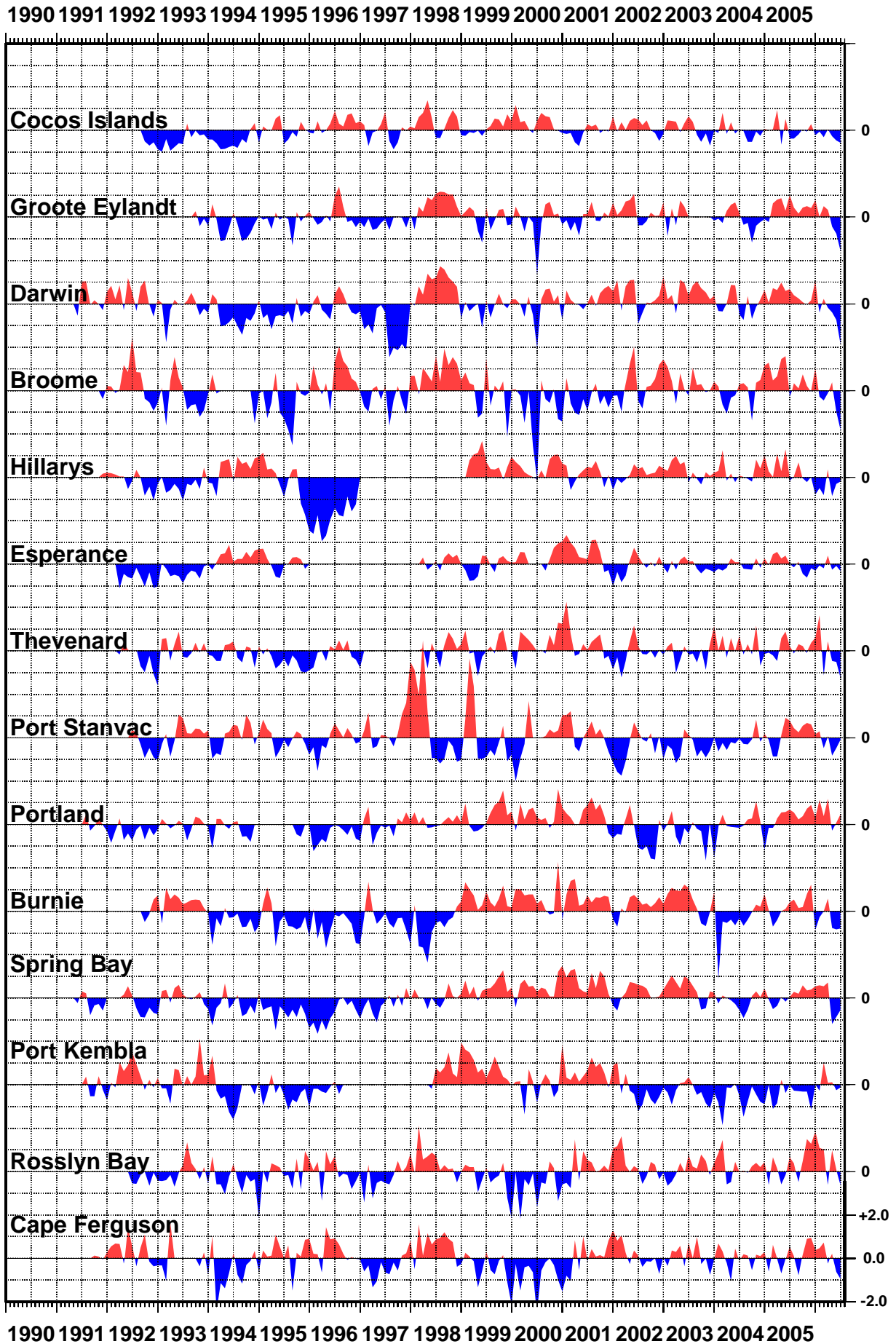


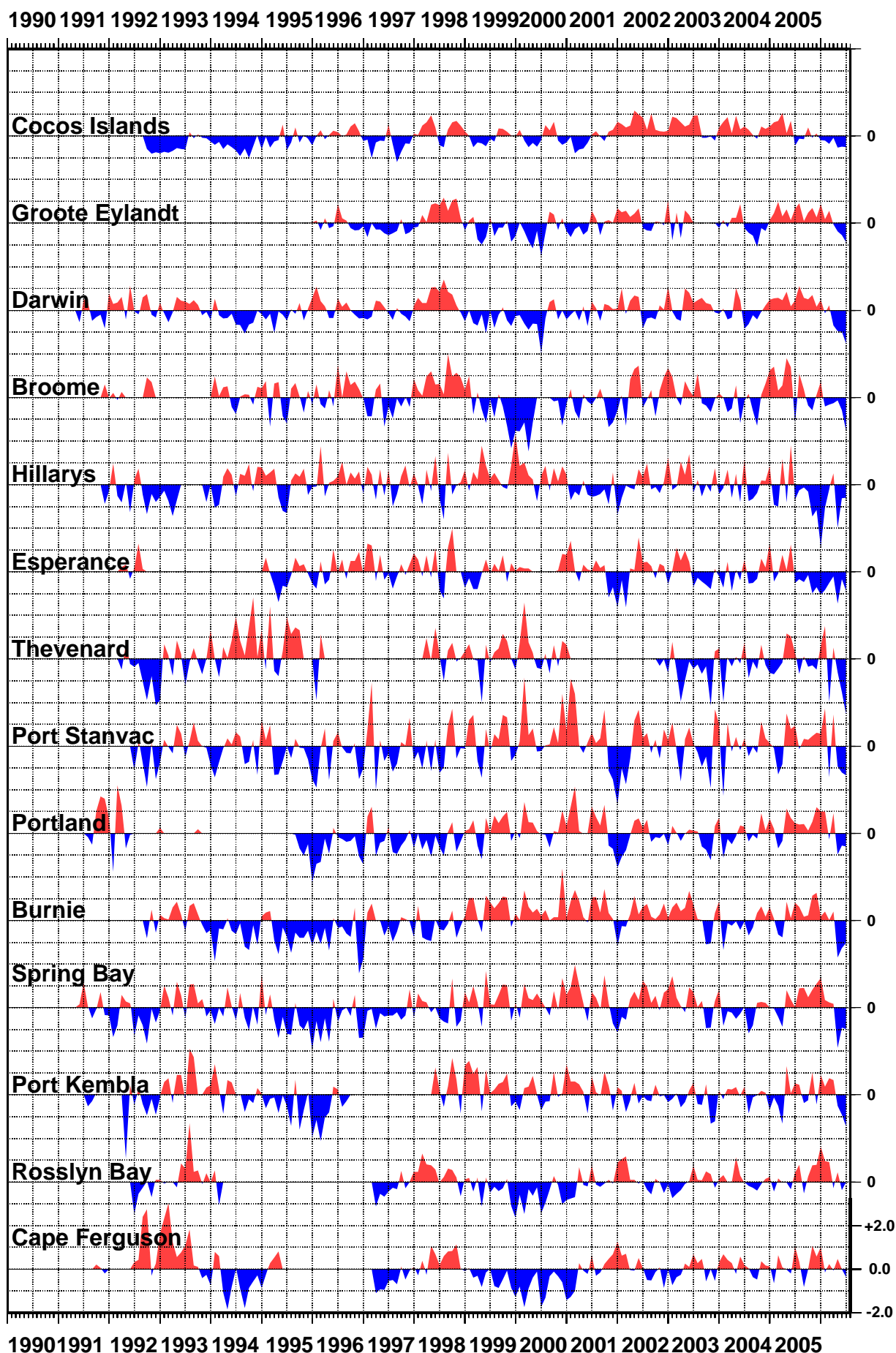
Figure 15

## WATER TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES THROUGH JUNE 2006 (°C)





**Figure 16**  
**AIR TEMPERATURE ANOMALIES**  
**THROUGH JUNE 2006 (°C)**



# Figure 17 SEA LEVEL DATA RETURN

THE NUMBER OF DAYS OF MISSING DATA ARE INDICATED  
GAPS INCLUDE TRANSMISSION, POWER AND LOGGER FAILURE

\* Patchy record

